Volume 10

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

11 BALLOTS FAIL TO ELECT STATE SENATE CHIEF

Moran Bolts Party to Vote With 19 Democrats, Making 20-20 Tie

HOSTILITIES HALTED FOR TIME BEING

In a seemingly hopeless deadlock, the state Senate adjourned at 9:52 o'clock last night after 11 ballots had failed to produce the election of a president. On 10 successive ballots after the first casting of a complimentary vote, Senators Erland F. Fish of Brookline and James G. Moran of Mansfield, both Republicans, received 20 votes each.

The deadlock was caused by the procedure of Senator Moran in bolting his 20 Republican associates to throw his ballot with the 19 Democrats voting for him. The Democrats have protested against the refusal of former President Fish to give them some committee chairmanships in the event of his re-election.

Spokesmen for both sides said last night there would be no compromise when they met again at 2 P. M. today. The balloting may not be resumed at that hour. Last night's adjournment was agreed on when word reached Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham that his sister, Miss Helen K. Nicholson, was dangerously ill at their Wareham home.

WILLING TO SUSPEND

The Democrats were willing to cease hostilities until Nicholson was available to rejoin the Senate. A filibuster had been in progress for one week while Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, was recovering from an attack of grip. He was attending his first session after having been sworn in by Gov. Curley.

Senator Fish urged Senator Moran to agree to a compromise last night but the Mansfield member replied that he was a candidate for the presidency and did not propose to retreat from the position he has taken. He has been assured of the unbroken support of the 19 Democrats.

A majority of the members present and voting is required to elect a president. With the full membership present, 21 votes are required for victory.

(Continued on Page Three)

TH

WELCOMING SENATE DEMOCRAT

Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield (left) being welcomed to that body by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, presiding officer. Senator McKeown was prevented by illness from being sworn in until yesterday.

if it was their judgment that a Republican other than Moran could be elected.

At one Republican caucus Fish withdrew while Moran attended to discuss the situation; but the deadlock continued because they could not agree. As a matter of fact, the Republicans supporting Fish expressed a willingness to stand or fall with him over an extended period of balloting guntil a better survey could be obtained.

There was hardly any discussion from the floor. Once a ballot was announced, a motion to recess or a demand for a new ballot would be entered and on they would go in the presence of the largest crowd that probably ever has packed the Senate chamber.

Seven ballots had been taken when the recess was called to permit the members to go to supper. The eighth ballot was taken immediately after they had come back at 7:30 P. M. After three additional ballots had been taken without any change the adjournment was voted at 9:52.

It was suggested last night that when the voting was resumed the Republicans might shift to Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Pittsfield in an attempt to win back Moran's support and permit the Senate to organize. The Legislature cannot proceed with any business until the Senate committees are appointed.

The 11 ballots probably constituted a record for voting for the Senate presidency. According to Clerk Irving N. Hayden, he could find no such extended test of forces, but he admitted he had not gone back into the early years of the Senate.

The ballots were collected and counted by a committee composed of Senators William M. Madden and Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Democrats, and Cornelius F. Haley, Republican.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL COMMITTEES LISTED

Gov. Curley yesterday announced the membership of the various committees of the executive council. His appointments follow:

Pardons, charitable institutions and prisons: Lt.-Gov. Hurley, Councillors Coakley, Grossman, Brooks and Brennan.

Finance, accounts and warrants: Lt.-Gov. Hurley, Councillors Coakley, Cote, Hennessey and Schuster.

Waterways, public lands and railroads: Councillors Coakley, Grossman, Hennessey, Baker and Schuster.

State House: Councillors Schuster, Brennan, Baker, Brooks and Hennessey.

Military and naval affairs: Councillors Cote, Baker, Brennan, Brooks and Hennessey.

Nominations: Lt.-Gov. Hurley, Councillors Brennan and Brooks.

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TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

First Decision on P. O. Head Is President's

Walsh Marks Time, Big Senate Clash with Roosevelt May Ensue

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt, not Jim Farley, will appoint the next postmaster of Boston.

Reports current here that Postmaster General Farley, at the instance of certain Democratic leaders in Massachusetts, will replace William E. Hurley when his term expires in February, and move to appoint in his place former Congressman Peter F. Tague, may be correct with respect to the objective, but they fail to take account of one essential point; namely, that it is the President and not Mr. Farley who will submit the name of the Boston postmaster to the Senate.

It is highly important to bear this in mind, for under the accepted rules of senatorial courtesy, unless the senators from a State approve a nomination, the Senate usually withholds its confirmation.

Senator David I. Walsh today informed the Transcript that the Chief Executive had not yet taken up with him the question of the Boston postmastership. In the past, when Bay State appointments were pending, President Roosevelt has called up Walsh, either to ask whether the proposed appointees were acceptable to him, or to request him to come to the White House to discuss the pending ap-

Continued on Page Two

a postmaster [illegible] for which he is a candidate."

Friends of Walsh are speculating on the possibility that the Massachusetts senator will carry the Boston fight to the President. As stated above, the senatorial courtesy is a powerful weapon in the hands of a senator in a patronage collision with the Chief Executive.

Would Be Backing Senate Rights

Assuming that the President is willing to follow a recommendation of Postmaster General Farley that Tague replace Hurley, Walsh, it is conceded, would be in a strong position in the Senate to battle the appointment on the grounds that it constitutes a violation of the provisions of the executive orders governing appointments to presidential post offices. Also, in such a contingency, Walsh would be fighting for the patronage rights of senators, one of their most jealously guarded prerogatives.

On the other hand, Walsh is not believed ready to show his hand until the proper time comes, and that time will not come until the President asks his approval of the name to be submitted to the Senate for the Boston postmastership. It is also important for Walsh, in his contest for patronage recognition against Governor Curley, to be reasonably sure that he will emerge a victor from the tussle.

Democratic senators and representatives are known to be hostile to the attempts of Democratic State leaders to control Federal patronage in their States, and for this reason Walsh would probably receive powerful support from his fellow senators if later he opposes a nomination submitted to the Senate over his protests. In a word, the Boston post office may conceivably precipitate one of the biggest patronage clashes between the Senate and the chief executive of our day.

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Curley Starts Action Against Storey, Donahue

Employs Feeney and Fielding to Handle Cases, but Withholds His Charges

Formal charges of irregularities in the conduct of their office were made today by Governor James M. Curley against Charles Moorfield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue of the Boston Finance Commission. The governor also announced that he had appointed John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, to prosecute these charges before the executive council at a special meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The governor said that he had instructed the special counsel to obtain summonses for the appearance of the Finance Commission members before the council, which will grant them a public hearing. While the action is directed only against two of the four members of the commission, it is the governor's hope to replace the entire membership.

Speaking specifically of Mr. Storey and Mr. Donahue, the governor said: "They have been guilty of irregularities in the

Continued on Page Three

[illegible] the investigators," the governor remarked.

Asked whether he expected that the hearing would disclose any basis for court action, the governor observed: "There is always the possibility of disclosing conspiracy in which two or more persons get together for the purpose of injuring someone else."

E. Mark Sullivan, former city corporation counsel, was designated by Governor Curley yesterday as chairman of the Finance Commission to succeed Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed only two weeks ago by former Governor Joseph B. Ely. Judge Kaplan has challenged Mr. Sullivan's right to the office, and has announced that he will appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a decision whether he can be ousted.

A single justice of the Supreme Court last year gave the decision that Governor Ely had the authority to designate Joseph J. Leonard as chairman of the commission in place of Frank A. Goodwin, but the case was not taken before the full bench.

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INSTATE SENATE

Moran Bolts Party to Vote With 19 Democrats, Making 20-20 Tie

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None was willing to predict last night the eventual outcome. The ballots were taken under a secret vote and a break could be made by the Republicans without definite identification of the deserter.

The Democrats, however, had taken precautions to guard against any break in their ranks.

MARKED BALLOTS

Repeatedly throughout the prolonged session the Republicans openly taunted the Democrats about the method adopted to preserve solidarity in their ranks. To guard against any desertion of their cause, the Democrats and Senator Moran exchanged their marked ballots with each other according to a prearranged plan and no member actually was permitted to cast his own ballot.

One Democrat would mark his ballot, and exchange it with the marked ballot of an associate and, when they were collected on a call of the roll, the exchanged ballot was deposited in the ballot box. Senator Scanlan was paired in this procedure with Senator Moran. As the balloting wore on, no attempt was made to conceal the procedure which had been adopted on the demand of Senator Meehan.

The manner in which the senators were paired in this scheme follows: McCarty and Meehan, Conroy and Langone, Considine and Casey, McAree and White, McKeown and Madden, Hurley and Burke, Carroll and Daly, Scanlon and Moran, Donovan and Cavanagh and Sullivan and Donahoe.

This safeguard of solidarity eventually provoked laughter, but the senators ignored the demonstrations.

On the first ballot the Democrats were given an opportunity to cast their votes for a Democrat before going over to a Republican. This vote was: Fish 19, Scanlan 19, Moran 1, and Cotton 1. It was impossible to ascertain which of the Republicans voted for Cotton. He vigorously denied he had done it.

From that point on the ballots were interrupted by recesses for caucuses and meals, but with tedious regularity the count invariably was Fish 20, Moran 20.

Late in the afternoon Fish threw his fortunes into the laps of his supporters and expressed a willingness to release them from any pledge to vote for him if it was their judgment that a Republican other than Moran could be elected.

At one Republican caucus Fish withdrew while Moran attended to discuss the situation; but the deadlock continued because they could not agree. As a matter of fact, the Republicans supporting Fish expressed a willingness to stand or fall with him over an extended period of balloting guntil a better survey could be obtained.

There was hardly any discussion from the floor. Once a ballot was announced, a motion to recess or a demand for a new ballot would be entered and on they would go in the presence of the largest crowd that probably ever has packed the Senate chamber.

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P. O. Head Is President's

Continued from Page One

pointments. Walsh assumes that the President will follow his usual practice before he submits to the Senate the name of the next postmaster of Boston. For this reason he expects an early call from the President for a discussion of Federal positions in the Bay State.

Walsh has long favored the merit system in the selection of postmasters, and is known to feel that Hurley, on the basis of his record and efficiency is entitled to reappointment. The executive orders promulgated by the President are quite clear as to the requirements for filling offices of the first class. These requirements include experience in the field of administration.

Walsh is believed ready, when the time comes, to insist that the merit system be applied at Boston, and likewise that the requirements as to Civil Service examinations and so on shall be complied with. If these requirements are insisted on in filling minor post offices, why, he asks, should they not be made mandatory in the case of a city as large and as important as Boston?

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Civil Service Commission lays down as one of the prequisites for appointment to offices over $6000 that the "candidate must show that for at least seven years he has been engaged in occupations in which he has demonstrated ability to organize, direct, and to manage business affairs to the extent required of a postmaster of the post office for which he is a candidate."

Friends of Walsh are speculating on the possibility that the Massachusetts senator will carry the Boston fight to the President. As stated above, the senatorial courtesy is a powerful weapon in the hands of a senator in a patronage collision with the Chief Executive.

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conduct of their office and they will be summoned to appear before the council and show cause why they should not be removed.

"I will preside at the hearing and Mr. Feeney and Mr. Fielding will present the case against the members of the commission. I have instructed Mr. Feeney and Mr. Fielding to summon the bank accounts of Mr. Donahue and Mr. Storey and the bank accounts and records of other persons with whom they have had dealings while serving as members of the Finance Commission."

The governor mentioned the names of several contractors and real estate operators as among those who would be served with summonses to produce their bank accounts and records, among them, Thomas Russo, a contractor, and Lebowitz Lowe, who, the governor charged, had employed Mr. Storey as an attorney and who was one of the largest owners of property taken by the city in connection with the construction of the East Boston Tunnel.

The governor said that the formal charges against the members of the commission would be read to them when they appeared before the council in response to the summonses, the charges dealing with alleged irregularities of individual members of the commission and not with official actions of the commission as a commission.

"We are going to investigate the investigators," the governor remarked.

Asked whether he expected that the hearing would disclose any basis for court action, the governor observed: "There is always the possibility of disclosing conspiracy in which two or more persons get together for the purpose of injuring someone else."

E. Mark Sullivan, former city corporation counsel, was designated by Governor Curley yesterday as chairman of the Finance Commission to succeed Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed only two weeks ago by former Governor Joseph B. Ely. Judge Kaplan has challenged Mr. Sullivan's right to the office, and has announced that he will appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a decision whether he can be ousted.

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State House Briefs

By FRED M. KNIGHT

Further indications that the Legislature will be called on to handle a record-breaking amount of legislation were given yesterday when another flood of bills and petitions swamped the office of the clerk of the House. Before Clerk Frank E. Bridgman and his staff retired for the day, they had added 106 bills to the docket. This number brought the present total to 383, nearly 200 more than on the corresponding date a year ago.

While the Senate was balloting for president yesterday afternoon, former Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington Republican, defeated for re-election by Senator Charles T. Daly of Medford, Democrat, filed a petition with the clerk of the Senate asking that body to remove Daly and to give Warren back his former seat.

Warren charged fraud during the recount of votes in his district. He claims he lost upwards of 300 votes by fraudlulent practices over and above the number shown on the election certificate. The recount gave Senator Daly the seat by 56 votes.

Edmond J. Hoy of Brighton, who has been named assistant executive secretary and stenographer, was an assistant secretary under the present Governor at City Hall.

Mrs. Agnes H. Parker, who was added to the Governor's secretarlial staff yesterday, was employed at City Hall during the Curley administration. She assisted in public celebrations and also was a member of the board of overseers of public welfare.

Adj.-Gen. William I. Rose drove up to the State House yesterday with his car displaying a general's flag, as well as the state flag, which was something new on Beacon Hill.

The minimum wage commission is organizing a new wage board for Massachusetts laundries and dry cleaning establishments. The board will recommend minimum fair rates for women and girls employed in these occupations.

Representative Raymond F. O'Connell of Springfield filed a bill to prohibit corporations furnishing gas and electricity from making charges for the use of meters.

Representative Francis E. Southgate of Worcester would compel gas and electric companies to itemize their bills in detail in cases where different rates are charged, according to the amount of gas and electricity used.

Room 364 has been assigned Frank L. Kane, assistant secretar who will interview all job-seekers behalf of the Governor.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston filed a petition in the Senate on behalf of the South Boston Women's Civic Club requesting the Boston health department to investigate unsanitary and unhealthful conditions in South Boston between City Point and N street park "caused by soft coal which is stored and handled there."

A petition for legislation to make questions on the ballots voted on at elections more intelligible by giving the vote of the Legislature on the question at referendum, was filed by Frank W. Grinnell of Boston.

The citizens' committee opposing compulsory vaccination introduced a measure to make vaccination voluntary and not compulsory.

Establishment of a nutrition laboratory by the Massachusetts agricultural experimental station is sought by Representative Gerald D. Jones of Amherst.

Representative J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham filed two bills yesterday. One asks the Legislature to authorize the appointment of a regular police officer in towns having no organized police forces, one-half of whose compensation would be paid by the commonwealth, while the other provides for the establishment of a state controlled plant to furnish gas, electricity and telephone service.

Every member of the 1935-36 Legislature has now qualified for his duties. Senator McKeown completed the sworn roll for both branches when he took the oath of office from Gov. Curley in the council chamber shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday.

Before Senator McKeown appeared, Representatives Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton and Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, the last two members of the House to qualify, stepped into the chamber to be sworn in by the Governor.

After shaking hands and extending a word of greeting to Representative Giroux, the Governor inquired, "Did they have a recount?" The representative responded, "Oh, no, I was sick last week."

The House of Representatives met on schedule at 2 P. M., but immediately adjourned for the third successive day, as it is unable to transact any business until the Senate organizes.

The Governor will meet officials of the emergency campaign at 10:30 A. M. today.

Sergt. Charles Manion, the Governor's chauffeur, who now carries the rank of sergeant in the state police, was measured yesterday for his new uniform. His friends are waiting his appearance in full dress.

When Gov. Curley was asked for his opinion on what the chances would be of the executive council approving the removal of the members of the Boston Finance Commission, with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, the new chairman, the Governor replied, "You would not want me to pre-judge their actions, would you?"

The hearing on the application for commutation of the death sentence imposed on Alexander Kaminski of New Britain, Ct., scheduled to die in the electric chair during the week of Jan. 20, has been shifted. It will be held before the Governor Monday afternoon at 3 P. M.

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Nominated Judge

(Photo by Bachrach)

FRANCIS J. BURKE
Appointed special justice of Boston municipal court by Gov. Curley.

FRANK J. BURKE IS NAMED JUDGE

Nominated Special Justice of Boston Municipal Court By Curley

Gov. Curley yesterday nominated Frank J. Burke of Jamaica Plain, former member of the House of Representatives, to be special justice of the Boston municipal court, to succeed Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan, who has been elevated to the bench of the superior court.

Burke's nomination will come before the council for confirmation at Wednesday's meeting, while the pending nomination of Judge Sheehan will be placed before the council for confirmation at tomorrow afternoon's special meeting.

Burke is 49 years of age, and has been a practicing attorney in Boston for 10 years. Prior to his study of the law at Boston University he was a professional musician, and continues to hold membership in the musicians' union.

He was a delegate to the Democratic pre-primary convention at Worcester last June, and in that capacity managed the unsuccessful campaign of Prof. Frank J. Simpson for the endorsement of the convention. He has been associated with Prof. Simpson in the practice of the law.

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James Roosevelt Calls on Governor

"No Political Significance," He Says, but Visit Stirs Patronage Talk

By William F. Furbush

Explaining that he was here for only a day or two on personal and business matters, James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, arrived in Boston this morning from New York. He was an early visitor at the State House, calling on Governor James M. Curley, who received him in his office for the first time since his inauguration.

The visitor explained after his talk of fifteen minutes with the governor that his call was purely "social" and had "no political significance."

Roosevelt's arrival after an absence from Boston of about four weeks is current with the local agitation over Federal patronage distribution which threatens the replacement of Postmaster William E. Hurley when his term expires next month.

While young Roosevelt carefully refrained from any discussion of a political nature he emphasized the fact in conversation just after his arrival that he was retaining his legal residence in Brookline, thus indicating that his interest in political affairs in the State had not been abated. He is making his winter home in New York city.

His appearance at once started speculation among politicians to the effect that although he was considered by some to have divorced himself from any extended influence on job-distributions in Massachusetts by the Washington administration he still was a factor to be reckoned with in the matter of alloting any Federal plums because of the very nature of his relationship to the President.

As a close friend of Governor Curley, young Roosevelt could conceivably be in close sympathy with the governor's declaration that the appointment of former Congressman Peter F. Tague to replace Postmaster Hurley would be "most gratifying."

Obviously, replacement of Hurley by Tague under the presidential direction of young Roosevelt's father, as now indicated in Washington advices, would be a patronage victory for Curley over Senator David I. Walsh, who desires the retention of Hurley as a career man of merit as against turning over the postmastership to political spoilsmanship.

Young Roosevelt was considered the final arbiter in previous distribution of several Federal major plums in the Bay State. Whether the conclusion would be based on fact or not, it would be difficult to convince practical politicians, in the event of Hurley's replacement, that the President's son had not again prevailed over Senator Walsh.

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president of the [illegible] of the Union of Zionists-Revisionists in Palestine.

Governor Discusses Interest Reduction

Governor Curley had a conference this afternoon with representatives of banks and other financial institutions to discuss the possibility of a reduction to a maximum of five per cent of the interest rate no mortgages on homes. Such a reduction was strongly advocated by the governor in his inaugural.

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NOT THE WAY TO HOLD FRIENDS

[From the Manchester Union]

One wonders how long Governor Curley of Massachusetts will retain his assumed political popularity if he continues to behave as he did on the opening day of the Legislature. Telling the legislators collectively to their faces that their number ought to be cut in half, that the executive council ought to be abolished, and that the county structure ought to be discarded just isn't done—you know.

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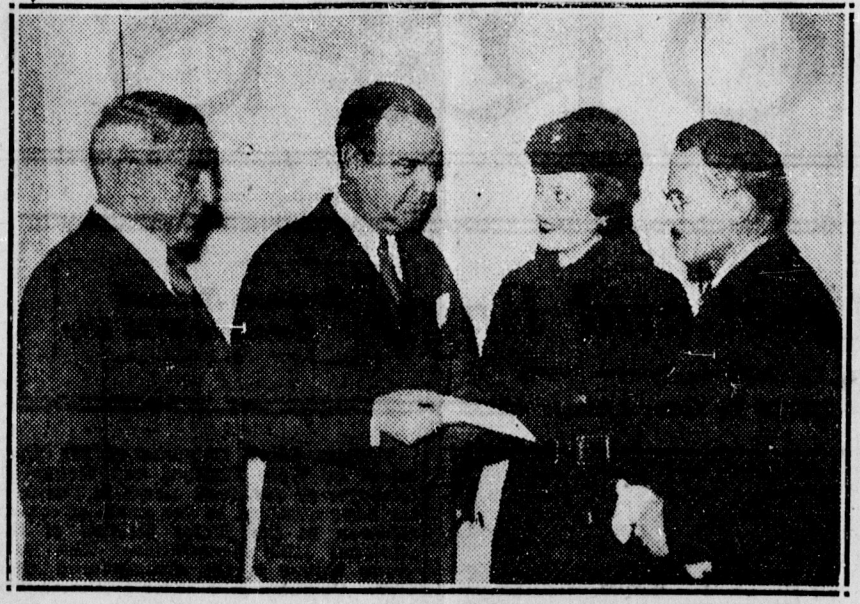
French Actress Lends Hand for Charity



(Transcript Photo by Frank E. Colby)

Calls at State House to Give Ticket to Governor

Left to Right: Oscar W. Haussermann, Chairman of the Emergency Relief Campaign; William A. Bodfish; Mlle. Lucienne Boyer; Henri A. Bergeron, French Consul

INTERESTED in assisting in the opening of the 1935 drive of the Emergency Relief Campaign, Miss Lucienne Boyer, French comedienne appearing at the Wilbur Theater in the "Continental Varieties," today presented Governor Curley with a complimentary ticket to the performance which opens Saturday night.

Governor Curley was absent from his office at the State House at the time of the visit, and the ticket was presented through his assistant secretary, William A. Bodfish.

Accompanying Miss Boyer was Henry A. Bergeron, French consul at Boston, and Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the Emergency Campaign.

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Schuster Charges Curley Seeking to Block Probe by Fin Com

Governor Grants Hearing On Ousting 2 Members

By W. E. MULLINS

Gov. Curley was directly charged last night by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas with being engaged in an attempt to obtain control of the Boston finance commission as a means of suppressing the current investigation being made into the financial activities of the city of Boston prior to Mayor Mansfield's administration.

In a vigorously worded statement Schuster demanded that George R. Farnum, special counsel for the commission, be called before the council to give full particulars of the "evidence he has obtained which Gov. Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress" before the councillors vote to remove Charles M. Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue from the commission.

This attack followed the Governor's procedure in asking the council at yesterday's meeting to remove Storey and Donahue from office as a preliminary move toward removing the full membership except E. Mark Sullivan, who was designated as chairman after his nomination to membership had been confirmed unanimously by the council.

The Governor's request for the removal of Storey and Donahue was rejected by a vote of 5 to 4, with the Republicans and Democrats holding

(Continued on Page Four)

...owed Schuster to be entirely familiar with commission activities of which he professed complete ignorance a few hours earlier during the council session.

Sullivan, after being sworn into office by the Governor and designated as chairman, went to the finance commission headquarters on School street and proceeded to take command. His right to the chairmanship was challenged by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was designated as chairman two weeks ago by former Gov. Ely.

Judge Kaplan said he would appeal to the full bench of the supreme court for a decision as to whether he or Sullivan is legally entitled to the chairmanship. He said he has in his possession a commission to serve as chairman until Aug. 18 and that the supreme court has not rendered an opinion on his claim.

A single justice of the supreme court last year upheld Mr. Ely's right to install Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard as chairman in place of former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, but no appeal was carried to the full bench on the decision of the single justice.

SCHUSTER'S STATEMENT

Councillor Schuster's statement on the situation follows:

The Governor's proposal to remove two members of the Boston finance commission and thereby, with the new chairman he has appointed, obtain control of the commission at this time raises an issue of tremendous interest to the public.

Some weeks ago the commission retained former Asst. U. S. Atty.-Gen. George R. Farnum as special counsel to conduct certain investigations into the land takings connected with the construction of the East Boston tunnel and other matters.

I understand that in selecting Mr. Farnum the commission chose a man who, although a Republican, has never mixed in Boston politics, is apparently without any political interests to be furthered by his work and has no affiliations of any kind which would interfere with the impartial and conscientious discharge of his duties. My information is that he was probably a stranger to a majority of the board.

From all I hear he has gone about his duties in a quet, efficient manner and is engaged in conducting the investigation thoroughly and impartially. The reports he already has issued speak for themselves and it seems to be common knowledge that he has collected a great deal of further data which has not yet been released and that he is actively engaged in pursuing the investigation.

The Governor has made certain charges to the council against Messrs. Storey and Donahue which he claims are the basis for his request for their removal.

'TO STOP INVESTIGATIONS'

On the contrary, however, it seems quite apparent that the real motive of the Governor is to stop these investigations that Mr. Farnum is making and that the only way this can be accomplished is to remove Messrs. Storey and Donahue and appoint in their places two of his own friends and thus obtain a majority on the commission. This would certainly be a public calamity.

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Sullivan said that if it would help clarify the matter, he would be willing to stand in any public forum or in any court and challenge anyone to prove that the statue meant otherwise.

Judge Kaplan said that he simply questioned the validity of Sullivan's designation as chairman and that he proposed to have the full supreme court determine the question involved as soon as possible. He pointed out that a single justice ruled on the similar petition brought by Goodwin when he was unseated as chairman by Leonard and that it was never carried to the full bench when the single jutice ruled adversely to Goodwin.

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York Beach Man Is Held in $1000 Bail

YORK BEACH, Me., Jan. 9—Charles Farwell of York Beach was arrested today by state highway officer, Tristram Eaton, charged with breaking and entering and attempt to commit larceny in the summer residence here of John Frederick Crane of 14 Brimmer street, Boston.

Farwell was taken to Kittery and arraigned before Hollis P. Cole in the Yorkshire municipal court. He pleaded not guilty but probable cause was found and in default of bail of $1000. He was taken to the York county jail at Alfred.

The Crane summer home was broken into early last fall and again last night

...Probe by Fin Com

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C. S. MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Boston Fin Com Issue Sizzles

Rain Swells New England Rivers

Senate Deadlock Plays 'Return'

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Turns on Fin Com

"Now I'll investigate the investigators." With this threat flung at the Boston Finance Commission, Governor Curley today ordered the issue of summonses for two Finance Commission members, and for six Boston contractors concerned with the building of the East Boston traffic tunnel.

This was Mr. Curley's answer to the commisison's inquiry into the Curley city administration land takings in connection with the tunnel, in 1930.

Certain of the commissioners, he hinted, were concerned with the land purchase themselves as attorneys for contractors. J. J. Donahue and Charles M. Story were the two commissioners summoned. They will be served with charges by the Governor himself at the executive chambers tomorrow.

* * *

Meanwhile members of the commission and Councilor Winfred A Schuster openly accused Mr. Curley of trying to control the Finance Commission, to suppress the present inquiry over speculation in land takings for the East Boston Tunnel—which were carried on under the Curley mayoralty administration They called for a hearing of these charges before the council.

Rebutted the Governor: "Come ahead."

Said Judge Samuel Kaplan, ousted chairman of the Commission: "The chairmanship is rightfully mine. I will take my case to the Supreme Court."

Came the Curley reply: "I will take my case, if necessary, to the people."

"This is only a beginning," the Governor flung out. "I propose to clean up the administration of this State."

Rivers Are Rising

Heavy rain of 2.20 inches yesterday, combined with an unseasonable warmth which had melted much of the winter snowfall, combined today to produce floods in western Massachusetts which raised the Connecticut River to levels it had not reached since 1927. The river is 11.8 feet above mean level and at Turners Falls an electric company reported a volume of 30,000 feet a second at its dam.

Ice which has moved out from below the Vermont line was jammed up for several hours at French King rapids above Turners Falls, but broke without causing damage, according to Associated Press dispatches.

The Agawam, which flows into the Connecticut at Springfield, had risen between four and five feet in 48 hours, which rise was characteristic of many other tributaries of the Connecticut.

The Housatonic River was at flood stage, and though its lowlands were inundated, no serious damage had resulted. One family living on the bank of the river at Pittsfield, Mass., was forced to leave its house when the river overflowed its banks. Other families near by were forced to use boats in going to and from their homes.

In New Hampshire at Plymouth a temporary bridge between that town and Holderness was swept away by the flood waters of the Pemigewasset River. The foundations of the new bridge were unharmed. The road between Littleton and Vermont through Woodsville was impassable, due to high water in the Connecticut and at another point below Hanover, N. H., engineers were watching the river closely to prevent other possible flood damage. In the eastern part of the State a road on the eastern side of Ossipee Valley was also flooded.

In Vermont the Winooski and Missiquoi rivers, which ravaged the state in 1927, were out of their banks and rising steadily. The Kennebec in Maine was also swollen, due to a rainfall since last Tuesday and warm weather, which reduced the snow in the woods.

At Quincy, Brockton, Brookline, Saugus and Jamaica Plain elementary school officials, after casting a weather eye at the storm and fog, decided to allow their pupils to remain at home, forthwith gave instructions for the no-school signal to hundreds of undoubtedly gleeful children.

Deadlock Comes Back

Whether it filibusters or whether it ballots, the Massachusetts Senate remains in deadlock.

After 11 ballots had been taken in a futile effort to elect a president, the Senate is reported today in search of a compromise candidate upon whom agreement may be reached. Senator Theodore R.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

LINENS and DOMESTICS
famous Foxtex Sheets
Single, Twin or Full Size
Now $1.15 each
Regularly 1.39 to 1.59
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Strike Vote Renewed

Southbridge workers at the Hamilton Woolen Company determinedly voted to continue their strike, 480 to 2, in a secret ballot, though they knew this action would invoke the threat of the company to either leave the city or dissolve its corporate existence. This also in the face of the State Board of Arbitration's suggestion that the strike be called off with the hope of the rest of Southbridge that the mill would resume operations. Though some of the strikers have secured other employment, the ERA allotment to Southbridge was increased yesterday from $18,000 to $19,000 by Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, to care for possible increased need among the former employees of the Hamilton company.

Textile Report Ready

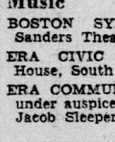
More than 50 representatives from some 25 Massachusetts textile centers two weeks ago voted in joint meeting to study the facts concerning textile disturbances, appointed a committee of nine to draft some plan of orderly procedure to save the industry from destructive outside competition.

This afternoon the committee will report to the New England Council, wheels will be set in motion for organization along lines proposed and textile chiefs will have taken their first step toward an all-New England plan for strengthening the region's largest industry. The chief problem—slowing down of textile machinery, due to cheap labor competition from the South.

Organization was originally proposed by the Fall River Chamber of Commerce. All members of the committee are secretaries of their respective chambers, and the chairman is Frank W. Dunham of Fall River.

Boston Events

Tonight



Theaters

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Wilbur). Lucienne Boyer, Balieff, Escudero, Carmita and Raphael. 8:30.

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert). Eva Le Gallienne and the Civic Repertory Company in Rostand play. New version by Clemence Dane. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"365 Nights in Hollywood." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Firebird."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—G. K. Chesterton's "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly as the gently efficient hero of several Saturday Evening Post stories, who combats jewel thieves in this adventure. Fenway, 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:53. Paramount, 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Enter Madame," with Elissa Landi as an opera star.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. Color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer in "Romance in Manhattan." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others." 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Will Rogers in George Ade's story, "The County Chairman," with Louise Dresser and Stepin Fetchit. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue." Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—Streamline train starred in "The Silver Streak." 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—Paul Muni in "Border Town." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"Let's Try Again," and "Born to Be Bad." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

STRAND — "Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:54, 9:21. Also "Happiness Ahead."

UNIVERSITY—"The Captain Hates the Sea," with Walter Connolly. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Limehouse Blues."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; cameraman's adventures; Charley Chase comedy; bowling pictures; Aesop's Fable. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Franklin Square House, South End. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Concert under auspices of Charitable Irish Society. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston St. 7:30.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"A Night in the Maine Woods." Tall story contest. 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO—Exhibit of oil paintings and block prints by Charles F. L. Morton. Also poetry reading. 8:30. Paintings and prints also on view from 2 to 5 tomorrow and from 3 to 6 next Sunday. 1126 Boylston Street.

CURRENT AFFAIRS LECTURE—By Lewis Rex Miller. First of Thursday series—an overflow from Monday series. Mahogany Room, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—"The History of Mahogany, and Its Relation to Our New England Furniture—Old and New." Lecture by J. Sanger Attwill. 125 Green Street, Lynn. 8.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS—Series of conferences opens tonight with address by Daniel L. Marsh. Songs by Mae Murray, contralto. Hotel Touraine. 6:30.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Installation of officers. Guest speakers. Hotel Fritz Carlton. 8.

CAT SHOW—Annual exhibition of Boston Cat Club. Today and tomorrow. 10 a. m. to 10. Horticultural Hall.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Eugen Rosenstock Hüssy lectures on "Advantages of a Market-Seeking Economy." 5.

HARVARD CITY PLANNING SCHOOL—Public lecture by Earle S. Draper, Housing Director of the TVA, on "Regional Planning in the Tennessee Valley." Robinson Hall Annex. 11 a. m.

PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION—Prof. Frederick K. Morris of M. I. T. speaks on "Time and Our Ways of Thinking." Following dinner at University Club. 6:30.

RUBBER CHEMISTRY LECTURE — Dr. Ernest A. Hauser speaks on "Some Modern Microscopic Techniques in Colloidal Chemistry." Eastman Lecture Room, M. I. T. 3.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Emergency Cam-	Loretta Lee, songs.	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:15	Agricultural report...	paign for 1935...	String quintet....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Astronomy talk...	"Jack Armstrong".	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Book talk.....	Brown's Orch....
6:00	Symposium on League	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	and World Affairs...	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Haymes Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor".	"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Record program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody":	John B. Kennedy..	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra....	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra..
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"...	Big Freddy Miller..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Spiritual Singers.....	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vo-	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	"20th Century Ideas"	Walter Connolly;	cal ensemble; or..	World Forum talk.
8:30	Daniels Orchestra....	Libby Holman;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra...
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo...	comedy sketch...	speakers; music..	Science talk.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	String ensemble...
9:30	"Musical Keys": solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	ists; narrator.....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	fans; pianist;	Jack Fisher and
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Frye had tied a knotted rope to a telephone pole, dangled the rope over the prison wall and fired a shotgun blast through the Millen cell either as a signal to the Millens or as an effort to cripple the lighting system. Simultaneously, Murton Millen tossed a handful of pepper in the eyes of his guard, but was quickly subdued and bundled into his cell by other guards who rushed to the scene.

Frye had a revolver in his possession and had apparently mapped out a complete plan of escape beyond prison walls. Two previous attempts to escape by the Millens have been thwarted.

Free Port Postponed

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The question was put by the Authority to a meeting of business and export leaders: whether they would favor setting aside a section of Boston as a free port in the European fashion. This would mean that within that area, goods could be landed, stored, broken up from large into small shipments or vice versa, and reshipped—all without the payment of any customs duties.

Several European ports, notably the large North German cities, have built up large transshipment trades, by the free port system.

Said Mr. Fuglmeyer: There is nothing to be gained from establishing the free port—until after you have developed the port facilities. Wharves are needed of the latest design. Storage plants must be built, special customs arrangements made. First do these things, Mr. Fuglmeyer told the meeting.

Those present echoed his statement in a vote. Then th... public works. San Fr... other ports have had l... PWA money, it was... Boston should seek ... new works prograr... liminaries to the f... carried out.

A vote was passe... committee, appointe... the Port Authority—which is ... unified plans and adjourn ... the State House for enabling legislation.

Prison Escape Foiled

The four long-term convicts at Charlestown State Prison who flashed wooden guns, overpowered two guards and tried desperately, although unsuccessfully, to get beyond prison walls today find themselves in solitary confinement to repent their attempted escape. No other prisoners are held involved in the plot although escape had evidently been long-planned by the foursome.

Court action will follow, promising the lengthening of the already long terms for the convicts who had the patience necessary to whittle out wooden pistols that would fool anyone but had not the patience to serve out their sentences. The two guards are recovering.

Commendations go today to the speed of Boston police who surrounded the prison too quickly for the convicts to get beyond the prison yards.

Call All Cars—Chow Lost

Somewhere in the vicinity of South Station, a red, medium height stubby-tailed chow dog is hiding.

She arrived at the Boston terminal from New York this morning after a stuffy ride in the baggage car. As the door opened she glanced eagerly about.

One look was enough. Something inside the station caught her eye, and in an instant she had slipped her leash and jumped from the car.

For a while she had a grand time playing hide-and-seek with gatemen, trainmen and guards in and out among the early morning commuters. But the game lagged a little, and she seized her first opportunity

Briefs

Governor Curley announced the personnel of executive council committees, yesterday, chairmaned by Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, pardons and prisons; Daniel H. Coakley, waterways, lands and railroads; Winfield A. Schuster on State House; Edmond Cote, military and naval affairs; Mr. Hurley also on nominations and finance.

* * *

Governor Curley named former Representative Francis J. Burke of Boston, special justice of the Boston Municipal Court to succeed Joseph A. Sheehan, named to the Superior Court.

* * *

Appointments made by Governor Curley were confirmed by the Executive Council, yesterday, as follows: Richard D. Grant, secretary to governor; Henry C. Rowland, William A. Bodfish, assistant secretaries; Earl V. Schriever, Marie J. O'Leary, stenographers; Frank T. Pedonti, executive messenger; Mabel H. Hayes, telephone operator; William L. Reed, executive secretary of Governor's Council.

* * *

Governor Ely last year ousted Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Goodwin protested. Mr. Ely was upheld by a judicial decision. Mr. Ely appointed Samuel Kaplan last month to fill out the term of Joseph Leonard, appointed police commissioner. Governor Curley yesterday appointed E. Mark Sullivan, attorney, to succeed Mr. Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan protested and will take the issue to the Supreme Court.

* * *

The Minimum Wage Commission is forming a new wage board for Massachusetts laundries and dry cleaning businesses, the board to include all branches of laundering, with three representatives each for workers and employers; another to represent the public as chairman.

* * *

Leather manufacturers and workers in Peabody, Salem and Danvers have signed agreements outlawing strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles for the ensuing year.

* * *

Police Commissioner Joseph Leonard made his first shifts in office, yesterday, transferring nine men from the Bureau of Records to other departments.

* * *

The New England Council today urged every chamber of commerce to set up a citizens' relief committee to co-operate with private and public agencies studying the relief problem, the first step in a program to return responsibility for relief from the Federal Government to the community.

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Senate Deadlock Plays 'Return'

(Continued from Page 1)

Plunkett of Adams has been mentioned in this rôle.

Yesterday the battle raged in one spot. Twenty to twenty was the official count on every ballot after the first, with the Democrats standing unswervingly behind Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield and the Republicans behind Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline. The first ballot was 19 for Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, the Democratic leader; 19 for Senator Fish, 1 for Senator Moran and 1 for Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

From that point on the Senate was swept into a Moran-Fish deadlock, despite recesses and caucuses, and despite discussions between the rival candidates. Until nearly 10 o'clock at night the Senate was buoyed up by predictions that a Republican or Democrat would bolt his camp.

Senator Moran, though a Republican, voted with the Democrats for himself as President. While both sides have held their line, there is some expectation that the Republicans will be the first to crack. This situation has resulted because Senator Fish, last year's president, has refused to distribute committee chairmanships among the Democrats. Senator Moran let it be known that he would be more generous.

With Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham suddenly called away indefinitely, it is possible the voting may be held up for several days, despite the fact that this session promises to be one of the busiest on record.

Insurance Plan Praised

From Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, came unqualified praise for the unemployment insurance plan recommended to Massachusetts by a special commission of the Legislature. He spoke to a luncheon meeting of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

It contains the clearest thinking and planning that a series of such commissions has produced, he said. It calls for a state-wide system, and for contributions from both employers, workers, state and federal governments.

Any plan for individual company reserves, Mr. Epstein believes, would undermine the objectives of security, making the degree of security in a given company proportional to the peculiar circumstances of its operation and management.

Mr. Epstein was not optimistic in his outlook for any solution to the unemployment problem. He said it would always be present, apparently despairing of any widespread stability of employment being effective. Therefore he holds that relief and insurance plans should be pushed to the maximum, so as to make unemployment as little degrading as possible. He supports the Massachusetts commission plan on this basis.

Fog Still Grips East

Fog, which was not dissipated by the heavy rain yesterday, continued to hamper shipping along the New England coast and to ground every transport plane in the eastern part of the country. The Coast Guard was busy locating several fishermen in a trawler disabled by engine trouble 250 miles east of Boston Light and two other fishermen off Chatham wandering in calm water off Cape Cod in a 25-foot power dory.

Early yesterday morning the mist lifted long enough to allow vessels in Cape Cod Canal and Boston harbor to move out, after having been fog bound for several days. Not a transport plane has left East Boston airport since Monday morning and only a few mail flights have departed westward from Newark under the blanket of fog which extends as far west as Kansas City. Airways weather reports give no hope for lifting of the fog today and are equally as pessimistic for tomorrow; though in general they reported that the carpet of mist was slowly lifting, and they encouraged the hope that clear flying weather would prevail by the end of the week.

Strike Vote Renewed

Southbridge workers at the Hamilton Woolen Company determinedly voted to continue their strike, 480 to 2, in a secret ballot, though they knew this action would invoke the threat of the company to either leave the city or dissolve its corporate existence. This also in the face of the State Board of Arbitration's suggestion that the strike be called off with the hope of the rest of Southbridge that the mill would resume operations. Though some of the strikers have secured other employment, the ERA allotment to Southbridge was increased yesterday from $18,000 to $19,000 by Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, to care for possible increased need among the former employees of the Hamilton company.

Textile Report Ready

More than 50 representatives from some 25 Massachusetts textile centers two weeks ago voted in joint meeting to study the facts concerning textile disturbances, appointed a committee of nine to draft some plan of orderly procedure to save the industry from destructive outside competition.

This afternoon the committee will report to the New England Council, wheels will be set in motion for organization along lines proposed and textile chiefs will have taken their first step toward an all-New England plan for strengthening the region's largest industry. The chief problem—slowing down of textile machinery, due to cheap labor competition from the South.

Organization was originally proposed by the Fall River Chamber of Commerce. All members of the committee are secretaries of their respective chambers, and the chairman is Frank W. Dunham of Fall River.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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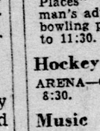
Boston Events

Tonight



Theaters

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Wilbur). Lucienne Boyer, Balieff, Escudero, Carmita and Raphael. 8:30.

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert). Eva Le Gallienne and the Civic Repertory Company in Rostand play. New version by Clemence Dane. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"365 Nights in Hollywood." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Firebird."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—G. K. Chesterton's "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly as the gently efficient hero of several Saturday Evening Post stories, who combats jewel thieves in this adventure. Fenway, 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:53. Paramount, 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Enter Madame," with Elissa Landi as an opera star.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. Color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer in "Romance in Manhattan." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others." 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Will Rogers in George Ade's story, "The County Chairman," with Louise Dresser and Stepin Fetchit. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue." Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—Streamline train starred in "The Silver Streak." 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—Paul Muni in "Border Town." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"Let's Try Again," and "Born to Be Bad." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

STRAND — "Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:54, 9:21. Also "Happiness Ahead."

UNIVERSITY—"The Captain Hates the Sea," with Walter Connolly. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Limehouse Blues."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; cameraman's adventures; Charley Chase comedy; bowling pictures; Aesop's Fable. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Franklin Square House, South End. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Concert under auspices of Charitable Irish Society. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston St. 7:30.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"A Night in the Maine Woods." Tall story contest. 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO—Exhibit of oil paintings and block prints by Charles F. L. Morton. Also poetry reading. 8:30. Paintings and prints also on view from 2 to 5 tomorrow and from 3 to 6 next Sunday. 1126 Boylston Street.

CURRENT AFFAIRS LECTURE—By Lewis Rex Miller. First of Thursday series—an overflow from Monday series. Mahogany Room, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—"The History of Mahogany, and Its Relation to Our New England Furniture—Old and New." Lecture by J. Sanger Attwill. 125 Green Street, Lynn. 8.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS—Series of conferences opens tonight with address by Daniel L. Marsh. Songs by Mae Murray, contralto. Hotel Touraine. 6:30.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Installation of officers. Guest speakers. Hotel Fritz Carlton. 8.

CAT SHOW—Annual exhibition of Boston Cat Club. Today and tomorrow, 10 a. m. to 10. Horticultural Hall.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Eugen Rosenstock Hüssy lectures on "Advantages of a Market-Seeking Economy." 5.

HARVARD CITY PLANNING SCHOOL—Public lecture by Earle S. Draper, Housing Director of the TVA, on "Regional Planning in the Tennessee Valley." Robinson Hall Annex. 11 a. m.

PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION—Prof. Frederick K. Morris of M. I. T. speaks on "Time and Our Ways of Thinking." Following dinner at University Club. 6:30.

RUBBER CHEMISTRY LECTURE — Dr. Ernest A. Hauser speaks on "Some Modern Microscopic Techniques in Colloidal Chemistry." Eastman Lecture Room, M. I. T. 3.

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No free port for Boston—yet. So the Port Authority was advised today by representative Boston groups and by H. Fuglmeyer, a European expert on port development.

The question was put by the Authority to a meeting of business and export leaders: whether they would favor setting aside a section of Boston as a free port in the European fashion. This would mean that within that area, goods could be landed, stored, broken up from large into small shipments or vice versa, and reshipped—all without the payment of any customs duties.

Several European ports, notably the large North German cities, have built up large transshipment trades, by the free port system.

Said Mr. Fuglmeyer: There is nothing to be gained from establishing the free port—until after you have developed the port facilities. Wharves are needed of the latest design. Storage plants must be built, special customs arrangements made. First do these things, Mr. Fuglmeyer told the meeting.

Those present echoed his statement in a vote. Then th... public works. San Fr... other ports have had l... PWA money, it was ... Boston should seek ... new works prograr... liminaries to the f... carried out.

A vote was passe... committee, appointe... Authority—which is ... plans and adjourn... House for enabling legislation.

Briefs

Governor Curley announced the personnel of executive council committees, yesterday, chairmaned by Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, pardons and prisons; Daniel H. Coakley, waterways, lands and railroads; Winfield A. Schuster on State House; Edmond Cote, military and naval affairs; Mr. Hurley also on nominations and finance.

* * *

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* * *

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* * *

Governor Ely last year ousted Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Goodwin protested. Mr. Ely was upheld by a judicial decision. Mr. Ely appointed Samuel Kaplan last month to fill out the term of Joseph Leonard, appointed police commissioner. Governor Curley yesterday appointed E. Mark Sullivan, attorney, to succeed Mr. Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan protested and will take the issue to the Supreme Court.

* * *

The Minimum Wage Commission is forming a new wage board for Massachusetts laundries and dry cleaning businesses, the board to include all branches of laundering, with three representatives each for workers and employers; another to represent the public as chairman.

* * *

Leather manufacturers and workers in Peabody, Salem and Danvers have signed agreements outlawing strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles for the ensuing year.

* * *

Police Commissioner Joseph Leonard made his first shifts in office, yesterday, transferring nine men from the Bureau of Records to other departments.

* * *

The New England Council today urged every chamber of commerce to set up a citizens' relief committee to co-operate with private and public agencies studying the relief problem, the first step in a program to return responsibility for relief from the Federal Government to the community.

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BAGS—STREET FLOOR
An unusual opportunity ... Includ genuine leather bags. Smooth calfskin popular MUFF bags, roomy tenors, and long handle styles and brown. Smooth calfskin leathers.

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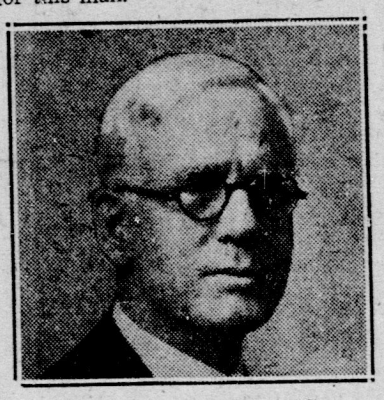
Dealing with Individuals

The Governor mentioned the names of several contractors doing business for the city of Boston who he said would be summonsed together with their bank accounts and their books, alleging irregularities in their relations with the aforementioned members of the Fin Com. He also mentioned a man who, the Governor said, had profited to a great extent in land takings by the city in the East Boston tunnel case but who had never been investigated. Gov Curley said, "Attorney Storey was counsel for this man."



HENRY P. FIELDING
Retained by Gov Curley

When asked if the charges had been presented to Donahue and Storey the Governor said, "They will be read to them tomorrow when they arrive here."

Asked if former Asst U. S. Atty George R. Farnum, who was special counsel for the Finance Commission in the tunnel land taking investigation would be summonsed to appear before the Executive Council, Gov Curley said: "No, we are not dealing with irregularities of the Finance Commission but the irregularities of members of the commission as individuals, not commissioners."

On the questions to whether criminal charges might develop from the hearing, Gov Curley said: "There is always that possibility, the possibility of a charge of conspiracy when two or more persons get together for the purpose of injuring or destroying someone else."

The hearing will be a public on Gov Curley announced and late in the day he said that the counsel retained by him to present the charges against the two members of the commission would release the list of persons summonsed to appear at noon tomorrow. Under the present plan the hearing will take place in the Executive Chamber, although there is a possibility that it will be removed to a larger hearing room.

Governor Has Slate Ready

While the charges of the Governor are directed against only Donahue and Storey, the Governor has asked the Executive Council to remove all members of the present Boston Finance Commission with the exception of E Mark Sullivan who was designated as chairman yesterday by the Governor after confirmation by the Council.

The Governor has a slate ready to be submitted to the Council of four names intended to supplant the present Commission. Strong opposition to the Governor's plan has already been predicted and promised both from members of the Finance Commission and of the Governor's Council. Winfield Schuster is the leader of the opposition to the removal of the Finance Commission in the Council. Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was designated as chairman of the Finance Commission two weeks ago by the then Gov Ely, is going to the Supreme Court in an effort to prevent his being removed from that office.

The de facto Governor of Massachusetts was girding his loins today for a long wrangle which bids fair to rival in political significance the closing battles of the Ely administration. De Facto Gov James M. Curley has already taken one licking from the Executive Council, which he would like to abolish, in their refusal to place Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the Fin Com. And a second defeat yesterday when his cabinet declined to remove two members of the Fin Com.

The decks have been cleared for action after these two rebuffs.

Schuster's Charges

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CURLEY WARNS MILK MEN TO REACH PACT

Representatives of milk producers and distributors yesterday asked Gov Curley to bring about a settlement of the milk price war which they said has been in progress in Boston for some time. They were warned by the Governor that if they could not bring about a stabilization of prices he would summarily settle the dispute himself.

The price of milk in the Boston area is 11 cents per quart in cash and carry stores and 12 cents delivered. It was charged that certain distributors were cutting prices and that stores were selling milk as a "loss leader."

The Governor suggested a temporary schedule of 11½ cents per quart for chain stores and 12½ cents for delivered milk. None of the gathering would accept this. Charles F. Adams turned it down on the ground that it was based on guesswork.

The State Milk Control Board will seek to bring about an agreement between the groups.

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GOV CURLEY ADVISES LOW MORTGAGE RATE

Tells Bankers It Might Avert Greater Cut

Gov Curley, this afternoon, told a conference of 25 bankers that he was of an open mind about the reduction of mortgage rates on household property, but that he thought something should be done about reducingthem.

He said a reduction of the rate to 5 percent, if made, would probably prevent legislation providing for a much greater reduction.

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11 SENATE BALLOTS FAIL, HOPE TO ELECT TODAY

Tie For Fish and Moran at 20 Each—G. O. P. Conferences

After 11 fruitless ballots for President, the Massachusetts Senate recessed at 9:50 last night until 2 this afternoon. The first vote, which was taken soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulted: 19 for Erland F. Fish of Brookline, Republican, who was President of the Senate in 1933 and 1934 and has been renominated this year by the members of his party; 19 for James C. Scanlan of Somerville, the Democratic leader; 1 for James G. Moran of Mansfield; 1 for Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington. All of the other ballots were: Fish 20, Moran 20, each of these two candidates having half the votes in the Senate.

There were numerous caucuses and conferences, most of them held by the Republicans, and a recess was taken from 5:45 to 7:55, but nothing was accomplished during any of these absences from the Senate chamber. Soon after 8 p m Senators Fish and Moran talked together. It is said that the former suggested at that meeting that both retire and give way to new candidates, but they could not agree. The recess until 2 o'clock today was taken on motion of Senator Fish.

No Sign of Immediate Break

Although it is assumed that the deadlock will not continue indefinitely, there is no evidence of an immediate break. All of the 20 Senators who voted steadily for Senator Fish after the first ballot yesterday are Republicans. The 20 votes for Senator Moran consist of his own and the full Democratic strength, 19. Repeated rumors have circulated that certain Democratic Senators would vote for some Republican other than Senator Fish, but the Democrats say they have pledged themselves to stand by Senator Moran and will "go through" with him. If they stand by, the break must come from the Republicans.

There were repeated stories also that some of the Republican Senators would desert Senator Fish, and it is known that one or two have wavered from time to time, but always after each caucus they have remained firm. It is hoped that something may be accomplished before the Senate meets this afternoon.

The adjournment until this afternoon was taken because of Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, whose sister is critically ill. He went home last night uncertain when he could return to Boston, but the Democrats have promised not to take a vote until he is in the Senate.

McKeown Takes Oath

Yesterday, for the first time this year, the Senate had its full complement of members, namely, 40. Senator-Elect Francis M. McKeown, Dem, of Springfield, who was confined to his home by illness last week, came to the State House early yesterday, took the oath of office and subsequently was received in the Senate chamber. Thus the Senate was made up of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, but one of the Republicans, Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, has not acted with the Republicans this year for the reason that he hopes he may be elected president through his own vote, the support of the 19 Democratic Senators and possibly with the aid of some Republicans who will tire of the deadlock.

Carroll Withdraws Motion

The Senate cleared its decks for action almost as soon the body was called to order at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Senator Moran of Mansfield, who, unless the Senate was in recess, had been in the chair continuously since Jan 2. The first step yesterday afternoon was taken by Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston, who asked unanimous consent to withdraw a motion to reconsider which he had made on Jan 2. No one objected to Senator Carroll's request and the motion was withdrawn.

Immediately Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, the Democratic leader, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a president and that motion was carried.

The chair appointed Senators Joseph A. Langone Jr of Boston, William F. Madden of Boston, and Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley to look after the balloting. Senators Langone and Madden are Democrats, and Senator Haley is a Republican; thus the Democrats received yesterday the chairmanship of one Senate committee, even if they never have another.

Democrats Show Ballots

The procedure of voting was this: Each Senator wrote on a piece of paper the name of the candidate he wanted to vote for, and when the clerk called the voter's name the latter placed his ballot, folded, in a box held by one or another member of the committee.

It appeared that the Democratic Senators did not wholly trust one another, for before each of them voted he showed his ballot, with a name written on it, to some of his Democratic colleagues.

After one of the recesses, Senator Nicholson moved that the subsequent votes be taken by rollcall instead of by ballot. Senator William S. Conroy strenuously opposed the motion; he said he hoped nothing would be done to invalidate the secrecy of the ballot, whereupon Senator Henry Parkman Jr, of Boston, observed that he agreed with the Senator from Fall River and hoped there would be no more "swapping" of ballots before they were put in the box.

Senator Nicholson said his motion was designed only to save time, and he did not insist on it.

Question Was on Chairman

The motion which Senator Carroll withdrew yesterday has been technically the only business before the Senate in the last week. On Jan 3, the day the Senate came in, it voted to sustain a decision of the chair that Senator Langone was out of order in moving, before the Senate had organized, that a committee be appointed to select the permanent committees. Senator Carroll then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had sustained the chair.

Although the members of the Senate talked about almost everything during the filibustering last week, they were supposed to be discussing Senator Carroll's motion. Thus, although the Senate failed yesterday to elect a president, it made some progress in its business.

To Argue With Moran

Several Republican members have been mentioned as a probable party candidate for the presidency in case Senator Fish formally retires from the contest. It is known that he has been willing to withdraw and has stayed in the fight for tactical reasons.

Probably Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham has been suggested more than any other Republican as a possible successor to Senator Fish, and the time may come today when the Republicans will unite on the Needham man, hoping that one or more Democrats will prefer him to Senator Moran.

It is said the Republican Senators propose to "lay the law" down to Senator Moran before the Senate comes in today. They allege that by continuing as a candidate for the presidency, supported wholly by Democratic votes with the exception of his own, he has not only delayed the organization of the Senate and the business of the Legislature but also become to all intents and purposes a Democrat.

They propose to call these matters to his attention, but the general belief is that they will make no difference in his attitude.

During the afternoon session yesterday the Senate Chamber was crowded to overflowing, but the attendance in the galleries was small during the evening.

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CURLEY, JAMES ROOSEVELT CHAT

Visit Purely a Social One, Says Governor

James Roosevelt, whose business has taken him to New York for the Winter, paid his first call on Gov Curley this noon at the State House. The visit was purely a social one, the Governor said, and they will dine together tonight at the Governor's Jamaicaway home.

When the Governor was asked if there had been any discussion of Federal patronage or particularly the Postmastership of Boston, he said, "No, nothing like that."

Young Roosevelt disclosed to newspapermen in the Executive Council Chamber that he is not in good health and anticipates going to a hospital shortly. He has made one hospital trip and contemplates a second, but did not say whether it would be in Boston or New York. His recent hospital trip was to the Baptist Hospital, on Parker Hill. Roosevelt looked pale and not as heavy as he was during the campaign. He is suffering from colitis.

He intends to undergo an examination while in Boston to determine whether or not he should now enter a hospital. He was accompanied on his visit to the State House by James G. Tobin, former member of the Curley secretariat in City Hall and also secretary to Roosevelt during the 1932 campaign on his Pacific Coast trip.

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GOVERNOR GETS COMPLIMENTARY TICKET FROM FRENCH ACTRESS

VISITORS AT STATE HOUSE
Left to Right—Oscar Hausermann, emergency campaign head; Lucienne Boyer, French actress; Henri Bergeron, French Consul.

Miss Lucienne Boyer, French comedienne, appearing at the Wilbur Theatre in "Continental Varieties" today presented to Gov Curley a complimentary ticket to attend the performance. Miss Boyer is interested in assisting in the drive being made here for the raising of emergency relief funds.

As Gov Curley was absent from the State House at the time of the visit, the ticket was presented his assistant secretary, William A. Bodfish.

Accompanying Miss Boyer was Oscar W. Hausserman, chairman of the Emergency Campaign of Boston, and M. Henry A. Bergeron, French consul.

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FIN COM OUSTER WILL BE FOUGHT

Schuster to Ask For Facts on Tunnel Land-Taking Inquiry

Moving swiftly to gain control of the Boston Finance Commission, pending legislative action on his recommendadtion to abolish it, Gov Curley designated yesterday his own appointee, E. Mark Sullivan, Financial Commission chairman, as soon as he was confirmed by the Exeeutive Council and then announced he intended to remove the remaining four members.

The designation of Mr Sullivan as chairman was expected but the effort to remove the other members —Jacob J. Kaplan, named chairman by Ex-Gov Ely, Dec 28; Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield Storey and Alexander Wheeler—was a startling development.

Schuster Leads Fight

It was indicated last night that vigorous opposition to the Governor's plan is brewing in the Council.

Executive Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas charged that the real motive behind Gov Curley's request for the removal of members of the Finance Commision is to stop investigations now being conducted for the commission by Ex-Asst U S Atty Gen George R. Farnum of land takings connected with the construction of the East Boston tunnel.

Mr Schuster said he would ask that all the testimony and information gathered by Mr Farnum be presented to the Council before any vote is taken on the removal of the Finance Commissioners.

Mr Schuster said he understood that the removal of only two commissioners, Storey and Donahue, is being sought and revealed that the Governor has made certain charges to the Council against

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Continued on Page 5

pal government, and must not allow itself to be regarded by the public merely as a source of gossip or 'old wives' tales.'"

Views on Tax Appeals

Concerning the Board of Tax Appeals, he said, "It is no solution to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals, which can only result in the further cluttering up of the courts with tax cases. What is needed is for the Legislature to establish a standard which can be reasonably applied both by the assessors and by the Board of Tax Appeals, which will tend to prevent values for assessment purposes going too low in a depression, and likewise to prevent them from being raised too high in a period of inflation and prosperity."

Mr Sullivan made his statement shortly after conferring with Gov Curley and there was much speculation as to whether or not the Governor had changed his attitude since the inauguration toward these two commissions.

Gov Curley announced his intention to remove the four Finance Commission members after the Executive Council meeting had adjourned shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr Sullivan was nominated last Friday to fill the place caused by the resignation of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan. The Governor on the same day appointed Judge Sheehan to the Superior Court to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop.

Not Yet Invited

The attitude of Judge Kaplan and Mr Donahue was outspoken. Neither had received any invitation to attend tomorrow's meeting and both doubted whether they would make any appearance unless the Council so requested.

"I never heard of any such procedure and do not know on what authority the Governor is acting," Mr Donahue said. "If the Council wants me I will gladly attend. If the Governor personally expects me to show cause why I should not be removed, I have no intention of speaking."

Fin Com Meeting Today

Meanwhile the Boston Finance Commission is scheduled to meet at 3:30 this afternoon and there may be interesting developments. Mr Sullivan has announced that he will proceed as chairman. Both he and Mr Kaplan have the same kind of appointments as members of the board, with letters designating them as chairman, for periods to next August at least. But their powers come from different Governors.

According to Mr Sullivan, he was asked by Judge Kaplan yesterday who would bring the court proceedings to settle the conflict and Mr Sullivan replied he would not in view of the statute which states "the chairman shall be designated by the Governor."

The chairman appointed by Gov Curley said he understood that the other members of the board will not recognize him. Asked what his attitude would be if that eventuality occurred, he said he would "laugh at them."

Asked if he would bring proceedings, he answered emphatically, "No, I don't have to. There is no law applicable to one Governor that is not applicable to another."

Two Chairmen

It was pointed out by Commissioner Donahue that the members will be in a peculiar position regarding a chairman. He said the conflict between Mr Sullivan and Mr Kalan was similar to that between Frank A. Goodwin and Joseph J. Leonard. At that time the associate members sided with the new chairman, Mr Leonard, and to be consistent, he said, they will have to go along with the new chairman, Mr Sullivan.

It was also learned yesterday that within the past 24 hours certain rules of the Commission have been changed or new ones put in force. It has been customary for the Chairman to call meetings but under the change of rules it is said two members of the board can now call meetings. Mr Sullivan took the view that the change was made in anticipation of the members not intending to recognize him as chairman.

"My position is that I am chairman of the Board, duly designated and any official act of the board of derogatory nature will be absolutely invalid," he said.

On the matter of the summoning of witnesses, Chairman Sullivan said he advises anyone summoned to appear that they will not be liable to contempt proceedings if they ignore the summons.

On this point, Mr Kaplan said, "we will cross that bridge when we come to it."

Mr Sullivan said it seemed to him the one overhelming duty confronting the Commission is the furnishing of information and advice to the Governor and the Mayor in the establishment of a workable sales tax.

After indorsing the sales tax and telling of its success in other States, Mr Sullivan said it might be reduced when the revenue from State income and corporation taxes begin to increase, with the possibility that it would be suspended "for the period of prosperity."

Another matter to which the commission should give immediate attention, in the opinion of Mr Sullivan, is the securing of legislation establishing a workable standard for the determination of real estate values for assessment purposes during a depression. The commission, he believes, might well give consideration to advising the Mayor of Boston in 1935 to restore all assessed values to the level of 1930 and then give a flat 10 percent reduction upon all properties.

Mr Sullivan also suggests consideration of a tax on National banks. He also supports the inaugural recommendation of Gov Curley for a tax of 75 percent on gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

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11 BALLOTS, NO CHOICE, IN SENATE

Voting Runs 20 for Fish and 20 for Moran

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Serious illness in the family of Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, which compelled him to leave suddenly for his home, forced adjournment of the State Senate shortly before 10 o'clock last night, with the deadlock over election of a president still unbroken after 11 ballots had been taken during the day. The Senate will renew its fight at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Continued on Page 2—Fourth Col.

...ts and No ... in the Senate

SENATOR Governor Curley is shown at left administering oath of office to Senator Francis M. McKeown at the State House yesterday.

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The vote on the final ballot was 20 for Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline, and 20 for Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield. Senator Fish had his own vote and those of 19 of his Republican colleagues. Senator Moran, who had bolted his Republican organization, had his own vote and those of the 19 Democratic members of the Senate.

The vote had remained at 20—20 from the second ballot. On the first ballot Senator Fish had 19; Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic leader, had 19; Senator Moran, one, and Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican, one.

The 19 Democrats having recorded themselves for their own party nominee for President on the first ballot, switched to Senator Moran, bolting Republican, on the second. The two lines held intact on the rest of the ballots yesterday.

Report Fish May Withdraw

At the time of the adjournment last night it appeared as if the regular line-ups on the fight for the presidency would be broken, with the prospect that Senator Fish might release his Republican supporters from all caucus obligation to him in an effort to bring about an agreement on a new man for president.

Senator Moran, with the backing of all the Democrats, was refusing to give ground, hopeful that when Republicans were freed from their caucus obligations to Senator Fish, two or more of them would vote with the Democrats to make certain his election.

As the last ballot of the night was being taken, however, Senator Nicholson received word that his sister, Miss Helen K. Nicholson, a Brookline school teacher, was dangerously ill at the Nicholson home in Wareham. He left at once, after Democrats and Republicans assured him they would adjourn until this afternoon.

It was also agreed by Democrats and Republicans alike that if Senator Nicholson is unable to attend the session of the Senate this afternoon, balloting for the election of a president will be postponed until such time as he can be present.

Yesterday's balloting saw the Democrats and Senator Moran, their Republican candidate for president, indulging in a unique scheme of "swapping ballots" for the purpose of making sure that their lines held fast and that no one of the group could be charged with any attempt to break away from their agreed purpose of electing the Mansfield Republican over Senator Fish.

"Swapping" Ballots for Safety

Each of the Moran supporters had a "partner" with whom he exchanged ballots. Just 40 ballot slips were passed around the chamber before each poll was taken. Each Democrat wrote on his own slip the name of his candidate for President. Then he sought out his "partner" to whom he handed his ballot, taking the ballot of the "partner" in return.

Senator Moran then wrote his own ballot and turned it over to Senator Scanlan. Senator Scanlan then handed the ballot he had marked to Senator Moran, and each placed the other's ballot in the ballot box. And so with each other pair of Democratic partners.

Throughout the day Republicans chaffed their Democratic colleagues on the ground that they could not trust each other, and dared them to let each man mark and cast his own ballot.

Democrats retorted that they were not distrustful of each other, but that each was willing and anxious that all of their colleagues should know for whom they were voting, thus relieving themselves of any suggestion of double dealing.

So the "partner" arrangement was carried on through the balloting all day. The partners were as follows: Scanlon and Moran, White of Jamaica Plain and McCree of Haverhill, Sullivan of Worcester and Donahoe of Dorchester, McCarty of Lowell and Meehan of Lawrence, Carroll of South Boston and Daly of Medford; Madden of Roxbury and McKeown of Springfield, Considine of New Bedford and Casey of Milford, Langone of Boston and Conroy of Fall River, Hurley of Holyoke and Donovan of Chelsea, Cavanagh of Cambridge and Burke of Dorchester.

Fish Suggests Compromise

Throughout the afternoon session which started at 2 o'clock, the balloting continued with occasional recesses until seven ballots had been taken. A recess for supper brought the warring factions back into session at 7:48 and the eighth and ninth ballots showed the same 20-20 vote.

Senator Fish went to the president's rostrum and after a whispered conference, Senator Moran declared another recess and the two candidates went into conference in the office of the Senate President.

At that conference Senator Fish made the proposition that he and Senator Moran both release their supporters from any further obligation to vote for them and that both retire from the fight, leaving the way open for the election of a compromise candidate.

Senator Moran took the position that Senator Fish should release all of the Republicans from any caucus obligation and insisted that if that were done, one or more Republicans would come over to his support. He refused to agree to get out of the fight.

Republicans Caucus Yarn

When the 10th ballot showed the deadlock continuing on the same 20 to 20 basis, the Republicans again called for a half-hour recess for a party caucus. They came back into the Senator chamber after being out only about 20 minutes, and insisted on going ahead with another ballot, the last of the night.

It was generally believed, however, that after one or two more ballots, Senator Fish would tell his Republican colleagues to vote as they pleased, with the prospects that there would have been several Republicans appearing as candidates.

At the same time one or two of the Democrats, although still going along with their "partners" and holding their lines fast, were talking privately of breaking the deadlock and selecting some Republican other than Senator Fish.

Among the Republicans who were being mentioned as possible compromise candidates in the last few minutes of last night's session were Senators George C. Moyse of Waltham, Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams, Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, and Cornelius R. Haley of Rowley.

Further Delay Possible

Each of these appeared to have some possibilities in the way of getting Democratic votes if the caucus agreement of the Democrats could be broken. But Senator Scanlan, Democratic leader, and those in charge of the general battle against Senator Fish were still unwilling to yield, insisting that in the end the Republican lines would break and make it possible for them to elect Senator Moran.

The sudden ending of last night's balloting brought about by the hurried call for Senator Nicholson to go to his home, may mean another delay on account of sickness, just as the whole filibuster of more than a week was started because of illness. Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield was unable to attend the session of the Senate when it opened on Jan. 3, and did not get to the State House until yesterday. He was sworn in by Governor Curley in time to participate in yesterday's long session. The Springfield Senator, still showing the effects of a severe attack of the grippe, stuck it out until adjournment last night, and announced that he will be back in the chamber this afternoon to carry on with his Democratic colleagues.

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They learn to sing "Rule Britannia" again.

KAMINSKI'S CASE

On Monday, Jan. 14, Governor Curley will listen to the pleas for executive clemency for Alexander Kaminski, who killed Merritt W. Hayden, county jail guard, who is going to beg life imprisonment instead of death for his crime.

And why is he going to do this? Because he prefers a sojourn in Charlestown to the swift certainly of the electric chair. And then what becomes of the arguments of the sentimentalists that men really prefer death to life imprisonment? In every case is fades into nothingness. Nobody prefers it. That is why in every case of the infliction of the death penalty you will find lawyers and others pleading for commutation. It never fails.

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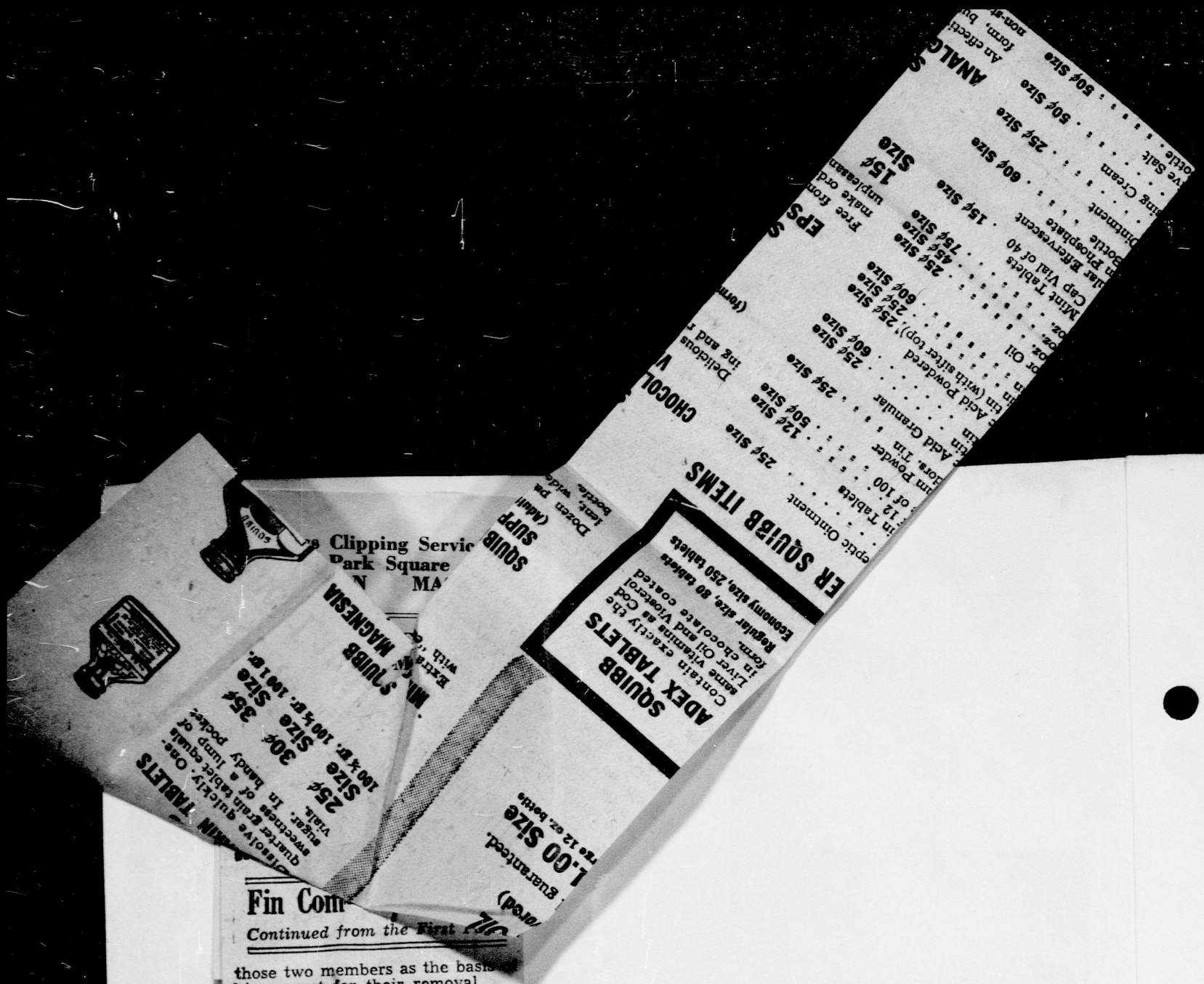
THREATENS TO FIX MILK PRICE

Curley Gives Ultimatum to Distributors

A warning to milk producers and distributors that unless they end a price war in the Boston milk market, he would step in and stabilize prices himself, was issued yesterday by Governor Curley at a meeting in the executive office at the State House.

The Governor issued his ultimatum after the milk men rejected his suggestion for a temporary advance in the price scale until they could reach an agreement.

That the present price of milk be increased from 11 to 11½ cents a quart in the stores, and from 12 to 12½ cents a quart for milk delivered at private homes was the Governor's suggestion after representatives of the producers had protested that they needed a price of seven cents a quart, instead of the present rate of 6½ cents in order to make a profit.



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those two members as the basis his request for their removal.

Hearing Tomorrow

Gov Curley announced that the four members would be given an opportunity of defending themselves at a meeting of the Executive Council called for tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon. Removal of the Commission will require the consent of the Council.

"They can state why they should not be immediately removed," said the Governor.

Gov Curley has a "slate" to succeed Commissioners Kaplan, Donahue, Storey and Wheeler, but he would not make it public.

The action of the Governor was ridiculed by Judge Kaplan and Commissioner Donahue, both of whom said the Governor is attempting to place the burden of proof on the members to show why they should not be removed when the statute clearly states, they declared, that the burden of proof is on the Governor to show cause.

It is expected the Commissioners will attend the hearing but will refuse to offer testimony as to why they should not be removed.

"If he wants to bring charges, I will gladly reply to them," Commissioner Donahue said last night.

Kaplan Going to Court

Meanwhile another court contest is threatened as a result of the action of the Governor in designating Mr Sullivan as chairman. A similar controversy ensued last year when Gov Ely appointed Joseph J. Leonard, the present Police Commissioner as chairman while Frank A. Goodwin was still serving as chairman of the Finance Commission. Mr Goodwin brought the matter before the Supreme Judicial Court and Justice Donahue ruled Mr Leonard had properly qualified as chairman.

Judge Kaplan said last night that in a day or two he would bring the matter before the entire bench of the Supreme Judicial Court for a decision.

Hardly had Mr Sullivan assumed the chairmanship of the commission before he issued a statement, differing in at least two respects from the declarations of Gov Curley. Mr Sullivan, first appointee of the new Governor, announced that the Finance Commission must not be abolished and also that the State Board of Tax Appeals, object of the Governor's repeated denunciation, must not be abolished.

As to the Finance Commission, Mr Sullivan said: "It must be made a constructive force for the improvement of the operation of our municipal government, and must not allow itself to be regarded by the public merely as a source of gossip or 'old wives' tales.'"

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...ts and No ...in the Senate

SENATOR Governor Curley is shown at left administering oath of office to Senator Francis M. McKeown at the State House yesterday.

Continued From First Page

The vote on the final ballot was 20 for Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline, and 20 for Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield. Senator Fish had his own vote and those of 19 of his Republican colleagues. Senator Moran, who had bolted his Republican organization, had his own vote and those of the 19 Democratic members of the Senate.

The vote had remained at 20—20 from the second ballot. On the first ballot Senator Fish had 19; Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic leader, had 19; Senator Moran, one, and Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican, one.

The 19 Democrats having recorded themselves for their own party nominee for President on the first ballot, switched to Senator Moran, bolting Republican, on the second. The two lines held intact on the rest of the ballots yesterday.

Report Fish May Withdraw

At the time of the adjournment last night it appeared as if the regular line-ups on the fight for the presidency would be broken, with the prospect that Senator Fish might release his Republican supporters from all caucus obligation to him in an effort to bring about an agreement on a new man for president.

Senator Moran, with the backing of all the Democrats, was refusing to give ground, hopeful that when Republicans were freed from their caucus obligations to Senator Fish, two or more of them would vote with the Democrats to make certain his election.

As the last ballot of the night was being taken, however, Senator Nicholson received word that his sister, Miss Helen K. Nicholson, a Brookline school teacher, was dangerously ill at the Nicholson home in Wareham. He left at once, after Democrats and Republicans assured him they would adjourn until this afternoon.

It was also agreed by Democrats and Republicans alike that if Senator Nicholson is unable to attend the session of the Senate this afternoon, balloting for the election of a president will be postponed until such time as he can be present.

Yesterday's balloting saw the Democrats and Senator Moran, their Republican candidate for president, indulging in a unique scheme of "swapping ballots" for the purpose of making sure that their lines held fast and that no one of the group could be charged with any attempt to break away from their agreed purpose of electing the Mansfield Republican over Senator Fish.

"Swapping" Ballots for Safety

Each of the Moran supporters had a "partner" with whom he exchanged ballots. Just 40 ballot slips were passed around the chamber before each poll was taken. Each Democrat wrote on his own slip the name of his candidate for President. Then he sought out his "partner" to whom he handed his ballot, taking the ballot of the "partner" in return.

Senator Moran then wrote his own ballot and turned it over to Senator Scanlan. Senator Scanlan then handed the ballot he had marked to Senator Moran, and each placed the other's ballot in the ballot box. And so with each other pair of Democratic partners.

Throughout the day Republicans chaffed their Democratic colleagues on the ground that they could not trust each other, and dared them to let each man mark and cast his own ballot.

Democrats retorted that they were not distrustful of each other, but that each was willing and anxious that all of their colleagues should know for whom they were voting, thus relieving themselves of any suggestion of double dealing.

So the "partner" arrangement was carried on through the balloting all day. The partners were as follows: Scanlon and Moran, White of Jamaica Plain and McCree of Haverhill, Sullivan of Worcester and Donahoe of Dorchester, McCarty of Lowell and Meehan of Lawrence, Carroll of South Boston and Daly of Medford; Madden of Roxbury and McKeown of Springfield, Considine of New Bedford and Casey of Milford, Langone of Boston and Conroy of Fall River, Hurley of Holyoke and Donovan of Chelsea, Cavanagh of Cambridge and Burke of Dorchester.

Fish Suggests Compromise

Throughout the afternoon session which started at 2 o'clock, the balloting continued with occasional recesses until seven ballots had been taken. A recess for supper brought the warring factions back into session at 7:48 and the eighth and ninth ballots showed the same 20-20 vote.

Senator Fish went to the president's rostrum and after a whispered conference, Senator Moran declared another recess and the two candidates went into conference in the office of the Senate President.

At that conference Senator Fish made the proposition that he and Senator Moran both release their supporters from any further obligation to vote for them and that both retire from the fight, leaving the way open for the election of a compromise candidate.

Senator Moran took the position that Senator Fish should release all of the Republicans from any caucus obligation and insisted that if that were done, one or more Republicans would come over to his support. He refused to agree to get out of the fight.

Republicans Caucus Yarn

When the 10th ballot showed the deadlock continuing on the same 20 to 20 basis, the Republicans again called for a half-hour recess for a party caucus. They came back into the Senator chamber after being out only about 20 minutes, and insisted on going ahead with another ballot, the last of the night.

It was generally believed, however, that after one or two more ballots, Senator Fish would tell his Republican colleagues to vote as they pleased, with the prospects that there would have been several Republicans appearing as candidates.

At the same time one or two of the Democrats, although still going along with their "partners" and holding their lines fast, were talking privately of breaking the deadlock and selecting some Republican other than Senator Fish.

Among the Republicans who were being mentioned as possible compromise candidates in the last few minutes of last night's session were Senators George C. Moyse of Waltham, Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams, Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, and Cornelius R. Haley of Rowley.

Further Delay Possible

Each of these appeared to have some possibilities in the way of getting Democratic votes if the caucus agreement of the Democrats could be broken. But Senator Scanlan, Democratic leader, and those in charge of the general battle against Senator Fish were still unwilling to yield, insisting that in the end the Republican lines would break and make it possible for them to elect Senator Moran.

The sudden ending of last night's balloting brought about by the hurried call for Senator Nicholson to go to his home, may mean another delay on account of sickness, just as the whole filibuster of more than a week was started because of illness. Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield was unable to attend the session of the Senate when it opened on Jan. 3, and did not get to the State House until yesterday. He was sworn in by Governor Curley in time to participate in yesterday's long session. The Springfield Senator, still showing the effects of a severe attack of the grippe, stuck it out until adjournment last night, and announced that he will be back in the chamber this afternoon to carry on with his Democratic colleagues.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

They learn to sing "Rule Britannia" again.

KAMINSKI'S CASE

On Monday, Jan. 14, Governor Curley will listen to the pleas for executive clemency for Alexander Kaminski, who killed Merritt W. Hayden, county jail guard, who is going to beg life imprisonment instead of death for his crime.

And why is he going to do this? Because he prefers a sojourn in Charlestown to the swift certainly of the electric chair. And then what becomes of the arguments of the sentimentalists that men really prefer death to life imprisonment? In every case is fades into nothingness. Nobody prefers it. That is why in every case of the infliction of the death penalty you will find lawyers and others pleading for commutation. It never fails.

POST
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

THREATENS TO FIX MILK PRICE

Curley Gives Ultimatum to Distributors

A warning to milk producers and distributors that unless they end a price war in the Boston milk market, he would step in and stabilize prices himself, was issued yesterday by Governor Curley at a meeting in the executive office at the State House.

The Governor issued his ultimatum after the milk men rejected his suggestion for a temporary advance in the price scale until they could reach an agreement.

That the present price of milk be increased from 11 to 11½ cents a quart in the stores, and from 12 to 12½ cents a quart for milk delivered at private homes was the Governor's suggestion after representatives of the producers had protested that they needed a price of seven cents a quart, instead of the present rate of 6½ cents in order to make a profit.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

POST
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

FIN. COM. FIGHT TO HIGH COURT

Judge Kaplan Will Battle Removal as Chairman---Schuster Makes Charges Against Curley

BY WILTON VAUGH

A legal battle before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court will be started tomorrow by members of the Boston Finance Commission, to resist Governor Curley's plans to reorganize the commission by driving them out of office.

This was disclosed last night after the Governor had designated former Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan to replace Judge Jacob J. Kaplan as chairman of the commission, and started proceedings before the Governor's Council seeking to remove the four unpaid members of the commission. The Governor has already selected four men to take their places.

The Governor came back with the reply that the Councillor, following a meeting in New York within the last few days with former Governor Ely and former Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, was seeking to raise the question that the present government of Massachusetts was a "de facto" government and its Governor had no authority to appoint a Finance Commission chairman.

"Where do they think they are doing business? In Mexico?" demanded Governor Curley. "The question of the authority of the present Governor of Massachusetts was decided by the voters of Massachusetts in the November election. That is all there is to it. George R. Nutter of the Good Government Association and his law associates in the present scheme cannot get away from that," snapped Governor Curley.

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He made an official attempt to remove Attorney Storey at yesterday's meeting of the Council, but the Councillors, dividing on political party lines, voted five to four against the Governor. This was later reconsidered and the Executive Council agreed to withhold a final decision until after the members of the Finance Commission have a chance for a public hearing tomorrow noon.

While the session of the Council was private, it was learned later that Governor Curley had accused Attorney Storey of serving as counsel for clients who were under investigation by the Finance Commission, of which he was a member. Similar grounds were offered by the Governor against Attorney Donahue.

Coakley Raps Commission

Vigorous objections were voiced by Councillors Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas and Edmond Cote of Fall River against the removal of Finance Commissioner Storey. On the roll call, these two were joined by the other three Republican members, Councillors Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, and Joshua A. Baker of Pittsfield. Lieutenant-Governor Hurley and the three Democratic members of the Council supported the Governor.

Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Boston observed that the vote was on a political division and counseled his colleagues to give the matter their deep consideration. As the Boston member, he explained that he knew intimately the story of the Finance Commission since its inception, declaring that it had never lost a chance to criticize "a Fitzgerald or a Curley," as it sided with the "Herricks and the Shaws."

Would Have to Be Shown

At this point Governor Curley asked Councillor Schuster if he would vote for immediate removal if a preponderance of evidence could be produced against Commissioner Storey, and the youngest member of the Executive Council retorted sharply that he would have to be shown first.

The Governor indicated that he had no objections to Judge Kaplan and Alexander Wheeler as members of the Finance Commission, except that they had silently permitted the older members to use the body for political purposes.

He referred here to the numerous reports issued in criticism of the Democratic candidate for Governor during the recent State election, as well as during the primary contest. In that campaign, Governor Curley promised that one of his initial acts would be to seek the abolition of the Finance Commission.

While preparing to carry out this promise, the Governor yesterday started the reorganization of the commission, pending action by the Legislature on his inaugural message recommending its abolition.

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It was then that the Governor announced publicly his intention to seek the removal of the four unpaid members. He declined to discuss the previous work of the council.

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There he encountered Judge Kaplan, whose place he was assigned to take. Both claimed the chairmanship and as a result Judge Kaplan finally decided to take the question to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

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"It is my contention that when Mr. Sullivan was appointed today, there was no vacancy in the office of chairman," said Judge Kaplan, deciding to start action in the Supreme Court tomorrow.

Judge Kaplan admitted that this same question was considered by Justice Donahue in the Goodwin case and that the single Supreme Court justice ruled that the Governor could designate the chairman of the Finance Commission at will.

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He declared that these members anticipated the Governor's reorganization plans and organized to thwart them.

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Mr. Sullivan declared that any action taken by his colleagues at a meeting over which he does not preside would be illegal. Under these conditions they would be powerless to use their only big weapon, which is the authority to summon witnesses and require them to testify under oath, he said, adding: "I would not ask that anyone be held in contempt of court who refused to answer a summons."

Would Hear Farnum

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In his public statement, the East Douglas member said: "The Governor's proposal to remove two members of the Boston Finance Commission, and thereby, with the new chairman which he has appointed, obtain control of the commission at this time, raises an issue of tremendous interest to the public.

"The reports which Mr. Farnum has already issued speak for themselves, and it seems to be common knowledge that he has collected a great deal of further data which has not as yet been released and that he is actively engaged in pursuing the investigation.

"The Governor made certain charges to the Council against Messrs. Storey and Donahue," said Councillor Schuster, "which, he claims, are the basis of his request for their removal.

To Stop Investigation

"On the contrary, however, it seems quite apparent that the real motive of the Governor is to stop these investigations that Mr. Farnum is making, and that the only way this can be accomplished is to remove Messrs. Storey and Donahue and appoint in their places two of his own friends and thus obtain a majority of the commission. This would certainly be a calamity.

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"If there is a disposition on the part of the Council to favor the Governor's efforts to stop the investigation, I certainly intend, as a matter of public duty, to insist that, before any vote is taken, the Council obtain the benefit of Mr. Farnum's testimony. I believe this attitude should appeal, and will appeal, to every fair-minded member of the Council and will have the approval of every decent-minded citizen of this community," said Councillor Schuster.

BOS

High Court

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TEMPERATURES IN OTHER CITIES

CONDITIONS

BOS

Com. Fight to Go to High Court

Continued From First Page

Judge Kaplan, who was placed at the head of the Finance Commission only 12 days ago by former Governor Ely, challenged the authority of the Governor to name Attorney Sullivan to the chairmanship and declined to recognize his successor as the new chairman until the full bench of the Supreme Court decides the question.

With Judge Kaplan and Attorney Sullivan both claiming the presiding officer's chair, the full membership of the Finance Commission will meet in official session this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at its headquarters, 24 School street.

There they will have to decide which chairman they will recognize until the the Supreme Court makes its decision. They will also decide whether they will accept Governor Curley's invitation to them to appear before the Executive Council tomorrow noon "to show cause, if any, why they should not be removed from office."

Schuster-Curley Duel

The Finance Commission move brought Governor Curley and Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas into a bitter duel that appears to threaten the harmony of the Executive meetings for the remainder of the present administration.

The East Douglas Councillor, in a statement issued last night, charged that the Governor was attempting to stop the Finance Commission investigations because he was "desperately anxious to suppress" evidence that the commission had obtained.

The Governor came back with the reply that the Councillor, following a meeting in New York within the last few days with former Governor Ely and former Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, was seeking to raise the question that the present government of Massachusetts was a "de facto" government and its Governor had no authority to appoint a Finance Commission chairman.

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JAN 10 1935

THE GATE CRASHING SENTINEL

Press Clipping Service
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TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

Curley Engages Counsel In Fin Com Ouster Fight

Gov. Curley announced today that he had appointed John P. Feeney and Henry Fielding as his attorneys to present to the Governor's council tomorrow the Curley case for removal against the members of the Boston finance commission.

TO EXAMINE BANK ACCOUNTS

The two attorneys have been instructed by the Governor to summon some 40 persons to appear tomorrow at the hearing and to also summon the bank accounts of finance commission members and contractors and other persons with whom they have done business.

The removal action will be directed against all the members of the finance commission except E. Mark Sullivan, confirmed as chairman yesterday, but it will be specifically directed at Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey. The other members are Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, whom Curley deposed as chairman, and Alexander Wheeler.

The Governor charges the finance commission members with having been guilty of irregularities in connection with the conduct of their offices.

CAN'T TELL, SAYS CURLEY

"I think it will be quite interesting to investigate the investigators," Gov. Curley said.

Asked as to whether he thought criminal proceedings would develop as the result of tomorrow's public hearing, the Governor said: "I can't tell. It is always possible in such cases that conspiracy may be shown."

(Continued on Page Four)

Donahue and Storey will be among those summoned, but no summons will be issued for George R. Farnum, special counsel to the commission. The Governor said he sees no need to summon him, as the matter to be decided at the hearing deals with the alleged irregularities of individual members of the commission, and not with the activity of the commission in a case it has investigated.

The Governor said that among those for whom summonses would be issued are Thos. Russo & Co., contractors; a man named Kennedy, a contractor; officials of a mosaic company; Lebowitz Low, 29, who, according to the Governor, employed Storey as his counsel, although he was the owner of the largest parcel of real estate taken in connection with the East Boston tunnel, and David Stone.

The Governor has assigned the council chamber as an office for Fielding to work in and he will go forward today with plans for the hearing and the calling of the witnesses.

Feeney had a conference with the Governor today, and when he left the office he was asked if he would represent the Governor in developments before the supreme court in the finance commission case, and he replied "I may be around here tomorrow."

WANTS FARNUM PRESENT

The presence of Farnum at the public hearing was demanded by Executive Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, who charged the Governor with an attempt to stop the investigations Farnum is making.

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meet the requests for payment.
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OVER FIN COM

Curley Engages Counsel, Calls for 40 Witnesses and Bank Data

(Continued on Page Two)

inal proceedings would develop as the result of tomorrow's public hearing, the Governor said: "I can't tell. It is always possible in such cases that conspiracy may be shown."

Donahue and Storey will be among those summoned, but no summons will be issued for George R. Farnum, special counsel to the commission. The Governor said he sees no need to summon him, as the matter to be decided at the hearing deals with the alleged irregularities of individual members of the commission, and not with the activity of the commission in a case it has investigated.

The Governor said that among those for whom summonses would be issued are Thos. Russo & Co., contractors; a man named Kennedy, a contractor; officials of a mosaic company; Lebowitz Low, 29, who, according to the Governor, employed Storey as his counsel, although he was the owner of the largest parcel of real estate taken in connection with the East Boston tunnel, and David Stone.

The Governor has assigned the council chamber as an office for Fielding to work in and he will go forward today with plans for the hearing and the calling of the witnesses.

Feeney had a conference with the Governor today, and when he left the office he was asked if he would represent the Governor in developments before the supreme court in the finance commission case, and he replied "I may be around here tomorrow."

WANTS FARNUM PRESENT

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Gossip of the Town

NO BIRTHDAY GIFT LIKE IT: To J. C. Harvey, Boston's automobile magnate, goes the credit for the most original birthday gift we ever heard tell about.

There's an old weather-worn sea captain, long since retired, lives out at Megansett on Cape Cod, almost in the bosom of the turbulent sea on which he spent his rugged years. The captain and the magnate have for years been pals, one of those pure friendships founded on the fact that there is nothing one wants from the other.

Every year on the sea captain's birthday Mr. Harvey motors up in one of his newest, perfectly conditioned automobiles. He selects a long stretch of isolated, speed-safe Cape Cod roadway. There are no safer roads anywhere than the Cape roads.

Well, the gift is that motor trip, Mr. Harvey driving his pal as many miles an hour as he has had birthdays "with one year extra to grow up in."

Which ought to be an exciting drive, because the sea captain has just achieved his 90th winter.

* * * *

JUST STRIKES US THAT WAY: Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, "Boston's most courteous lawyer," has the benign manners of the scholar-clergyman. . . Maybe somebody can explain why the country's leading railroad men are of almost identical height—medium, alert, nervous, quick motion: A. B. Sharp, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.; E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Howard M. Biscoe, vice-president, Boston & Albany Railroad; E. S. French, president Boston & Maine; H. S. Palmer, president New Haven. . . . Eliot Wadsworth is loathe to have others believe he is setting himself up as an authority even on those things about which he is expert, and is quite apt to end a discussion with "But I don't claim to be a prophet."

* * * *

A PHILOSOPHER'S COMMENT: Former Mayor Malcolm Edwin Nichols put it profoundly and simply, it seems to us, when he observed to us on the vagaries of political life:

"I'd much prefer a straight out frontal attack to being misrepresented, even in a friendly way."

* * * *

THE UNPAID BILL: Bishop Charles Wesley Burns tells us about an account that's never been closed—and, so far as he's concerned—never forgotten.

Years ago, when he was still a theological student, he was asked to preach in Hamilton and Wenham—one of the richest parishes in the East.

The value of his services were fixed in advance. The fact that he has since become one of the leaders of the Baptist Church in the United States may be some indication of the character of his pulpit performance.

Anyhow, that Hamilton and Wenham parish still owes him three dollars—after all these years.

* * * *

AND WE CAN'T BE WRONG: The building whose temperature is kept scientifically consistent throughout the year is the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where any variation might prove fatal to its priceless antiques. . . . Boston's busiest, largest (more attendants than any other), check room is at the Boston City Club. . . . When James M. Culley, a New York city police inspector, wears his derby, he looks so much like Governor Curley he'd be mistaken for him even if the two were standing together. . . . People have the darndest time walking into the office of Commissioner Long in the State House when they really want Commissioner Long of the city of Boston—one is a tax commissioner, the other the park commissioner. . . . "Two Longs," the office boy comments, "never make a right."

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Struck by two motor cars late last night, Joseph A. Flaherty, 60, a roomer at 15 Akron street, Roxbury, was fatally hurt. He was crossing Commonwealth ave-nue at Sutherland road, Brighton. He was hit by a car [illegible]

HIT BY 2 AUTOS, MAN IS KILLED

[illegible] been heard from.

Calls Meeting to Discuss Ways and Means to Battle Curley

(Continued from First Page)

Sullivan, the newly apopinted member, as chairman of the commission.

WILL FIGHT REMOVAL

It is a hectic controversy that envelopes the commission, and various questions are to be decided before the entire matter is adjusted. Following the commission meeting today there will be a public hearing tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock before Gov. Curley and council on the question of removal of Charles M. Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, at which meeting these members will be asked to show cause why they should not be removed.

Meantime, regardless of the attitude of the other members of the commission, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who recently was named chairman of the commission by the then Gov. Ely, will challenge the right of E. Mark Sullivan to assume the duties of chairmanship of the commission. A similar controversy arose, when Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard was appointed to the commission and named by Gov. Ely to be chairman in place of Frank A. Goodwin.

GOING TO FULL BENCH

At that time a single justice of the supreme court decided that Leonard should be chairman. However, Kaplan intends to take his appeal above the single justice and bring it before the full bench of the supreme court.

Meantime tomorrow, the same day that the public hearing on the two members of the commission will be held, the commission is scheduled to appear before the supreme court in quest of an order to Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt for having ignored a subpoena issued Dec. 11. George A. Farnum, who has been conducting an investigation for the commission, will represent the commission in presenting this petition.

Gov. Curley is seeking a clean sweep of the membership at a time when the present commission has before it a critical investigation of acts during the Governor's administration as mayor of Boston.

Governor's Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas has gone so far as to charge that "it seems quite apparent that the real motive of the Governor is to stop these investigations that Mr. Farnum is making." Farnum would also be ousted if the Curley drive is successful.

On the other hand the replacement of the membership of the commission is strictly in keeping with the attitude and charges of the Governor, made before election, that the body was antagonistic to him and that the finance commission reports were timed to embarrass him when his candidacy for Governor was before the people.

CURLEY LOSES SKIRMISH

Gov. Curley has been defeated in his first move to remove Donahue and Storey, the council having voted 5 to 4 against the removal. That the Governor intended to replace the entire membership of the commission, with the exception of the newly-appointed member, E. Mark Sullivan, seemed to have basis from the report that he had a list of four names to submit to the council at the meeting yesterday. But when the council rejected his request for removal of Storey and Donahue, the names were not submitted.

Donahue has already said he would accept Sullivan as chairman of the commission, in view of the court action at the time of the Leonard appointment.

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CURLEY PATRONAGE IDEA HIT BY WALSH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Senator David I. Walsh, member of the Massachusetts delegation said today, has rejected a proposal from Gov. Curley that the distribution of all federal patronage in Massachusetts from now on be controlled by the senator and Governor. The senator is reported to have said that while the recommendations of the Governor would always be welcome, he would reserve his right to oppose them if necessary.

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RECORD
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M. AY

ission, ... appointed chairman, E. Mark Sullivan, will be sought Friday, Gov. Curley announced at the close of the executive council meeting, yesterday.

The men scheduled for removal, Joyce Cunningham, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan and Charles M. Storey, will be given opportunity to defend themselves at a special meeting of the Council he has called for Friday, the Governor said:

"They can state why they should not be immediately removed," the Governor said.

E. M. Sullivan

Curley has prepared a list of the men he will appoint to replace the present members, but did not make the list public.

Confirmation of Sullivan's appointment by the Council yesterday gave the Governor opportunity to carry out his promised ousting of Judge Kaplan from chairmanship of the Fin. Com. As soon as Sullivan was sworn, the Governor

Continued on Page 19

The Governor's swift and direct action against the Finance Commission was taken as indication that he intends to carry out his campaign and inaugural promises with dispatch.

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25 ARRESTED IN WAR UPON NUMBER POOL

Gov. Curley's inaugural demand that number pool racketeers be cleaned up has borne fruit in 25 arrests in Boston in four days, it was disclosed yesterday, when three additional captures were made.

The police drive was started last Saturday by Supt. Martin H. King, who in a general order instructed the entire department to round up all racketeers, especially of the number pool variety.

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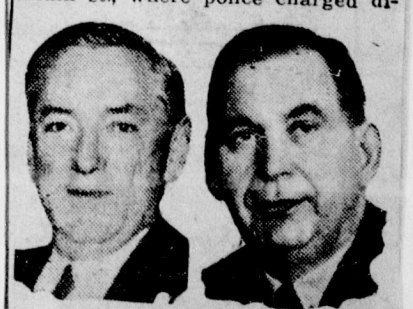

Gov. Curley Supt. King

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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CURLEY WARNING IN MILK PRICE WAR

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"Chiseling distributors" were condemned at the hearing, but when Gov. Curley suggested that the milk men agree on a rate of 11½ cents for chain stores and 12½ cents per quart for home delivery, no one appeared to favor it. The governor intended in the meanwhile to have an investigation of distribution costs in order to fix the retail price.

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JAN 10 1935

CURLEY'S FIN. COM. OUSTER ON FRIDAY

Removal of all members of the Boston Finance Commission, with the exception of the newly appointed chairman, E. Mark Sullivan, will be sought Friday, Gov. Curley announced at the close of the executive council meeting, yesterday.

The men scheduled for removal, Joyce Cunningham, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan and Charles M. Storey, will be given opportunity to defend themselves at a special meeting of the Council he has called for Friday, the Governor said:

E. M. Sullivan

"They can state why they should not be immediately removed," the Governor said.

Curley has prepared a list of the men he will appoint to replace the present members, but did not make the list public.

Confirmation of Sullivan's appointment by the Council yesterday gave the Governor opportunity to carry out his promised ousting of Judge Kaplan from chairmanship of the Fin. Com. As soon as Sullivan was sworn, the Governor

Continued on Page 19

The Governor's swift and direct action against the Finance Commission was taken as indication that he intends to carry out his campaign and inaugural promises with dispatch.

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CURLEY'S FIN. COM. CRISIS ON FRIDAY

Continued from Page 2

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Judge Kaplan had been named chairman by Gov. Ely, in the last-minute shuffle of the last administration which saw Joseph C. Leonard shifted from finance commission chairmanship to the post of police commissioner.

Sullivan was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the Governor's appointment of Commissioner Joseph H. Sheehan to the Superior court bench, which appointment has not been confirmed by the council, but is expected to be voted Friday.

The Governor also presented the nomination of ex-Rep. Francis J. Burke of Roxbury to be a special justice of the Boston Municipal court, to succeed Judge Sheehan. This appointment, under the law, will not be acted upon until next Wednesday's council session.

Confirmation of Sullivan's appointment and announcement of the Governor's determination to oust the Finance Commission came after a two-hour session of the executive council.

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rect wire communication with various tracks was maintained.

The raid, which was in charge of State Trooper Harry C. Smith, came after Special Officer Clarence J. Erving made 6 telephone calls to the place and placed 6 bets, he said.

James E. Tynan of North Easton was charged with registering bets, the other six were charged with being present where gambling implements were found. They are Charles J. Crimmins, Park rd.; Charles H. Spurr, Wall st.; S. H. Sampson, Pleasant st.; W. K. Clough, Warren ave.; Timothy Joyce, Warren ave., and Peter Maguire, Forest ave., all of Brockton.

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GUS EDWARDS, STAGE VET, IN AIR SHOW

Tom Noonan, 'Bishop of Chinatown,' Ill

By STEVE FITZGIBBON

Gus Edwards, who started many of the names that you read about today, guest-stars with Ted Hammerstein's Music Hall on CBS Sunday afternoon . . . Gus has been trying to spot himself in radio for the past few years but his call seems to go unanswered . . .

Tom Noonan, the "Bishop of Chinatown," very, very ill . . . Street Singer Arthur Tracy takes to the air with Gladys Glad's Penthouse Party Tuesday night . . . Jack Renard dickering for a most ambitious series . . . WMEX now presenting Cab Calloway's music thrice weekly . . .

The Harry Dublinsky-Lew Ambers fist tossing party at Manhattan's Madison Sq. Garden Friday night will be brought to you through WAAB . . . The winner meets Tony Canzoneri . . . Countess Albani is "Poppy" to her intimates . . . They tell us that Gertrude Neisen now thinks that she is actually "exotic" . . . Jack Dennys pet aversion is waltzes . . . Even the "Blue Danube," which Paul Whiteman does so well . . .

LURE OF THE TALKIES

In a few weeks Jack Benny will be yelling "Grapenuts" and he won't be kidding either . . . Rodney May repeats as guest artist for Sallinger 's Big Show Sunday night . . . Jane Froman doing a talkie-test for MGM . . . Lud Gluskin doing a talkie on the Coast and commuting each week by plane for his CBS show . . . Tito Guizar goes airwire with Isham Jones Tuesday night . . .

HE "APPEARED"

A sponsor presenting a show on CBS waves was kind of upset recently when his star vocalist was unable to do his weekly stunt . . . It seems that the star had developed a very bad cold almost over night . . . However, it was decided that he had to say hello to the radio audience at all costs so he was dragged to the studio . . . He managed to say a few words but that was about all . . . The balance of his show went on . . . A few days later the sponsor received his regular weekly bill of $3,000 for the show . . . He burned because the star had done nothing—but the star's manager insisted that he had appeared even though he didn't sing . . .

AS TO CURLEY'S PAY

Joe Reichman can play rhumbas ando tangos like nobody's business . . . Frank Parker heading for a Broadway musical . . . Rudy Vallee will spotlight the "Debutante Waltze" tonight . . .

Former Rep. Hyman "Honey Mannevitch, of Dorchester, tells us that he is going on the air to tell the radio audience why Gov. Curley's salary should be increased from $10,000 to $20,000 a year . . .

Moans Low Again!

Libby Holman, Broadway torch singer, who'll warble her famed "Moanin' Low" tonight at 8 over NBC-WEEI with Rudy Vallee Varieties.

'Street Singer' Aired With Gladys Glad

Which reminds us that the Governor had two airdates with WBZ the other day and missed both of them . . . Which didn't make us feel any too good because we headlined 'em . . .

Jimmie McHale says that he could have had the Cascades berth but the usual complications which have been dogging his tracks since his runin with the musicians' union last summer intervened . . .

"BLACK CHAMBER" DUE

Herbert O. Yardley's "The Black Chamber," starts over NBC waves the 21st . . . You'll get three doses of it weekly . . . Tom Curtin, former Bostonian, is associated with Yardley in the venture . . . Goodman Ace., of the "Easy Acres" quite a horse picker . . . So much so that his pals are of the opinion that he should devote all of his time to the nags instead of radio.

Lieut. Charlie Emerson, Boston National Guard Aviator who flew 18 hours in the successful hunt for the lost American Airlines plane and dropped food to its marooned occupants, will tell you about it through WMEX Friday afternoon at 4 . . . The Revelers start jumping around the country again soon for concert dates.

Mickey Finn is now more than just a mere name to Jack Renard . . . But Jack will deny it just as he denied it to us three or more weeks ago . . . Lawrence Tibbett drops his regular Tuesday night aircast next week because of prior commitment to sing with the Metropolitan Opera in New Haven . . . Martinelli and Queena Mario take over the spot for the night . . . Charlie Hector's pit work at the Orpheum frequently leads the audience to wonder just who is the headliner . . .

HOUR BY HOUR PROGRAMS OF THE RADIO TODAY

Press Clipping Service
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RECORD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

NEW "FIN. COM." HEAD

Governor

James M. Curley administering the oath of office to E. Mark Sullivan, new head of the Finance Commission, yesterday at the State House. The governor said he would remove all present members of the commission.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

Gov. Curley Swears in Springfield Senator

Gov. James M. Curley shown yesterday in the executive offices of the State House as he administered the oath of office to State Sen. Francis M. McKeown, of Springfield.

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

Letters From Our Readers

RATES

How long has the innocent public got to stand for such high rates for electricity in New Hampshire? I have been given to understand that it costs a little over 1 cent to generate electricity and they charge all of 12 cents per kilowatt hour. If one cannot pay their bill, owing to lack of work, out go the lights.

The first thing they will tell you if you get behind is that your name is no good, regardless of how much you have paid in the past. If the public only knew the past of some big shots and how they got to be fortunate there would be trouble. Some of them were left money that was stolen years ago. It hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us. A READER.

New Hampshir.

RAILROADS

It is noticeable how much better business is since the merchants have been shipping their freight by railroads. How little the public realizes the worth of these railroads and how much material of every type and description they purchase.

Think what they pay for taxes in the various cities and towns. Just think how many men the railroads can employ if their business is good. Men and their families that would work in your community and build their homes and spend their money with you.

W. R. J.

DOCTORS

How much different times are today than they were years ago, when a doctor would get out of bed, harness up a horse and ride through blinding snow to a sick person. Bring them fruit and call on them often. And only charge them a small price.

Today the doctors do not care whether one dies or not. All they want is $3 to call at your home and leave you 30 cents' worth of what they call medicine. More often they hate to call on a sick person because they are afraid they will not get their money.

Many a person is working today —sick—that should have a doctor's care, but they are unable to afford a doctor and therefore they just plug along. N. W.

GOVERNOR

In Governor Curley I sincerely feel that the people of Massachusetts have found the man who will lead us out of our present tribulations. His terms of office as mayor of Boston proved him to be for the common man. May he be our Governor for the full limit of two terms accorded to a man in that office, and may God guide and prosper him.

MRS. GEORGE HOEY,
6 Essex st., Charlestown.

PLEA

It's about time something was done to aid the depositors of the closed Federal National Bank. I hope and trust that our excellent Governor, James M. Curley, will do something, as I am a widow with six small children, the oldest 12.

Everything I had, even my husband's insurance and life savings, was in that bank. We are now almost destitute and still I have $6000 and can't get a cent. We have been very patient H. A. F.

SENATE

There is a growing need to revise the Massachusetts constitution, to overcome archaic constitutional restrictions, to enable the enactment of progressive social legislation. When this is held, in the immediate future, it behooves the people to consider the present trend toward unicameral bodies by demanding the abolishment of the Massachusetts senate.

Morris Berzon.
51 Chelsea st., Everett.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

tional News Photograph Service.)

GOVERNOR CURLEY SEN. FRANCIS M. McKEOWN

TO GET SENATE GOING—Swearing in State Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, Governor James M. Curley—like everybody else in Massachusetts—is hopeful, no doubt, that McKeown's appearance in his seat will enable the Legislature's august upper body to get down to business and elect a president.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES-MINUTE-MAN
Lexington, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

The Governor's Message Covers Much

The Governor overlooked nothing in his inaugural address. It is going to be impossible for any legislator to get credit for suggesting any reform or change, the Governor has beat him to it. This is not said disparagingly for the majority of Mr. Curley's ideas were sound and far from revolutionary. It must be borne in mind, too, that the Governor has no idea that all of his ideas and reforms have the ghost of a show of being adopted, the message simply gives his idea of how he would handle things if he was doing it alone. We are to keep in step with Roosevelt policies as long as Mr. Curley guides the State and we may look to no effort being spared to concentrate added power and responsibility in the hands of the Governor.

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2 Park Square
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AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

CURLEY *Asks Bank* BOOKS

ROW OVER FIN. COM.

Bank books of Boston Finance Commission members whom Governor Curley is attempting to oust will be summoned at tomorrow's hearing before the executive council, the governor revealed today.

Curley declared also that he will cause to have summoned the bank accounts and books of several contracting firms.

To handle the case for the governor, he retained Attorneys Jonn P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, and today Fielding was busy preparing summonses for the finance commission members against which Curley has turned a down thumb.

One of these is Judge Jacob Kaplan, appointed chairman of the commission—the only salaried post—in an 11th hour move by former Governor Ely before he relinquished office. Kaplan threatens to carry to Supreme Court his fight against being replaced by E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel.

It was indicated that the judge would challenge the validity of the Governor's inauguration which did not take place before a joint session of the General Court, as provided by the Constitution.

That he would find the court extremely hesitant to interfere with the Governor's powers was the contention of Richard Grant, his broadcasting secretary.

Still another spot watched was the Governor's Council. Some observers predict a battle between Edward Cote of New Bedford, the senior Republican member, and Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, as to which of them would be official spokesman for their party in that body.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Chelsea, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

Forward Resolution On Draw Bridge to Governor and Mayor

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Monday night concerning Chelsea's stand in connection with the proposed closing of the Chelsea north drawbridge, on next Monday, yesterday were forwarded by special messenger to Gov. James M. Curley's office and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in Boston.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

...g Newspaper THURSD...

...rate on ...btained ...ks by ...fice.

The governor urged that they reduce the mortgage interest rate on homes to 5 per cent.

In making his argument, Curley advised that such a voluntary reduction now probably would forestall proposed bills in the Legislature to make even greater reductions, some of the bills going as low as 3 per cent.

He pointed out, also, that New Jersey bankers have reduced the mortgage rate to 5 per cent.

After the discussion the bankers conferred among themselves and agreed to recommend the 5½ per cent rate to all banks in the state.

This would become effective March 1, but would apply only to homes mortgaged in a total of not more than $16,000 and on homes which do not house more than four families and in which the owner himself resides.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

The Governor's Council has lasted in Massachusetts nearly 300 years and will probably last many more years in spite of the recommendation of Governor Curley that it be abolished. The Governor asked for the abolition of some five state organizations. Now that the Governor has brought the subject up, it is pertinent that we all examine this ancient institution of the Governor's Council and make up our minds whether or not it has outgrown its usefulness.

Mr. Curley received great applause when he called the Council "a relic of the days of royalty." He looked over his spectacles at the councillors seated before him as he read the words, and the crowd caught the humor of the situation. The Council does indeed go back as far as royal governors. So do town meetings, as far as that is concerned. It is no argument against the Governor's Council that it is an ancient institution. So are the arithmetic table and the Ten Commandments. The Governor went on to say that the Council "serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as Chief Executive." This is quite true. The Council regardless of party, has been a curb on the Governor's action for nearly 300 years, and has worked rather well in hundreds of instances. In fact, many a governor has had the Council to thank for preventing a hasty and wrong appointment or enforcing a wrong decision.

When the Governor says the Council "obstructs" the governor's action, he merely states the real reason why the Council was instituted. It is in fact meant as a curb to gubernatorial action. Governors Cox, Coolidge, Fuller, Allen and Ely have all submitted to the decisions of the Council and found no fault. They have even approved this institution. Many a conservative citizen today is very glad that we have a Council and will consider it a black letter day when this body is taken out of our Constitution. Governor Curley made many very admirable suggestions in his address to the legislature such, for instance as biennial sessions, and the reduction in the size of our legislature, but we are not going to condemn an ancient Bay State institution simply because it went too far in balking the Governor's contemplated appointments.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

RAISING THE SCHOOL AGE

Governor James M. Curley wants to remove children from industry by making them attend school till the age of 16. Although in the meagre seven lines which he devotes in his message to this important subject, he mentions the mental and physical development which these extra years would give our boys and girls, the main reason for this recommendation is to make jobs for older people. Organized labor supports this raising of the school age, and for no unselfish reasons. Before we adopt this suggestion we should demand some better reasons than the Governor has advanced. Positive sound reasons of advantage to the children, the schools and the community should be demanded before this suggestion obtains approval.

The mere making a place for children in which to occupy their leisure time is no reason for advancing the school age. We must remember that all boys and girls can voluntarily continue their education till the end of the High School course and beyond. This proposal is the involuntary forcing of indifferent or unwilling children to continue their education. One trouble would come of course in over crowding the High School. It is already overcrowded with many boys and girls who have no interest in and little capacity for their work. Their numbers and indifference to scholarship clog the whole educational machine. They reduce the level of class efficiency. They are railroaded by barely passing marks into graduation. At that time they have a mere smattering of an education. They are at all times a dead weight in the class rooms and the attention which has to be given them means depriving other and better subjects for education of the care and attention which is due them. Their presence results in a deterioration which compels so many parents to remove their children to private schools and academies.

Now the Governor wants to force them to clog up the High School for two more unwilling years. It is a poor use of our educational facilities to use them to take care of unwilling students for two more years. If this care of workless youth today is really a serious problem it should be solved in some more intelligent way than by shoving them on overworked teachers for attention and still further reducing the morale and average attainment of our High School students. What our High Schools really need today is a weeding out of students unfit to take advantage of the curriculum. We are forcing too many thousand dollar educations on one hundred dollar minds. Educators are recommending that we be more selective in the qualifications of pupils who are allowed to attend High School. They maintain that much money is thrown away trying to educate the unfit. Before the governor's suggestion is adopted careful thought should be given the subject and expert advice obtained.

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Curley declared also that he will cause to have summoned the bank accounts and books of several contracting firms.

To handle the case for the governor, he retained Attorneys John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, and today Fielding was busy preparing summonses for the finance commission members against which Curley has turned a down thumb.

One of these is Judge Jacob Kaplan, appointed chairman of the commission—the only salaried post—in an 11th hour move by former Governor Ely before he relinquished office. Kaplan threatens to carry to Supreme Court his fight against being replaced by E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel.

It was indicated that the judge would challenge the validity of the Governor's inauguration which did not take place before a joint session of the General Court, as provided by the Constitution.

That he would find the court extremely hesitant to interfere with the Governor's powers was the contention of Richard Grant, his broadcasting secretary.

Still another spot watched was the Governor's Council. Some observers predict a battle between Edward Cote of New Bedford, the senior Republican member, and Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, as to which of them would be official spokesman for their party in that body.

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RECORD

Forwa... On ... Go...

Copies ... by the Board of Aldermen on Monday night concerning Chelsea's stand in connection with the proposed closing of the Chelsea north drawbridge, on next Monday, yesterday were forwarded by special messenger to Gov. James M. Curley's office and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in Boston.

2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

Bankers Promise Curley to Cut Mortgage Rate

Agreement to reduce the mortgage interest rate on homes from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent was obtained from 25 representatives of Massachusetts banks by Governor Curley today at a conference in his office.

The governor urged that they reduce the mortgage interest rate on homes to 5 per cent.

In making his argument, Curley advised that such a voluntary reduction now probably would forestall proposed bills in the Legislature to make even greater reductions, some of the bills going as low as 3 per cent.

He pointed out, also, that New Jersey bankers have reduced the mortgage rate to 5 per cent.

After the discussion the bankers conferred among themselves and agreed to recommend the 5½ per cent rate to all banks in the state.

This would become effective March 1, but would apply only to homes mortgaged in a total of not more than $16,000 and on homes which do not house more than four families and in which the owner himself resides.

Press Clipping Service
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TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

The Governor's Council has lasted in Massachusetts nearly 300 years and will probably last many more years in spite of the recommendation of Governor Curley that it be abolished. The Governor asked for the abolition of some five state organizations. Now that the Governor has brought the subject up, it is pertinent that we all examine this ancient institution of the Governor's Council and make up our minds whether or not it has outgrown its usefulness.

Mr. Curley received great applause when he called the Council "a relic of the days of royalty." He looked over his spectacles at the councillors seated before him as he read the words, and the crowd caught the humor of the situation. The Council does indeed go back as far as royal governors. So do town meetings, as far as that is concerned. It is no argument against the Governor's Council that it is an ancient institution. So are the arithmetic table and the Ten Commandments. The Governor went on to say that the Council "serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as Chief Executive." This is quite true. The Council regardless of party, has been a curb on the Governor's action for nearly 300 years, and has worked rather well in hundreds of instances. In fact, many a governor has had the Council to thank for preventing a hasty and wrong appointment or enforcing a wrong decision.

When the Governor says the Council "obstructs" the governor's action, he merely states the real reason why the Council was instituted. It is in fact meant as a curb to gubernatorial action. Governors Cox, Coolidge, Fuller, Allen and Ely have all submitted to the decisions of the Council and found no fault. They have even approved this institution. Many a conservative citizen today is very glad that we have a Council and will consider it a black letter day when this body is taken out of our Constitution. Governor Curley made many very admirable suggestions in his address to the legislature such, for instance as biennial sessions, and the reduction in the size of our legislature, but we are not going to condemn an ancient Bay State institution simply because it went too far in balking the Governor's contemplated appointments.

Press Clipping Service
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TIMES
Gloucester, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

RAISING THE SCHOOL AGE

Governor James M. Curley wants to remove children from industry by making them attend school till the age of 16. Although in the meagre seven lines which he devotes in his message to this important subject, he mentions the mental and physical development which these extra years would give our boys and girls, the main reason for this recommendation is to make jobs for older people. Organized labor supports this raising of the school age, and for no unselfish reasons. Before we adopt this suggestion we should demand some better reasons than the Governor has advanced. Positive sound reasons of advantage to the children, the schools and the community should be demanded before this suggestion obtains approval.

The mere making a place for children in which to occupy their leisure time is no reason for advancing the school age. We must remember that all boys and girls can voluntarily continue their education till the end of the High School course and beyond. This proposal is the involuntary forcing of indifferent or unwilling children to continue their education. One trouble would come of course in over crowding the High School. It is already overcrowded with many boys and girls who have no interest in and little capacity for their work. Their numbers and indifference to scholarship clog the whole educational machine. They reduce the level of class efficiency. They are railroaded by barely passing marks into graduation. At that time they have a mere smattering of an education. They are at all times a dead weight in the class rooms and the attention which has to be given them means depriving other and better subjects for education of the care and attention which is due them. Their presence results in a deterioration which compels so many parents to remove their children to private schools and academies.

Now the Governor wants to force them to clog up the High School for two more unwilling years. It is a poor use of our educational facilities to use them to take care of unwilling students for two more years. If this care of workless youth today is really a serious problem it should be solved in some more intelligent way than by shoving them on overworked teachers for attention and still further reducing the morale and average attainment of our High School students. What our High Schools really need today is a weeding out of students unfit to take advantage of the curriculum. We are forcing too many thousand dollar educations on one hundred dollar minds. Educators are recommending that we be more selective in the qualifications of pupils who are allowed to attend High School. They maintain that much money is thrown away trying to educate the unfit. Before the governor's suggestion is adopted careful thought should be given the subject and expert advice obtained.

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TIMES
Woburn, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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Reduced light, telephone and power rates form one objective Grant declared, after urging citizens to support Mr. Curley. The administration spokesman attacked what he termed "the widespread practice of fixing" in criminal cases and promised that the use of influence will not thwart justice under the Curley regime.

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PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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Guests at the launching included Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield, Adjutant-General William I. Rose, representing Governor Curley; the parents of the sponsor, Commander Harry K. Patrick, who escorted Miss Monaghan, and Frank Gavin, Duluth, Minn., uncle of the sponsor.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER
Winchendon, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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FREE PRESS
Melrose, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Phones: [illegible] House 1468

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TIMES
Beverly, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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Judge Kaplan had been named chairman by Gov. Ely, in the last-minute shuffle of the administration which saw Joseph C. Leonard shifted from finance commission chairmanship to the post of police commissioner.

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TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Upholds Curley

WILLIAM G. HENNESSEY
Member of Governor's Council

VOTES ALONG PARTY LINES ON OUSTING

Hennessey Supports Curley in War on Hub Board

With Councillor William G. Hennessey of Lynn voting with the three other Democratic members of the governor's council, the move of Gov. Curley to oust Charles M. Story and Joseph J. Donahue from the Boston Finance Commission was defeated yesterday by a vote of 5 to 4.

Curley's move against Story and Donahue is the preliminary step in his program to oust the entire commission with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, Republican, of Boston, who was confirmed as chairman by the council yesterday.

All votes were along strict party lines. The refusal of the council to favor the removal of the two appointees of former Gov. Ely came after Councillor W. A. Shuster of East Douglas charged that

Continued on Page Two

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COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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BUDGET ON [illegible]

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TIMES
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ECIALS
lb. 39¢
r One Day
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2 for 19¢
Rolls 34¢
om 39¢
lbs. 47¢
ner—Brown—
annisters 17¢
iyere 2 pkgs. 29¢
Milk 5 for 29¢
ur's Double Rich
ck Cooking, 2 pkgs. 19¢
—Spaghetti and Elbow
Cakes 2 for 25¢
n—Silver—Fruit—Plain
shmallow 20¢ lb.
ETABLES
15 lbs. 15¢
r Fancy Quality
r—White 5¢ lb.
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e 39¢ lb.
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nd Steak 29¢, 35¢ lb
im 15¢ lb.

the grounds that nothing should be done at least until the code hearings in Washington on Jan. 21 and 22.

The remaining locals will conduct special meetings tonight and tomorrow night to act on the proposed cut.

HENNESSEY VOTES TO SUPPORT CURLEY

Continued from Page One

Gov. Curley was attempting to suppress an investigation being made into the financial activities of the City of Boston during the period when he served as the chief executive of that city.

Despite the failure of the council to support him Gov. Curley said today that he intended to go on with the public hearings to be conducted by himself tomorrow on their removal.

It was also indicated at the State House today that both Story and Donahue may carry their fight against removal to the Supreme Court.

Councillor Hennesesey was named to three important council committees yesterday by Gov. Curley. They are the finance, State House and military and naval affairs.

A policeman caught a crook in New York and immediately began questioning him, punctuating his questions with a suitable black and blue mark on each eye.

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COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 10 1935

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BUDGET ON [illegible]

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SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Curley Opens Fight to Oust Fin. Com. Foes

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gov. James Curley launched his fight for re-val of the Boston finance commis-n today with announcement that earing would be held before the utive council tomorrow.

e governor said two members of commission, Charles Morefield ey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, n he charges with irregularities e conduct of their offices, would ummoned and that data of the men, as well as documents of actors with whom the executive the commissioners have been usiness, would be brought in. governor will preside at the ; and the charges will be read the commissioners appear.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

guest of honor for his progress in his chosen work.

COMMITTEES NAMED IN CURLEY COUNCIL

BOSTON, Jan. 9. (AP).—Governor James M. Curley today announced the personnel of the executive council committees which will function during his two-year term. The committees follow:

Pardons, charitable institutions and prisons: Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Daniel H. Coakley, Frank A. Brooks, Joseph B. Grossman and James J. Brennan.

Finance, accounts and warrants: Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Coakley, William G. Hennessey, Edmond Cote and Winfield a Shuster.

Waterways, public lands and railroads: Councillor Coakley, chairman, and Councillors Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, Hennessey and Schuster.

State House: Councillors Schuster, chairman, and Councillors Brennan, Baker and Hennessey.

Military and naval affairs: Councillor Cote, chairman, and Councillors Baker, Brooks, Brennan and Hennessey.

Nomination: Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Brennan and Brooks.

Press Clipping Service
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BOSTON MASS.

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

E. MARK SULLIVAN NAMED FINANCE COM. CHAIRMAN

Entire Personnel of Board May Be Changed as Gov. Curley Summons Four Other Commissioners for Hearing Friday

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Boston Finance Commission got its fourth chairman within a year today when Governor James M. Curley gave the job to E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel of the City of Boston.

It also appeared as if the entire personnel of the commission might soon be changed for the governor. After nominating Sullivan to membership on the commission and subsequently designating him as chairman, he announced he had summoned the four other commissioners to appear Friday and show cause why they should not be removed.

Sullivan's designation as chairman, automatically gave him the 5,000 job by the same token automatically ousted from it Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed only a few days ago in the expiring hours of the administration of Governor Joseph B. Ely.

The chairmanship is the only paid position on the commission. Kaplan, who remains as a member, has succeeded Joseph J. Leonard, new police commissioner of Boston, who in turn had served only a few months following the deposition of Frank A. Goodwin.

Curley, while mayor of Boston, had often been at loggerheads with the Finance Commission, a state controlled body which oversees Boston's municipal expenditures, and in his inaugural address declared himself in favor of abolishing the board.

Besides Kaplan, those who must show cause why they should not be removed from the commission are Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield Storey and Alexander Wheeler.

Sullivan was quickly confirmed today to membership on the commission in place of Joseph A. Sheehan, who has been nominated to be a justice of the Superior court. While the confirmation of the executive council is necessary to membership, the governor alone has the right to designate the chairman.

The council again confirmed William L. Reed as its executive secretary, a post he has held for many years, and also confirmed Governor Curley's entire secretarial staff headed by Richard D. Grant of Arlington, former Boston newspaperman, as executive secretary.

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BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

AS WE SEE IT

Those state officials who so eagerly grabbed $10,000,000 from the funds paid by the gasoline users of the state and diverted that amount from the road fund, are somewhat disconcerted by the notice served on the Commonwealth by the federal government. At the same time, it will be some relief to the automobile owners as well. It will be remembered that the legislature, under pressure, took this vast sum from the highway funds to meet general expenses. The gas tax fund appeared to them to be a nice nest egg to play with. The gas tax payers began to wonder where they would land in event that continued.

While the state gathered in the gas tax money, despite the fact that the money was taxed against the gas buyers for road purposes, the ones in power dipped in whenever they desired and depleted the fund to such an extent that the road projects were dwindling. It looked as though taxation without roads would be the fate of the auto users, and without any revolutionary recourse; because the action was so bold and arbitrary. Now comes notice from the federal government that, unless $4,000,000 of this money is returned to the road fund, the state will lose an allotment of $2,100,000 of federal good road money.

* * * * * *

Of course, it is very pleasant to eat the pie, but it is likely to cause some serious indigestion if something is not done about it. Governor Curley is called upon to provide this big sum of $4,000,000 because a former administration has done something the federal government will not stand for. Because of the depleted condition of our state road funds, it will be a serious condition if we lose the $2,100,000, but it appears the federal government does not intend to be the Handy Andy for anyone or any state. If Massachusetts does not come across with the $4,000,000 it will be out of luck with the federal government.

Since Massachusetts is looking for favors from the federal government during the next year or so, it is decidedly unfortunate that it has been placed in such an unpleasant position. The federal government appears willing to assist the states, but it should not be expected to go all the way; especially when it has the money for the specific purpose, but dribbles it away to prevent deficits in the administration of the state.

* * * * * *

George Bernard Shaw announces that there will be no more wars on this earth if the world will heed his advice—let George do it. The trouble is that George Bernard has cured many of the ills of the earth, but they all continue to bother us. Naturally, if the English author has anything reasonable and logical to suggest, we might have him tell us and give the world an opportunity to think it over, but to leave the solution of any problem to him, without understanding the dose of medicine he will prescribe, must be fatal. The only way to cure wars is to change human nature. That is a tough proposition, even for George Bernard Shaw.

* * * * * *

The Liberty League is said to be growing. So is the security league and a lot more, but the league for real relief to the under dog—the forgotten man—must have adjourned without date.

* * * * * *

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EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEES NAMED

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley today announced the personnel of the executive council committees which will function during his two-year term. The committees follow:

Pardons, charitable institutions and prisons: Lt. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, chairman; and Councillors Daniel H. Coakley, Frank A. Brooks, Joseph B. Grossman and James J. Brennan.

Finance, accounts and warrants: Lt. Gov. Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Coakley, William G. Hennessey, Edmond Cote and Winfield A. Schuster.

Waterways, public lands and railroads: Councillor Coakley, chairman, and Councillors Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, Hennessey and Schuster.

State House: Councillor Schuster, chairman, and Councillors Brennan, Baker and Hennessey.

Military and naval affairs: Councillor Cote, chairman, and Councillors Baker, Brooks, Brennan and Hennessey.

Nomination: Lt. Gov. Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Brennan and Brooks.

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Fish had the united support of all the Republicans, except Moran who cast his vote with 19 Democrats in favor of his own candidacy. Repeated caucuses and even a personal conference between Fish and Moran availed nothing.

With both sides determined to "fight to a finish", it was voted, shortly after 10 o'clock tonight, to recess until 2 P. M., tomorrow, when the balloting will be resumed.

Reports were rife that, during their conference, Fish proposed that a compromise candidate be put forth in his stead but to this, the report said Moran refused.

Double Check Strength

Throughtout the balloting the Democrats maintained a double check of their strength, each swapping his ballot with a colleague, after marking it.

Humor was interspersed with grim determination at several points in the day's activity. At one juncture Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican, remarked that he was "getting tired walking back and forth" to the balloting.

Senator Joseph Langone of Boston's North End, Democrat, an undertaker in private life, retorted: "Didn't I tell you I would send you home in a hearse." It was Langone who started the Democratic filibuster a week ago, on a point of order.

The Democratic strength of the senate was, for the first time, at its peak today with the swearing in of Francis M. McKeown of Springfield who had been ill and unable to attend previous sessions. He was administered the oath by Gov. James M. Curley and escorted into the senate chamber by a selected committee.

The battle for the presidency was precipitated by Fish's blunt refusal to appoint any Democrats to committee chairmanships, a concession Democratic leaders felt they should receive in view of the fact they were so slightly outnumbered. Fish agreed to revise the membership of various committees in order to give the minority party greater representation but this was not acceptable.

Moran, on the other hand, expressed his willingness, if elected, to give certain chairmanships to the Democrats and, on that basis, the entire support of those members was thrown to him.

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GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

BILL PRESENTED TO CUT OUT 10 PER CENT CLAUSE

Newburyport Mayor Seeks Easier Proposition on Financing School

NEWBURYPORT—The preliminary red tape in the construction of a new high school building was further unwound today with the filing of a bill in the Legislature by local representatives for the elimination of the 10 per cent clause in the act of last year.

At the request of Mayor Gayden W. Morrill, Representatives Joseph D. Rolfe of Newbury and Herbert W. Urquhart of Georgetown, together with Senator Cornelius F. Haley, of Rowley, took steps to make the method of financing the $450,000 project somewhat easier for the municipality. The new bill calls for the elimination of the clause in Chapter 278 of the Acts of 1934, making it obligatory for the City of Newburyport to pay not less than 10 per cent of the cost of construction from the tax levy in the same year that the city incurs indebtedness for high school purposes.

The provision compelling the city to repay the loan within 15 years instead of the more usual 20 years will remain in the act. By eliminating the 10 per cent clause the city will be required to raise probably not more than $5000 the first year instead of $45,000. This conforms to Chapter 44 of the General Laws which requires the appropriation of 25 cents on every $1000 borrowed.

Yesterday Mayor Morrill was in Boston to confer with state officials of the PWA in a preliminary manner about the possibility of securing a 50 per cent contribution for the high school. The mayor reported that he had been given considerable encouragement by Maj. Theodore Parker about Newburyport's chances of receiving government aid for the project.

Mayor Morrill expects to employ Edward Dodge, Boston architect and

(Continued on page nine)

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NEWS
Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

port, Mass., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

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Mr. Curley received great applause when he called the council "a relic of the days of royalty." He looked over his spectacles at the councillors seated before him as he read the words, and the crowd caught the humor of the situation. The council does indeed go back as far as royal governors. So do town meetings, as far as that is concerned. It is no argument against the governor's council that it is an ancient institution. So are the arithmetic table and the Ten Commandments. The governor went on to say that the council "serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive." This is quite true. The council, regardless of party, has been a curb on the governor's action for nearly 300 years, and has worked rather well in hundreds of instances. In fact many a governor has had the council to thank for preventing a hasty and wrong appointment by enforcing a wrong decision.

When the governor says the council "obstructs" the governor's action, he merely states the real reason why the council was instituted. It is in fact meant as a curb to gubernatorial action. Governors Cox, Coolidge, Fuller, Allen and Ely have all submitted to the decisions of the council and found no fault. They have even approved this institution. Many a conservative citizen today is very glad that we have a council and will consider it a black letter day when this body is taken out of our constitution. Governor Curley made many very admirable suggestions in his address to the legislature, such, for instance, as biennial sessions, and the reduction in the size of the legislature, but we are not going to condemn an ancient Bay State institution simply because it went too far in balking the governor's contemplated appointments.

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MASS.

ENTERPRISE
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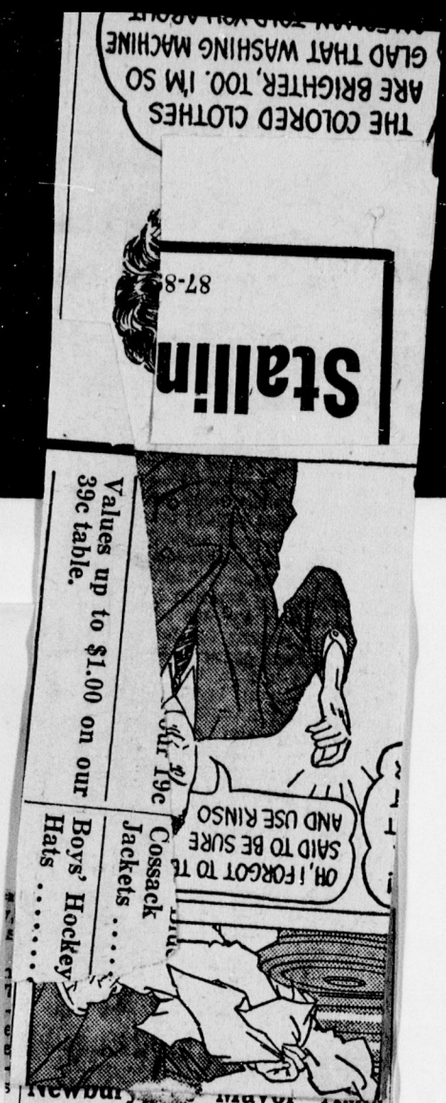

Aid of Legislature

(Continued from page one)

former local resident, who has made many plans for a possible high school building here in the past, to draw tentative plans for the Mt. Rural site. During the years of struggle for the new building, Dodge has made plans for almost every available site in the city.

As yet the mayor has not contacted the architect. However, he hopes to have some kind of plans ready to file with Governor Curley by the middle of the month so that Newburyport will be one of the first to be considered when the governor goes to Washington on the matter. Since Mayor Morrill is unwilling to request Dodge to draw plans until Mt. Rural has been definitely voted on by the city council, it is possible that special meeting earlier than Jan. 18 may be called to vote on the second reading of the $25,000 loan to purchase the site. For the present he is leaving this action up to the council in the hopes that they will cooperate in speeding the project to its acceptance for government funds.

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Patriot
Hyannis Mass
JAN 10 1935

Rep. Jones Stands By His Guns

Announces That He Favors National Guard Camp for Cape---Believes It Would be of Great Benefit

Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable, commenting upon Gov. Curley's announcement that he favored establishment of the Massachusetts National Guard training camp on Cape Cod, said yesterday:

"I am gratified to know that Gov. Curley is interested in placing the camp on the Cape. I worked for it last session of the legislature and shall work for it again if the opportunity comes. I feel the camp would be of great benefit to the Cape."

This is the same stand he took last year and for which he was subjected to strong cirticism. He thus reaffirms his position.

Gov. Curley announces that the Federal government stands ready to supply $1,700,000 for the camp provided the legislature will appropriate $60,000 for taking the land.

As the option held on the land by the state expired this week the adjutant-general, by direction of the governor, has renewed it. Gov. Curley says that constructing the camp will furnish employment for 2,000 men from six months to a year.

William A. Jones of Barnstable. Mr. Jones said:

"I am gratified to know that Governor Curley favors the establishment of the national guard camp on the Cape. I favored it during the last session of the legislature. I still favor it. If the opportunity comes again, I shall certainly do all I can to bring the camp to the Cape."

Governor Curley announced this week that he would sponsor a bill to appropriate $60,000 for the state's purchase of the much desired national guard training camp site on the Cape. The Governor said that the war department is ready to provide $1,700,000 for development and buildings. The state's option from the Coonamessett

(Continued on Page 10)

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Hyannis Mass
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That Governor Curley has laid out a far-reaching program is shown by his conclusion: "The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government."

Devoting the first ten pages of his address to a general discussion of economic conditions, the Governor seems to feel that the depression is due to machines supplanting man labor. He would extend the benefits of workmen's compensation acts, but does consider correlating this legislation in this state with that of other states. He advocates the establishment of a State planning board to attack this problem and states that "only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of preeminence in these fields in the future.

The problem of New England railroads suggests to him properly controlled trunk lines. He looks to a large program of public works, recommends the utilization of some four thousand acres of land owned by the Department of Conservation for suburban homes, asserts that our law enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment which at least approximates that of the organized criminal," and to this end would expand the powers of the Attorney General, and advises more reliance upon Constitutional conventions.

The recommendations likely to provoke the most discussion is the one to reduce the legislature to half its present size and to hold biennial sessions. The Governor would also abolish the Governor's council, would improve county administration, and would place personal responsibility more directly upon the Chief Executive, and recommends the abolition of the state tax appeal board. And the pre-primary convention also is included in the things that ought to go. The restoration of the party system is a logical corollary.

Governor Curley is strong in his advocacy of greater publicity for New England's recreational development.

Altogether Governor Curley has presented a strong program. That some of it will meet opposition is evident, but there can be no doubt that Governor Curley plans an aggressive administration and offers much that will commend itself to thoughtful people of all political parties. Other recommendations will cause vigorous opposition.

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

SCHUSTER WILL BATTLE CURLEY 'FIN COM' MOVE

Asserts Governor Aims to Control Body and Halt Tunnel Land Quiz

SULLIVAN AT HELM

Confirmed as Chairman; Council May Insist on Hearing Prober

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The move which Governor Curley launched this afternoon to remove every member of the Boston Finance commission, with the exception of the chairman of his own choosing who was sworn in today, met with opposition tonight from Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas.

Councilor Schuster, in a statement issued, said it seemed quite apparent the real motive of the Governor was to stop investigations into land takings in connection with the East Boston tunnel construction and other matters which, he said, are being made by a former United States district attorney, engaged by the finance commission.

In his statement, Councilor Schuster says that during the council meeting which ended this afternoon, Governor Curley made charges against Councilors Charles Moorefield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, which the Governor claimed were the basis for his demand for their removal.

After the meeting, Governor Curley said that he would seek removal of all members except E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, who was confirmed today and designated chairman by the Governor.

Hearing Friday

Announcing his intention to remove finance commission members, with whom he has often engaged in lusty battle, Governor Curley said they would have the opportunity to defend themselves at a hearing before the council Friday noon.

In the meantime, Jacob J. Kaplan, reduced from chairman of the commission to the status of a member only without salary, who has been reported along with other members threatened with removal as ready to take the case before the supreme judicial court was said tonight to be ready to fight the Governor on two points: The first is that Curley is a de facto Governor, not having been sworn in by the president of the Senate and secondly that he took the oath of office before the Senate had canvassed election votes and declared him elected.

Councilor Schuster asserted in his statement he did not believe the council should act toward re-

Continued on Page Eighteen

and learning from him the full particulars of what further facts he has discovered which have not as yet been given out to the public, and to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Governor Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress.

If there is a disposition on the part of the council to favor the Governor's efforts to stop the investigation, I certainly intend, as a matter of public duty, to insist that, before any vote is taken, the council obtain the benefit of Mr. Farnum's testimony. I believe this attitude should appeal, to every fair-minded member of the council and will have the approval of every decent minded citizen of this community."

Wants Clean Sweep

The Governor said after a meeting of the Governor's council today, which confirmed Mr. Sullivan, a Curley supporter in the last state election that he would attempt removal of every member except Sullivan.

The attitude of the finance commission was reported to be that if Curley wanted a fight he could have it. It was said that the commission members mentioned by the Governor as marked for the ax would be led in their fight by Judge Jacob Kaplan, who was designated as chairman by Governor Ely during his administration when Joseph J. Leonard resigned to become police commissioner of the city of Boston.

When Frank A. Goodwin was removed by Governor Ely as chairman of the finance commission Goodwin appealed to the court only to have his plea rejected by Justice Charles H. Donahue. Goodwin did not appeal to the full bench.

'Unconcerned'

Professing unconcern over the Kaplan move, Sullivan said the law covering the case is clear.

In announcing his move the Governor said members would have the opportunity to defend themselves at a meeting of the Council on Friday. The Council will convene at 12 o'clock.

"They can then state why they should not be immediately removed," the Governor said.

While the Governor said he had names to submit in the place of the men whose removal he seeks, he declined to name them. Aside from Sullivan, members of the commission are Joseph Donahue, Charles Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Kaplan.

Unanimous

Sullivan's confirmation was unanimous, somewhat significant if the Council did not know of the Governor's plan in relation to other members. There was no roll call, and with no objections recorded, his confirmation is officially recorded as unanimous.

An opportunity to name Sullivan came when the Governor appointed Special Justice Joseph A. Sheahan from the commission to the Superior court bench. The Sheehan confirmation will be acted on at the meeting Friday.

It was expected that Governor Curley would not long delay some move against the finance commission, with whom he has clashed frequently and to whom he referred in his inaugural address as "a public nuisance" while he was recommending its abolition.

The Governor did not submit a nomination for a place on the Fall River finance commission as it had been expected he might do. The name of Frank A. Goodwin, who as an independent candidate for Governor cut into Republican strength, had been mentioned as a possibility. The Governor would like to do something for Goodwin.

Names Committees

The following Council committees were announced by Governor Curley:

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On waterways, public lands and railroads, Mr. Coakley, chairman; Joseph B. Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, William J. Hennessy and Winfield A. Schuster.

On State House, Winfield A. Schuster, chairman; James J. Brennen, Frank A. Brooks, J. Arthur Baker and William J. Hennessy.

On military and naval affairs, Edmond Cote, chairman; J. Arthur Baker, Frank A. Brooks, James J. Brennan and William J. Hennessy.

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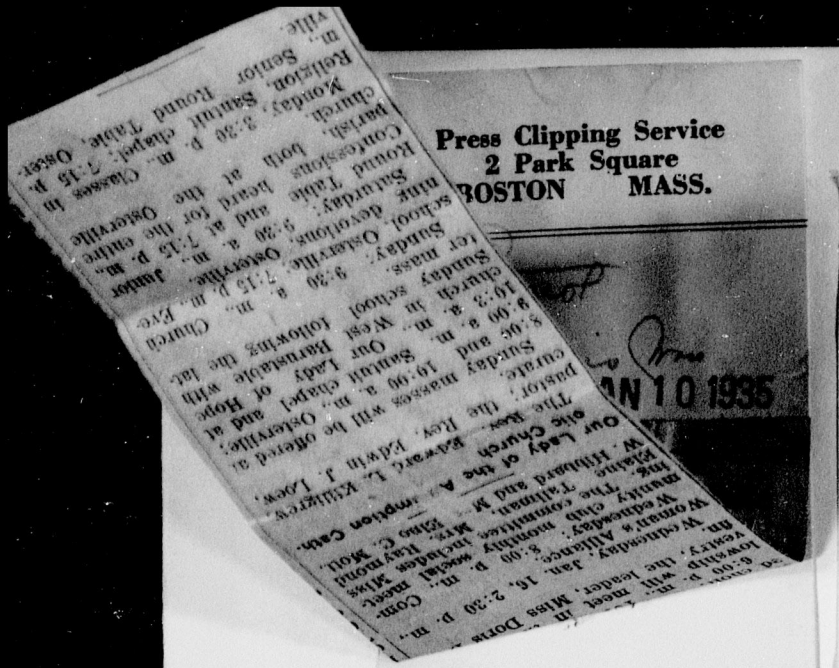

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ENTERPRISE
Falmouth, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Curley Revives Cape Camp Plan

Governor Announces He Will Urge Legislature to Provide $60,000 for Coonamessett Purchase

Gratification at Governor Curley's revival of the Cape Cod training camp proposal was expressed today to The Enterprise by Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable. Mr. Jones said:

"I am gratified to know that Governor Curley favors the establishment of the national guard camp on the Cape. I favored it during the last session of the legislature. I still favor it. If the opportunity comes again, I shall certainly do all I can to bring the camp to the Cape."

Governor Curley announced this week that he would sponsor a bill to appropriate $60,000 for the state's purchase of the much de- ted national guard training camp te on the Cape. The Governor id that the war department is ady to provide $1,700,000 for devel- ment and buildings. The state's ion from the Coonamessett

(Continued on Page 10)

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

SCHUSTER WILL BATTLE CURLEY 'FIN COM' MOVE

Asserts Governor Aims to Control Body and Halt Tunnel Land Quiz

SULLIVAN AT HELM

Confirmed as Chairman; Council May Insist on Hearing Prober

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The move which Governor Curley launched this afternoon to remove every member of the Boston Finance commission, with the exception of the chairman of his own choosing who was sworn in today, met with opposition tonight from Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas.

Councilor Schuster, in a statement issued, said it seemed quite apparent the real motive of the Governor was to stop investigations into land takings in connection with the East Boston tunnel construction and other matters which, he said, are being made by a former United States district attorney, engaged by the finance commission.

In his statement, Councilor Schuster says that during the council meeting which ended this afternoon, Governor Curley made charges against Councilors Charles Moorefield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, which the Governor claimed were the basis for his demand for their removal.

After the meeting, Governor Curley said that he would seek removal of all members except E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, who was confirmed today and designated chairman by the Governor.

Hearing Friday

Announcing his intention to remove finance commission members, with whom he has often engaged in lusty battle, Governor Curley said they would have the opportunity to defend themselves at a hearing before the council Friday noon.

In the meantime, Jacob J. Kaplan, reduced from chairman of the commission to the status of a member only without salary, who has been reported along with other members threatened with removal as ready to take the case before the supreme judicial court, was said tonight to be ready to fight the Governor on two points: The first is that Curley is a de facto Governor, not having been sworn in by the president of the Senate and secondly that he took the oath of office before the Senate had canvassed election votes and declared him elected.

Councilor Schuster asserted in his statement he did not believe the council should act toward re-

Continued on Page Eighteen

and learning from him the full particulars of what further facts he has discovered which have not as yet been given out to the public, and to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Governor Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress.

If there is a disposition on the part of the council to favor the Governor's efforts to stop the investigation, I certainly intend, as a matter of public duty, to insist that, before any vote is taken, the council obtain the benefit of Mr. Farnum's testimony. I believe this attitude should appeal, to every fair-minded member of the council and will have the approval of every decent minded citizen of this community."

Wants Clean Sweep

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The attitude of the finance commission was reported to be that if Curley wanted a fight he could have it. It was said that the commission members mentioned by the Governor as marked for the ax would be led in their fight by Judge Jacob Kaplan, who was designated as chairman by Governor Ely during his administration when Joseph J. Leonard resigned to become police commissioner of the city of Boston.

When Frank A. Goodwin was removed by Governor Ely as chairman of the finance commission Goodwin appealed to the court only to have his plea rejected by Justice Charles H. Donahue. Goodwin did not appeal to the full bench.

'Unconcerned'

Professing unconcern over the Kaplan move, Sullivan said the law covering the case is clear.

In announcing his move the Governor said members would have the opportunity to defend themselves at a meeting of the Council on Friday. The Council will convene at 12 o'clock.

"They can then state why they should not be immediately removed," the Governor said.

While the Governor said he had names to submit in the place of the men whose removal he seeks, he declined to name them. Aside from Sullivan, members of the commission are Joseph Donahue, Charles Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Kaplan.

Unanimous

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An opportunity to name Sullivan came when the Governor appointed Special Justice Joseph A. Sheahan from the commission to the Superior court bench. The Sheehan confirmation will be acted on at the meeting Friday.

It was expected that Governor Curley would not long delay some move against the finance commission, with whom he has clashed frequently and to whom he referred in his inaugural address as "a public nuisance" while he was recommending its abolition.

The Governor did not submit a nomination for a place on the Fall River finance commission as it had been expected he might do. The name of Frank A. Goodwin, who as an independent candidate for Governor cut into Republican strength, had been mentioned as a possibility. The Governor would like to do something for Goodwin.

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JAN 10 1935

rolls." Possibly conditions warrant the exercise of such executive power but if granted, it will call for wonderful political and financial sagacity.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

In an address remarkable alike for its length and for its power to command attention Governor James M. Curley set forth his views on labor, industrial and economic needs of Massachusetts, law enforcement, constitution changes, administration, judiciary, penal institutions, taxation, recreational developments.

That Governor Curley has laid out a far-reaching program is shown by his conclusion: "The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government."

Devoting the first ten pages of his address to a general discussion of economic conditions, the Governor seems to feel that the depression is due to machines supplanting man labor. He would extend the benefits of workmen's compensation acts, but does consider correlating this legislation in this state with that of other states. He advocates the establishment of a State planning board to attack this problem and states that "only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of preeminence in these fields in the future.

The problem of New England railroads suggests to him properly controlled trunk lines. He looks to a large program of public works, recommends the utilization of some four thousand acres of land owned by the Department of Conservation for suburban homes, asserts that our law enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment which at least approximates that of the organized criminal," and to this end would expand the powers of the Attorney General, and advises more reliance upon Constitutional conventions.

The recommendations likely to provoke the most discussion is the one to reduce the legislature to half its present size and to hold biennial sessions. The Governor would also abolish the Governor's council, would improve county administration, and would place personal responsibility more directly upon the Chief Executive, and recommends the abolition of the state tax appeal board. And the pre-primary convention also is included in the things that ought to go. The restoration of the party system is a logical corollary.

Governor Curley is strong in his advocacy of greater publicity for New England's recreational development.

Altogether Governor Curley has presented a strong program. That some of it will meet opposition is evident, but there can be no doubt that Governor Curley plans an aggressive administration and offers much that will commend itself to thoughtful people of all political parties. Other recommendations will cause vigorous opposition.

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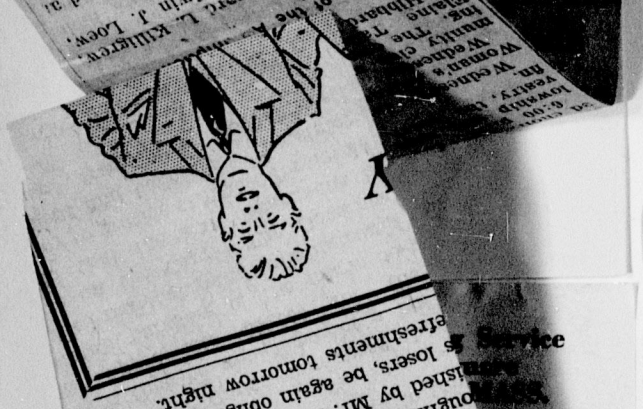
JAN 10 1935



CURLEY FOR CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

Ranch Corporation was to have expired this week. The Governor said the adjutant general has renewed it at his direction.

The Governor estimated that the money would be forthcoming in six weeks and that the project would provide six months' work for 2,000 men. He talked this week with the new adjutant general, William I. Rose, and Major Fox Connor, commander of the First Corps area, on the subject.

Secretary Lewis C. Weeks of the Cape Chamber said that body would not comment until it was fully informed as to the plans.

FIN. COM. MOVE

Continued from Page One

moving any member until it had summoned former Asst. U. S. Atty. Gen. George R. Farnum of Boston, retained by the commission to investigate the tunnel land takings "to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Governor Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress."

The Schuster statement reads:

"The Governor's proposal to remove two members of the Boston finance commission, and thereby with the new chairman which he has appointed obtain control of the commission at this time, raises an issue of tremendous interest to the public.

"Some weeks ago the commission retained former Assistant U. S. Attorney General George R. Farnum of Boston as special counsel to conduct certain investigations into the land takings connected with the construction of the East Boston tunnel and other matters. I understand that, in selecting Mr. Farnum, the commission chose a man who, though a Republican, has never been in any wise mixed in Boston politics, is apparently without any political interests to be furthered by his work, and who has no affiliations of any kind which would interfere with the impartial and conscientious discharge of his duties. My information is that he was probably a stranger to a majority of the board. From all I hear, he has gone about his duties in a quiet, efficient manner, and is engaged in conducting the investigation thoroughly and impartially.

Has Much Data

The reports which he has already issued speak for themselves, and it seems to be common knowledge that he has collected a great deal of further data which has not as yet been released and that he is actively engaged in pursuing the investigation. The Governor has made certain charges to the council against Messrs, Storey and Donahue which he claims are the basis of his request for their removal. On the contrary, however, it seems quite apparent that the real motive of the Governor is to stop these investigations that Mr. Farnum is making, and that the only way this can be accomplished is to remove Messrs. Storey and Donahue and appoint in their places two of his own friends and thus obtain a majority on the commission. That would certainly be a public calamity.

"I certainly think that no action should be taken toward ousting any member of the commission without the council's calling Mr. Farnum before them and inquiring into the character of the investigation which he is conducting, and learning from him the full particulars of what further facts he has discovered which have not as yet been given out to the public, and to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Governor Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress.

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NEWS
Milford, Mass.

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NEWS
Framingham, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

WORKERS RESENT UTILITY ATTACKS; PROTEST IS MADE

Industries in N. E. 'Living to the Letter and Spirit' of Recovery Act

BOSTON, Jan. 10—A defence of management occurred yesterday when the New England Council of Utility Workers at Hotel Manger unanimously adopted a resolution expressing resentment against the nationwide concerted attacks now being made on the rate structures of gas and electric and closely related public utilities industries.

The resolution points out that the "indiscretions of a few should not be visited upon the many." While it approves the abolishing of maintenance funds to create and maintain company unions by any public or quasi-public corporation, the council's declaration specifically stresses the fact that in New England the gas, electric and closely related industries are "living to the letter and spirit" of section 7A of the national recovery act.

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The letter asks for a hearing, at which the council's representatives are prepared to place facts at their disposal, independently acquired, to prove their assertions and reasons for defending the rate structures of the industries employing their thousands of members.

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Prices Suggested By Governor Turned Down

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SUN
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The commissioners, however, refused to submit without a fight and today they planned to start a legal battle before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. Judge Kaplan, who was appointed only 12 days ago by retiring Gov. Joseph B. Ely, challenged Governor Curley's right to name Sullivan chairman and refused to relinquish his post until the Supreme Court had decided the question.

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GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

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President Roosevelt has been taking a hand in Massachusetts politics. In the rivalry between Governor Curley and Senator Walsh, he has ignored the senator and played into the hand of the governor. He proposes to make Peter F. Tague, a friend of Mr. Curley, postmaster at Boston.

This would be a matter of only local interest, if no question of principle were involved in it. Presidents always play politics. If Mr. Roosevelt chooses to rap Senator Walsh by ignoring him in making an important appointment, that is a question of White House strategy, with which the general public is not greatly concerned.

But the public is concerned with the merit system in the government service. The public has been disturbed by the Roosevelt policy of padding the federal pay rolls with political appointments. Postmaster General Farley has accepted the odium for this practice. But Farley is merely the handy man who has been doing the President's dirty work.

And this Boston appointment, like the one recently made in the New York post office, is the cheapest kind of party politics. The present Boston postmaster is William E. Hurley, a man who has worked his way up through thirty years of capable service. His appointment, in 1931, was a recognition of the sound principle of advancement for merit. Now he is to be put out, to pay a political debt.

Mr. Curley, last Fall, made the welkin ring with cheers for the New Deal. He is to have his reward. But the intelligent public will resent this latest raid upon the merit system. And even the admirers of the President must regret that he felt it necessary to stoop to such tactics.

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The Governor suggested a temporary schedule of 11 1-2 cents per quart for chain stores and 12 1-2 cent for delivered milk. None of the gathering would accept this. Charles F. Adams turned it down on the ground that it was based on guesswork. The State Milk Control board will seek to bring about an agreement between the groups.

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FAIR PRICE FOR MILK PLEDGED BY GOV. CURLEY

Assurance in Face of Any 'War' Is Promised at Producer Session

3-POINT PROGRAM

More Than 2000 Attend Agricultural Meeting On First Day

Assurance by Governor Curley that, in the face of any price wars, he will back the farmers of the state in getting a fair price for their milk, was brought to the Massachusetts council of the New England Milk Producers' association meeting at the Auditorium yesterday by Joseph C. Cort, state milk control board administrator.

A like guarantee to distributors and consumers that they too can be assured of fair play was pledged by Mr. Cort. The three-point program, as outlined by Mr. Cort, assured a fair price for farmers; an opportunity for distributors to operate on a margin to enable them to continue profitably in business; and a chance for the consumers to buy milk at a reasonable price.

Mr. Cort spoke in place of James O'Brien of Lee, chairman of the board, who is ill at his home in Lee. Mr. Cort's remarks followed a conference which he had with the Governor yesterday morning at the State House.

Attendance Mark

The Union Agricultural meeting opened yesterday with more than 2000 persons attending. The attendance was 500 more than on the first day last year.

Sixteen meetings were held during the day, and all were thronged. Lectures, round table discussions, business meetings and a banquet in the evening in Hotel Bancroft comprised the day's business.

Administrator Cort said that a staff of auditors would come into Worcester county soon to audit the books to determine as accurately as possible the actual milk distribution costs by wagons and stores. These figures will be used in determining milk prices.

He said he could bring the promise of the Milk Control Board that farmers would not be "squeezed" in price wars that might crop up.

No 'Cure-All'

"There can be no cure-all to satisfy the milk industry through legislation alone," he said. "Satisfaction to all parties can be made only through complete co-operation." He explained why the Milk Board had taken over the Boston area which is now under Federal license. With that market demoralized through price wars, it constituted a real threat to other state secondary markets of which Worcester is one.

Administrator Cort was one of the three speakers. He was fol-

Continued on Page Eleven

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TELEGRAM
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State Milk Problem Now Up to Governor

Cut Rates by Boston Chain Stores Said to Have Resulted in Disastrous Competition

By Telegram State House Reporter

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Worcester, Mass.

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ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.

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TO RENT

TO RENT—House of six rooms. At 1[5] Tisdale street. j10-[3]

TO RENT—Five-room flat on Wate[r] street, $16.00. Four-room flat on Fourt[h] street, $18.00. Four-room flat on Ha[rt] street, $12.00. Five-room flat on El[m] street, $16.00. Six-room modern cottag[e] near the high school, $40.00. Six-roo[m] cottage on the East side, $25.00. W. [H.] Gordon, 4 Main street. j10-[3]

TO RENT—Five-room flat, first floo[r] steam heat, 64 West street. Call at [64] West street. j10-[3]

TO RENT—At 22 Washington stree[t] attractive rooms, private bath, contin[u]uous hot water. American home; goo[d] home-cooked food and service; also ga[r]age room. j10-[3]

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GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

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ECONOMICS IN SCHOOL

Gov. James M. Curley has suggested to Payson Smith, commissioner of education, that the study of economics be included in school curricula in Massachusetts, pointing out that it is an important subject in times like the present. The proposal would appear to deserve immediate consideration. Many young people who lack the opportunity to go to college must face life without any detailed knowledge of the laws of supply and demand, diminishing return and other principles to be found in economics. Often they are puzzled at the situation existing in the country today, with a surplus of foodstuffs on one hand and people lacking food on the other. Or they wonder regarding the significance of various steps being taken to bring back recovery, and are unable to gain more than a sketchy idea of "what it is all about" from reading current magazines.

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COUNCILOR IN FIGHTING MOOD

Schuster Makes Statement; Council Refuses to Oust Officials.

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It was even said rumors were rife that the officials threatened with being ousted were considering taking the case before the Supreme Court, and that the Governor was said to have been a de-facto governor only, as he has not yet been sworn in by the Senate, which is in a deadlock.

It was said that the men who have been threatened with being removed are in a mood to take the matter to the highest court tribunal and give battle to the Commonwealth's Chief Executive on two points, the first of which is that Gov. Curley is only a de facto Governor, not having been sworn in by the president of the Senate, and the second is that he took the oath of office before the Senate canvassed election votes and declared him elected.

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FAIR PRICE FOR MILK PLEDGED BY GOV. CURLEY

Assurance in Face of Any 'War' Is Promised at Producer Session

3-POINT PROGRAM

More Than 2000 Attend Agricultural Meeting On First Day

Assurance by Governor Curley that, in the face of any price wars, he will back the farmers of the state in getting a fair price for their milk, was brought to the Massachusetts council of the New England Milk Producers' association meeting at the Auditorium yesterday by Joseph C. Cort, state milk control board administrator.

A like guarantee to distributors and consumers that they too can be assured of fair play was pledged by Mr. Cort. The three-point program, as outlined by Mr. Cort, assured a fair price for farmers; an opportunity for distributors to operate on a margin to enable them to continue profitably in business; and a chance for the consumers to buy milk at a reasonable price.

Mr. Cort spoke in place of James O'Brien of Lee, chairman of the board, who is ill at his home in Lee. Mr. Cort's remarks followed a conference which he had with the Governor yesterday morning at the State House.

Attendance Mark

The Union Agricultural meeting opened yesterday with more than 2000 persons attending. The attendance was 500 more than on the first day last year.

Sixteen meetings were held during the day, and all were thronged. Lectures, round table discussions, business meetings and a banquet in the evening in Hotel Bancroft comprised the day's business.

Administrator Cort said that a staff of auditors would come into Worcester county soon to audit the [illegible] will be Dr. Charles H. Tozier of Boston.

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TO RENT—House of six rooms. At 15 Tisdale street. j10-

TO RENT—Five-room flat on Wate street, $16.00. Four-room flat on Fourt street, $18.00. Four-room flat on Ha street, $12.00. Five-room flat on El street, $16.00. Six-room modern cottag near the high school, $40.00. Six-roo cottage on the East side, $25.00. W. Gordon, 4 Main street. j10-

TO RENT—Five-room flat, first floo steam heat. 64 West street. Call at West street. j10-

TO RENT—At 22 Washington stree attractive rooms, private bath, conth uous hot water. American home; goo home-cooked food and service; also ga age room. j10-

TO RENT—Modern four-room ten ment, with or without heat. 20 Appl

afternoon Gov. James M. Curley began a movement to oust every member of the Boston Finance Commission with the exception of the chairman, whom he named himself; Councilor Winfield A Schuster is objecting to the plan and is going to offer battle with the Chief Executive on the grounds that the Governor apparently is seeking their removal to stop investigations into land takings in connection with the East Boston tunnel construction and other matters, which Schuster, in a statement issued, said are being conducted by a former U. S. district attorney engaged by the finance commission. Following a meeting of the Council yesterday Gov. Curley was declared to have said that he would seek the removal of all members of the body with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, who was confirmed yesterday and designated by the Governor as chairman. By a 5-4 vote the Council yesterday refused to comply with Gov. Curley's request to remove Charles M. Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue from the commission.

Councilor Schuster, in his statement, declared that during the meeting which ended yesterday afternoon Gov. Curley made charges against Councilors Charles Moorfield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, which the Governor claimed were the the basis for his demand for their removal. Jacob J. Kaplan has been reduced to the status of a member only without salary from the position of former chariman, and it is said that he, along with others has been threatened with removal.

It was even said rumors were rife that the officials threatened with being ousted were considering taking the case before the Supreme Court, and that the Governor was said to

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GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 1 0 1935

ECONOMICS IN SCHOOL

Gov. James M. Curley has suggested to Payson Smith, commissioner of education, that the study of economics be included in school curricula in Massachusetts, pointing out that it is an important subject in times like the present. The proposal would appear to deserve immediate consideration. Many young people who lack the opportunity to go to college must face life without any detailed knowledge of the laws of supply and demand, diminishing return and other principles to be found in economics. Often they are puzzled at the situation existing in the country today, with a surplus of foodstuffs on one hand and people lacking food on the other. Or they wonder regarding the significance of various steps being taken to bring back recovery, and are unable to gain more than a sketchy idea of "what it is all about" from reading current magazines.

Even if a person is not interested in the theories which underlie present conditions, he has a very personal interest in at least some phases of the study of economics, defined as "the science that investigates the conditions affecting the production, distribution and consumpion of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires." Virtually every individual who is gainfully employed has a part either in the production, distribution or consumption of wealth, whether it be in the form of merchandise, services or the atrs. He is more likely to succeed if he has some comprehension of the economic position of his work or profession in the scheme of things, and knows the laws governing the various factors in his field, than if he muddles along without any clear-cut understanding of the fundamentals which make his job possible.

The main objection to including a course in economics in the public schools of the state may be

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TRANSCRIPT
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A large section of the land is under the control of the State Department of Conservation. The Governor said he would recommend an appropriation of $15,000 to acquire a neighboring tract.

His statement said in part:

"The Commonwealth at the present time is in possession of 1988 acres of land within ten miles of Fall River. The preliminary steps have been taken to acquire 2808 acres additional, making a total of 4796 acres. In the event Federal cooperation is obtained in a subsistence homestead program, arrangements can be made for the construction of some 2000 homes which would permit of one acre to a home and where gardens could be planted and the necessary produce raised for the sustenance of a family.

"The remainder of the acreage could be developed as a park and the prospect for a more inviting development is such that it is my purpose to recommend the appropriation of the required sum of approximately $15,000 for acquiring the necessary land so that in the event of Federal participation it should be possible to start work in 60 days and a development of this character should employ some 2000 men during the years that would be required to complete the work."

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HERALD
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In addition to the sales tax which would assist in providing the necessary revenue to meet the incurred debt an increase in income taxes is suggested. This contribution would be for the double purpose of relieving the burden on real estate and to secure funds to substitute for federal funds now contributed by the federal Emergency Relief administration which, it is feared, are to be withdrawn.

It seems clear that real estate must be relieved from taxation and it is equally clear that the withdrawal of ERA funds would result in an immediate increase in public welfare costs which it would be impossible for the communities to absorb. Thus far Gov Curley is believed to oppose a sales tax and the plan suggested by the mayors may not meet with his approval so far as the sales tax feature is concerned and again the question will be raised if the state should give funds to the cities and towns without having some direct oversight of local expenditures.

Since 1933 it has been possible for cities and towns to borrow money from the state or other sources for welfare purposes but those cities and towns which have borrowed from the state have been required to have their expenditures supervised to some extent by the emergency finance board. The loans have been welcome enough but the supervision of the state board has not been relished and the suspicion arises that 1935 will bring no change in the situation in this respect.

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Westfield has been electing its officials without political affiliation since the city charter was adopted, and on the whole the city appears to have suffered no loss but on the other hand in the opinion of many the type and quality of officials elected under the present arrangement appears to suffer nothing by a comparison with the officials selected in cities where political designation is used. Not only has the city obtained good officials but the effect of politics on the conduct of municipal business has been minimized so that, on the whole, it does not appear that there would be any advantage in local government to restore political designation.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that since party designation was abandoned in local affairs it has been impossible to keep up sufficient interest in the political committees in order to obtain active organizations to function at state and national elections. More evidence of advantages to be gained should be presented before any change locally appears to be advisable or necessary.

ities of the state for, with the possible exception of Cape Cod, no place in the commonwealth has more to offer in this respect than the section in which we are located. There has already been a great deal accomplished by improving highways leading to the attractive spots which are to be found throughout this section and already tourists have been quick to take advantage of them. The limit has not been reached by any means and the continued development of this section for tourists with adequate advertising of attractive and easily accessible locations to summer residents, both transient and permanent, will prove a good investment and react to the advantage of Western Massachusetts.

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Quite likely no slight was intended for it is easy to understand that the day following inauguration might be a difficult one to take time off for speaking engagements with the numerous necessary duties which were to be performed at such a time. It is entirely too early to reach a conclusion that the towns as well as cities will not receive equal consideration from the new governor.

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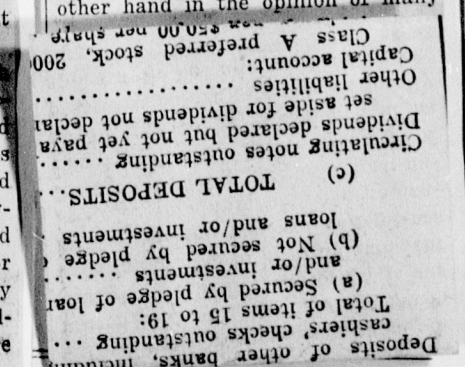

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More Tourist Appeal

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UNION
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Gov. Curley Giving Oath to Senator McKeown

Gov. James M. Curley administering oath of office to Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield yesterday as the Senate again attempted to break its deadlock over election of a president.

Pomona, Mo.—Mike Weisdorfer, 15, was wounded critically when his dog jumped upon him, accidentally discharging the boy's shot

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State House Briefs

By DONAL F. MacPHEE

Curley Nominates Burke.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Gov. James Curley today nominated former-Rep. Francis J. Burke of Boston as a special justice of the Boston municipal court. Mr. Burke, if confirmed by the Council, will succeed Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan, whom the Governor is elevating to the Superior Court bench. Sheehan comes up for confirmation at a special meeting of the Council on Friday.

House Adjourns.

The House of Representatives, waiting for the Senate to organize, met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and immediately adjourned until the same time tomorrow. The House will continue to mark time until the Senate elects a president.

O'Toole Gets Tax Job.

Maurice V. O'Toole of Worcester has been appointed as a legal assistant to the State Board of Tax Appeals. O'Toole, who was active in the Curley campaign in Worcester County, will receive a salary of $2640. He is a member of the Democratic State Committee, the Worcester Common Council and is a trustee of the Worcester City Hospital. He is completing a

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rants.

Curley's Appointments to Staff Confirmed

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Appointments which Gov. Curley has made to his executive staff were today confirmed by the Executive Council.

The list follows:

Richard D. Grant, Boston, secretary to the Governor; Henry C. Rowland, Arlington, and William A. Bodfish, Boston, assistant secretaries; Earl V. Schriever, North Attleboro, and Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographers; Frank T. Pedonti, Boston, executive messenger, and Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, assistant executive messenger; and Mabel H. Hayes of Cambridge, telephone operator.

William L. Reed of Boston was again confirmed as executive secretary to the Governor's Council. Mr. Reed has served in that capacity for many years.

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REPUBLICAN
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CURLEY'S SUPPORT OF FAIR MILK PRICE OFFERED FARMERS

Cort, at Union Agricultural Meeting, Worcester, Indicates Ely's Work to Go On

TO PROTECT DAIRYMEN, CONSUMER AND DEALER

Programs and Goals Shaped at Sessions—Gillett, New State Commissioner, Hears Varied Problems Aired

By a Staff Reporter

Worcester, Jan. 9—Administrator Joseph C. Cort of the state milk control board brought to the 17th annual Union Agricultural meeting today word that Gov James M. Curley is "with us 100 per cent in getting a fair price back to the farmer on milk." Cort's word was the first assurance that the new governor of Massachusetts was going to back up the program started last year under the administration of Gov Ely. The only insistence that Curley will make is that the consumer be protected, the farmer receive a fair price, and the dealer be allowed to make a living, Cort said.

Commissioner Gillett Appears

Today's meeting was the first official appearance of the new commissioner of agriculture, Edgar L. Gillett. Fighting a grip attack, the former resident of Westfield drove to this city from Boston, toured the convention with A. W. Lombard, in charge of the meeting, ate lunch at the alumni table of Massachusetts State college, and spent most of the afternoon renewing old acquaintances and making new friendships.

A note of sadness was struck at the dairy meeting during the morning. For the first time in years, the New England Milk Producers' association was without the presence of F. Leon Brown, its assistant manager. Mr Brown had died Sunday night after being stricken by pneumonia and subsequent heart attacks. A resolution was unanimously passed by the Massachusetts council of the Nempa, after which a large delegation left for Reading, where Mr Brown's funeral took place in the afternoon.

Programs and Goals Shaped

During the afternoon Dr Roger F. Corbett of the extension service of the United States department of agriculture told the livestock breeders meeting that the program of the Northeastern conference was being mapped out in detail and would be studied further at a meeting at New York Monday. Dr Corbett said that the program was shaping up well, and that already it contains goals which must be attained if agriculture in the northeast is to maintain its place.

The goals of the conference, as applied to the dairy industry, include a definite, scientific attempt to increase milk consumption through cooperative effort. Whereas in the past campaigns have been conducted in individual states, it is hoped that in the future such work can be undertaken on a broader basis. The work of the various state milk control boards will be studied, with the hope of consolidating gains made by individual states for the benefit of all states concerned. In similar manner, disease control programs and other phases will be studied, he said.

Favor New Hub Produce Market

Taking action similar to that urged for the past two years, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau federation voted in favor of founding a new produce market in Boston, to replace the present Faneuil hall market. Plans were presented for the construction of such a market area, and numerous speakers insisted that the present market place was outmoded and too small.

Lawrence A. Bevan, director of the state division of markets, played a leading part in today's discussion. It was feared by many who attended the

(Continued on Second Page)

nounced that it had elected the following officers: President, Willard E. Ward of Brookline; vice-president, W. A. Hoyt of Walpole, and secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Bemis of Cambridge.

Resolution Praises Mr Brown

The Resolution in honor of Mr Brown follows: "Members of the Nempa assembled at the Worcester meeting wish to record our sincerest regret at the untimely passing of F. Leon Brown, our friend and fellow worker.

"For more than 10 years, Mr Brown has served our association faithfully and well. He has given unremittingly of his time, his stregth and his thought. It was his very faithfulness to his duty as he saw it and the unreserved way in which he has given of his strength to the association that weakened his ability to withstand the disease which caused his death.

"More than most men, Mr Brown endeared himself to all of us, by his unfailing optimism and friendly disposition. Much as we regret his death as a loss to the association, his loss as a friend is most heavily on our hearts today. We wish to record our sincerest sympathy for his wife and daughter and to make our expression of appreciation and sympathy a part

d revive him, then, after a ... te interruption calmly made his peech all over again.

WESLEYAN MOURNS DR WILBERT G. FOYE

Middletown, Ct., Jan. 9—(AP)—Wesleyan university was today ourning the death of Dr Wilbert arland Foye, geology authority. oye was in his 49th year.

Dr Foye died last night after a ng illness, due to nephritis. He was native of Brockton, Mass. Gradued from Colby in 1909, Prof Foye ught at Mount Hermon school until 11, when he entered Harvard from here he received his master's degree 1912 and doctor of philosophy in 15. He joined the Wesleyan faculty 1918.

our records, so that future memrs of the association who did not ow Mr Brown personally will realize hat a strength he has been to the sociation as a worker and what a ace he has made for himself, with host of friends includig dairymen, alers and agricultural leaders roughout New England." The resotion was drawn by Charles Norris Westhampton and O. A. Tuttle of ardwick.

Thrift, Neighborliness Hailed

New England thrift, neighborliness d "the ability to do things" were ted by Editor Charles M. Gardner the National Grange Monthly as ree priceless possessions which the ral population of a generation ago ssessed. He warned against the sappearance of these virtues under e pressure of urban conveniences. he rural folk of New England must capture these qualities if it is to eep its rightful prestige, he declared. "We are in danger of an epidemic remembering too well how much e have lost and forgetting too easily e inventory of how much we have ft," he said. With New England the ser today in an unfair, unbalanced tuation, it is necessary to turn back little to regain the sound sense of alues which has been the salvation f our people in other times of stress, e pointed out.

The church, the school and the range, Mr Gardner said, were poent factors for the rehabilitation of ural life in New England.

Convention Notes

Editor James G. Watson of the New ngland Homestead presided at the vestock breeders' meeting, and had good word to say about every peaker. During most of the day he as busy conferring with various gricultural leaders attending the sesons today.

In the exhibits hall, the influence of reamline designing was to be seen farm equipment. Massive spray achines, too big to be used on any t the largest farms of Massachutts, have metal coverings which ainly evidence the streamline inience. Other machines, including actors, were developed in the same anner.

Under the sponsorship of Prof Ellsorth W. Bell, a group of men eatg at the Massachusetts State colge alumni table indulged in rabbit eat sandwiches. Before the meal s ended, Bell had been called upon help three of the men with their ndwiches.

County Agents Wilbur T. Locke of mpden and Allen Leland of Hampre counties were on hand to atd the day's sessions. Both of them k part in discussions and were ght taking notes. Mr Locke spent onsiderable part of his time in the it growers' sessions, while Leland ided his attentions.

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EBREAKERS PLANNED

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Gov. Curley Giving Oath to Senator McKeown

Gov. James M. Curley administering oath of office to Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield yesterday as the Senate again attempted to break its deadlock over election of a president.

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State House Briefs

By DONAL F. MacPHEE

Curley Nominates Burke.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Gov. James Curley today nominated former-Rep. Francis J. Burke of Boston as a special justice of the Boston municipal court. Mr. Burke, if confirmed by the Council, will succeed Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan, whom the Governor is elevating to the Superior Court bench. Sheehan comes up for confirmation at a special meeting of the Council on Friday.

House Adjourns.

The House of Representatives, waiting for the Senate to organize, met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and immediately adjourned until the same time tomorrow. The House will continue to mark time until the Senate elects a president.

O'Toole Gets Tax Job.

Maurice V. O'Toole of Worcester has been appointed as a legal assistant to the State Board of Tax Appeals. O'Toole, who was active in the Curley campaign in Worcester County, will receive a salary of $2640. He is a member of the Democratic State Committee, the Worcester Common Council and is a trustee of the Worcester City Hospital. He is completing a course in law at the Suffolk Law School.

Stokes Silent on Inquest.

Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police, who was in charge of the Speer investigation for the State Police, had no comment to make on the Judge Hayes report of the inquest. He did not indicate what future action, if any, will be taken by his department.

JAN 10 1935

rants.

Curley's Appointments to Staff Confirmed

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Appointments which Gov. Curley has made to his executive staff were today confirmed by the Executive Council.

The list follows:

Richard D. Grant, Boston, secretary to the Governor; Henry C. Rowland, Arlington, and William A. Bodfish, Boston, assistant secretaries; Earl V. Schriever, North Attleboro, and Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographers; Frank T. Pedonti, Boston, executive messenger, and Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, assistant executive messenger; and Mabel H. Hayes of Cambridge, telephone operator.

William L. Reed of Boston was again confirmed as executive secretary to the Governor's Council. Mr. Reed has served in that capacity for many years.

Curley's Support Of Fair Milk Price Offered Farmers

(Continued from First Page)

meeting that Mr Bevan will soon leave Massachusetts. It is known that he has tentatively accepted economics work with the state department of agriculture of New Jersey. Commissioner Gillett since he took office has asked Mr Bevan to reconsider and it is hoped that Mr Bevan may decide to stay. In all cases, division heads of the department have been asked to continue their work under the new commissioner.

Statistician W. H. Bronson of the Nempa urged the Massachusetts council to fight against the bill now before the Legislature to take the price-fixing powers of the state milk control board away. Instead of such action, he urged that the present permissive power to fix prices, after 25 per cent of the producers in a market have so asked, be made mandatory.

Would Extend Powers Locally

Bronson said that the state board should delegate more power to local units, and pointed out that under the Ohio law, the state board gives 20 per cent of its income to local groups. Discussing the future of the state milk control board in Massachusetts, Mr Bronson said that he hoped it would not become like the public utilities laws which regulate gas and electricity. Such a transformation would not be in the best interests of the farmer, he said.

Administrator Cort spoke to the dairymen in the absence of Chairman James O'Brien of Lee, who was ill at his home. He said that beginning tomorrow, auditors will begin studying the records of every dealer in the Springfield market and that similar investigation work will be undertaken of the other secondary markets.

Explaining the reason for the entry of the state board into the Boston market, Cort said that the board had found itself facing a stone wall unless such action were taken.

"We can't hope for successful operation in the secondary markets with demoralization in the Boston market," he said. At present, due to a deadlock between the wagon and store distributors, no price-fixing is contemplated in the Boston market, he said. An investigation of marketing costs is to be made at once, however, and when this has been completed, the board will have information necessary to fix schedules of retail prices, if such action is necessary.

Demands "Reasonable Efficiency"

One of the main reasons for this action is because the board is insisting that dealers shall not take the means for their bitter warfare from the producers, Cort said. He declared that the board was in favor of a "go-slow" policy, but pointed out that no dealer or producer has a right to except protection if he cannot operate with "reasonable efficiency."

"We will never get the cure-all for the dairy industry through legislation alone," Cort asserted. In conclusion, Cort lashed out at the "damnable practice" of dealers in meeting competition with methods which openly break with the regulations of the state board.

Clifford Wallcott of Barre drew applause when he declared that "I've seen more honest progress in the milk industry since the milk board got going last September than in all my 37 years of experience in the business. But don't go too fast. We can wait a little while, if that is necessary to keep the gains now made from breaking."

Dutch Elm Disease Discussed

The growing problem of Dutch elm disease transmission disease, which first attracted the attention of the Massachusetts Arborists' association last year, was discussed in detail by Dr Roger B. Friend of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station. He told of infestations in southern Connecticut, and of the methods being used to cope with the disease. Candidly, Dr Friend admitted that little is known about the disease, but was hopeful that methods can be foud which will save the elms of New England.

Officers of the association as elected are as follows: President, H. L. Frost of Arlington; vice-president, Herman E. Walker of West Springfield; secretary, Milton W. Heath of Boston, and treasurer, Ronald D. Lowden of Needham.

After discussing their problems behind closed doors, the Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' association announced that it had elected the following officers: President, Willard E. Ward of Brookline; vice-president, W. A. Hoyt of Walpole, and secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Bemis of Cambridge.

Resolution Praises Mr Brown

The Resolution in honor of Mr Brown follows: "Members of the Nempa assembled at the Worcester meeting wish to record our sincerest regret at the untimely passing of F. Leon Brown, our friend and fellow worker.

"For more than 10 years, Mr Brown has served our association faithfully and well. He has given unremittingly of his time, his stregth and his thought. It was his very faithfulness to his duty as he saw it and the unreserved way in which he has given of his strength to the association that weakened his ability to withstand the disease which caused his death.

"More than most men, Mr Brown endeared himself to all of us, by his unfailing optimism and friendly disposition. Much as we regret his death as a loss to the association, his loss as a friend is most heavily on our hearts today. We wish to record our sincerest sympathy for his wife and daughter and to make our expression of appreciation and sympathy a part of our records, so that future members of the association who did not kow Mr Brown personally will realize what a strength he has been to the association as a worker and what a place he has made for himself, with a host of friends includig dairymen, dealers and agricultural leaders throughout New England." The resolution was drawn by Charles Norris of Westhampton and O. A. Tuttle of Hardwick.

Thrift, Neighborliness Hailed

New England thrift, neighborliness and "the ability to do things" were cited by Editor Charles M. Gardner of the National Grange Monthly as three priceless possessions which the rural population of a generation ago possessed. He warned against the disappearance of these virtues under the pressure of urban conveniences. The rural folk of New England must recapture these qualities if it is to keep its rightful prestige, he declared.

"We are in danger of an epidemic of remembering too well how much we have lost and forgetting too easily the inventory of how much we have left," he said. With New England the loser today in an unfair, unbalanced situation, it is necessary to turn back a little to regain the sound sense of values which has been the salvation of our people in other times of stress, he pointed out.

The church, the school and the Grange, Mr Gardner said, were potent factors for the rehabilitation of rural life in New England.

Convention Notes

Editor James G. Watson of the New England Homestead presided at the livestock breeders' meeting, and had a good word to say about every speaker. During most of the day he was busy conferring with various agricultural leaders attending the sessions today.

In the exhibits hall, the influence of streamline designing was to be seen on farm equipment. Massive spray machines, too big to be used on any but the largest farms of Massachusetts, have metal coverings which plainly evidence the streamline influence. Other machines, including tractors, were developed in the same manner.

Under the sponsorship of Prof Ellsworth W. Bell, a group of men eating at the Massachusetts State college alumni table inoulged in rabbit meat sandwiches. Before the meal was ended, Bell had been called upon to help three of the men with their sandwiches.

County Agents Wilbur T. Locke of Hampden and Allen Leland of Hampshire counties were on hand to attend the day's sessions. Both of them took part in discussions and were caught taking notes. Mr Locke spent a considerable part of his time in the fruit growers' sessions, while Leland divided his attentions.

Smiling Prof Bill Cole of the department of horticultural manufactures at the State college was on hand with his stories about apples and other fruit. Together with A. W. Lombard, manager of the meeting, they managed to keep the press and other behind-the-scenes persons busy chuckling at the latest crop of windfalls.

Commissioner Gillett left his coat and hat at the press bureau when he accompanied Mr Lombard about the sessions. Within 30 seconds of leaving, he was back for the hat. He admitted that it didn't seem natural without the hat.

WESLEYAN MOURNS DR WILBERT G. FOYE

Middletown, Ct., Jan. 9—(AP)—Wesleyan university was today mourning the death of Dr Wilbert Garland Foye, geology authority. Foye was in his 49th year.

Dr Foye died last night after a long illness, due to nephritis. He was a native of Brockton, Mass. Graduated from Colby in 1909, Prof Foye taught at Mount Hermon school until 1911, when he entered Harvard from where he received his master's degree in 1912 and doctor of philosophy in 1915. He joined the Wesleyan faculty in 1918.

ICEBREAKERS PLANNED

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McKeown Takes Oath

Photo shows Senator McKeown (right) as he was sworn in yesterday by Gov Curley.

It's Senator McKeown Now; Local Man Sworn at Hub

New Member of Legislature Makes Hurried Trip by Automobile After Illness to Help Break Long Standing Deadlock

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 9—Francis M. McKeown of Springfield is now a member of the state Senate. He had been prevented from taking oath and performing his duties because of influenza, but came to Boston by automobile today, with Joseph O'Neill of Springfield his driver, and took oath before Gov Curley, in the council chamber, with councilors present.

He declared he felt "shaky" but that he intended to remain in Boston as long as necessary to help organize the Senate; then planned to return home and recuperate further. Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke and Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield were the Senate committee that escorted the senator-elect before the governor.

McKeown was the center of interest for a time, and many shook hands with him and wished him the best.

When Senator James G. Moran called the Senate to order, McKeown was absent. Moran ordered a committee to escort him to his seat in the chamber, but upon being informed the Springfield member had not returned from luncheon, ordered a recess of 45 minutes at 2.05. McKeown returned soon afterward and was escorted to his seat as the crowded galleries applauded. Action was immediately taken to permit a ballot for president.

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SAYS GOV CURLEY WOULD STOP PROBE OF LAND TAKINGS

Schuster Attacks Proposal to Oust Two Councilors — E. Mark Sullivan Sworn as Member

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 9—Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas tonight issued a statement declaring Gov Curley's threat to oust two members of the Boston finance commission is an attempt to stop an investigation of the East Boston tunnel land takings, and declaring the public should have what facts the commission's investigator, former Assistant United States Attorney-General George R. Farnum of Boston, has obtained, before the council approves Curley's removal proposal.

Another development was the news that Judge Jacob R. Kaplan of Chelsea, removed today as chairman by Gov Curley, would fight his demotion. Atty E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, named to the commission by Curley last week, was unanimously confirmed today and Curley immediately named him chairman in place of Kaplan, named chairman last month by ex-Gov Ely.

Kaplan Going to Court

Kaplan will fight displacement by seeking an order from supreme court to prevent his being relegated to the realm of an associate commissioner at no salary, instead of the $5000 he would receive as chairman. He intends to base his plea on the ground that Curley is not governor in fact, and is, therefore, acting without proper authority, first because he was not sworn in by the president of the Senate, and second, because he took oath before the Senate had canvassed the election votes and declared him elected.

It is also stated that if Curley persists in his attempt to remove Messrs Storey and Donahue as associate commissioners, they will institute similar proceedings to prevent being ousted.

Councilor Schuster's statement said the governor's proposal to remove two associate members, is an attempt to obtain control at this time, and raises an issue of tremendous public interest. Their removal and naming of two of Curley's friends would, with Sullivan's vote, constitute a majority of the commission.

Says Farnum Progressing

Schuster made known the commission some weeks ago retained Mr Farnum as special counsel to conduct certain investigations into the tunnel-land takings, "and other matters."

[illegible] to defend themselves at a meeting of the council on Friday at noon. He has a slate of men he desires to put in their places, but did not make it public.

The governor today named former Representative Francis J. Burke of Boston as special justice of the Boston municipal court, to succeed Joseph A. Sheehan, elevated to superior court, whose confirmation will be acted upon Friday.

Gov Curley designated Maurice V. O'Toole, member of Worcester city council and Democratic state committee, as "legal adviser" to the tax appeals board. O'Toole, a Curley supporter in the election campaign, is a Suffolk law school student.

The council again confirmed William L. Reed as its executive secretary, a post he has held for many years, and also confirmed Gov Curley's entire official staff headed by Richard D. Grant of Arlington, former Boston newspaper man, as secretary.

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But to others the revelation of the President's decision will seem far less significant and important as it indicates who will control patronage than as an indication that considerations of patronage still control appointments which the President makes to important postmasterships notwithstanding the fact that it was he himself who proposed some months ago the adoption of a measure that would put all these offices on a "strictly civil service basis."

Having been made to the gentleman who functions as chairman of the Democratic National committee when he is not functioning as postmaster general, that suggestion of the President's was not, of course, carried out. But in filling the Boston postmastership, the President himself had the opportunity to act in the spirit of his own proposal by re-appointing Postmaster Hurley who entered the postal service thirty-seven years ago as a carrier, rose by sheer merit to executive positions in the Boston office, was credited by a Democratic postmaster some years ago with having "the broadest understanding and the keenest judgment" about the postal service of anyone identified with it in Boston, and was made postmaster in recognition of these qualifications by Mr. Hoover four years ago to the disappointment of Republican politicians who had their own handyman-candidates for the job just as Governor Curley now has.

Postmaster Hurley was a candidate for re-appointment on the expiration of his term next month and his candidacy was strongly endorsed by Boston business men who appreciate the quality of the service the office has delivered during his four years as its head. Neither these representations nor the qualifications which would have made him the logical choice if the appointment had been on a civil service basis four years ago and would again put him forward now if the President's momentary idealism had been permitted to live, has outweighed the exigencies of politics.

Mr. Hurley must step aside. In recognition of his long service he may be permitted to return to some subordinate post in the service at Boston, but the office which he can run better than anyone else must be given a new occupant so that a deserving partisan may be rewarded.

The White House decision in this matter is not surprising because the same thing had already happened in New York city, in Philadelphia, in St. Louis and elsewhere, where postmasters who had risen from the ranks by virtue of merit which President Hoover recognized by placing them in charge, have been tossed out. ... decision is not surprising but it is still disappointing and, as it brings a lesson home, perhaps a little shocking to those whose faith in the high motives of the President had been strengthened on that officially forgotten occasion when he talked of taking the postoffices out of politics.

Five presidents that we recall particularly in this connection have talked about putting some sort of a curb on the spoils system. Three of them—Cleveland, Taft and Hoover—have tried to do something about it, and actually drawn the line in certain instances. The two who are popularly rated as the greatest idealists—Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt—have actually done the least. There is a certain philosophy of idealism—Theodore Roosevelt used to enunciate it with blunt honesty—which holds that the end justifies the means. It is a debatable philosophy. There is one manifestation of it, however, which in our opinion is not debatable. That is, to say one thing and do another. If high-minded men, in the pursuit of high-minded objectives, are willing to accept the fruits garnered in their behalf by low-minded politicians, they cannot condemn those fruits as rotten without giving simple-minded people the uncomfortable impression that their very high-mindedness has in some curious fashion blinded them to the obligations of common honesty.

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Sportsmen to Meet

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Would Stop Probe Of Land Takings

(Continued from First Page)

The East Douglas councilor pointed out that Farnum, a Republican, has never been mixed up in Boston politics, has no political interests, and could discharge his duties conscientiously and impartially. Furthermore, reports indicate, he said, that Farnum has gone about his work in a quiet, efficient manner, and that he has collected a great deal of "further data" which has not been made public. The statement continues:—

"The governor made certain charges to the council against Messrs Storey and Donahue which he claims are the basis for his request for their removal. On the contrary, however, it seems quite apparent that the real motive of the governor is to stop these investigations that Mr Farnum is making, and that the only way this can be accomplished is to remove Messrs Storey and Donahue and appoint in their places two of his own friends and thus obtain a majority on the commission. This would certainly be a public calamity.

"I certainly think that no action should be taken toward ousting any member of the commission without the council's calling Mr Farnum before then and inquiring into the character of the investigation which he is conducting, and learning from him the full particulars of what further facts he has discovered which have not as yet been given out to the public, and to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Gov Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress. If there is a disposition on the part of the council to favor the governor's efforts to stop the investigation, I certainly intend, as a matter of public duty, to insist that, before any vote is taken, the council obtain the benefit of Mr Farnum's testimony. I believe this attitude should appeal, and will appeal, to every fair-minded member of the council and will have the approval of every decent-minded citizen in the community."

Would Remove Two

Gov Curley, after the meeting of the executive council this afternoon, announced his intention of attempting to remove from office two members of the Boston finance commission. Sullivan took oath of office from Gov Curley. He succeeds Jacob J. Kaplan of Chelsea, recently named chairman by Gov Ely.

Curley said members of the finance commission he desires to remove will be given a chance to defend themselves at a meeting of the council on Friday at noon. He has a slate of men he desires to put in their places, but did not make it public.

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CURLEY FAILS IN EFFORT TO DROP OFFICIALS

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley and the Boston Finance Commission today locked horns in a finish fight,

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

Through

Letters from Our Readers

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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This was announced today at the House as plans for the special meeting of the Council tomorrow were advanced.

The Governor did not submit a yesterday and Chairman Jackson remains a holdover. Governor's failure to make appointment gives the citizens another week of conjecture the many reports in circulation. There are some who are confident Frank A. Goodwin will be Others are equally sure Jackson will be reappointed.

Doherty Might Accept

A well-informed local source says Doherty, now collector of taxes in Boston, and a native of Fall River, can have the position if he wants it. This same source says he had practically decided not to take it, if appointed, earlier in the week but had reconsidered and was in a receptive mood.

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HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

CHARGES CURLEY BLOCKING PROBE

Schuster Claims Governor's Attack on Finance Board Is Because of Land Deal Expose.

Ousting of the Boston Finance Commission, planned by Gov. James M. Curley, will not be easy to accomplish.

Governor's Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas has declared his intention of opposing the move.

Members of the commission who are under fire—Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Joseph J. Donahue, Charles M. Storey and Alexander Wheeler—will be given an opportunity to present their side of the case at a special meeting of the Governor's Council tomorrow.

In all probability, they will refuse to talk because the statutes say the Governor must show cause for their removal. They may answer any charges made against them.

Attacks Curley Motive

Councillor Schuster says the reason for Mr. Curley's ouster action is a desire to stop investigations of Boston land deals now underway.

The Council yesterday confirmed Gov. Curley's appointment of E. Mark Sullivan as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, so the

(Continued on Page Seven)

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EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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THESE PICTU...
...Modern Three-M...
...Ease Sore
...Ease Pain, Rawn...
...Almost Ins...

Charges Curley Blocking Probe

(Continued from Page One)

group now has two leaders. Judge Kaplan was recently designated chairman by Gov. Ely.

The issue of which shall hold the berth will be taken to the Supreme Court, Judge Kaplan says.

Disagrees With Curley

Mr. Sullivan, upon confirmation, issued two statements of contradictory nature to the views expressed by Gov. Curley in his inaugural message, when he urged abolition of the Boston Fina... e Commission and the State Board of Tax Appeals.

The new chairman said the Boston Finance Commission must be continued and "made a constructive force for the improvement of the operation of our municipal government, and must not allow itself to be regarded as a source of gossip."

He also supported the State Board of Tax Appeals, saying, "It is no solution to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals, which can only result in the further cluttering up of the courts with tax cases. What is needed is for the Legislature to establish a standard which can be reasonably applied both by the assessors and the Board of Tax Appeals, and which will tend to prevent them from being raised too high in a period of inflation and prosperity."

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HERALD - NEWS
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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

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Finance, Accounts and Warrants: Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Coakley, William G. Hennessey, Edmond Cote and Winfield A. Schuster.

Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads: Councillor Coakley, chairman, and Councillors Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, Hennessey and Schuster.

State House: Councillor Schuster, chairman, and Councillors Brennan, Baker and Hennessey.

Military and Naval Affairs: Councillor Cote, chairman, and Councillors Baker, Brooks, Brennan and Hennessey.

Nomination: Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman; and Councillors Brennan and Brooks.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

COMMISSION TO FIGHT CURLEY

Finance Board Members Prepare to Prevent Removal

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T. F. Landry, 50 DeWolf St.

Personals

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Building and Contracting

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

SULLIVAN APPOINTED FINANCE CHAIRMAN

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Boston Finance Commission got its fourth chairman within a year today when Governor James M. Curley gave the job to E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

It also appeared as if the entire personnel of the commission might soon be changed for the governor, after nominating Sullivan to membership on the commission and subsequently designating him as chairman announced he had summoned the four other commissioners to appear Friday and show cause why they should not be removed.

Sullivan's designation as chairman, automatically gave him the $5,000 job by the same token automatically ousted from it Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed during the expiring days of the administration of Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Press Clipping Service
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BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL
Providence, R. I.
JAN 10 1935

Curley Fails to Nominate Finance Board Chairman

State House Observers Had Predicted That Goodwin Would Succeed Jackson as Chairman to Serve Fall River

(Special to Providence Journal)

State House, Boston, Jan. 9.—Contrary to expectations, Governor James M. Curley failed to send a nomination to the Executive Council today on the Fall River Finance Board. The term of Chairman James Jackson expired last Monday. It had been reported at the State House that the Governor would not reappoint Mr. Jackson, but name Frank A. Goodwin, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to the position. This event did not materialize, however.

The Governor's efforts today at the council session were directed chiefly in a drive to remove four of the five members of the Boston Finance Commission and substitute a slate of candidates of his own selection. The four members of the Boston body have been asked to appear before the council next Friday at noon and show cause why they should not be removed. The Boston commission has long been a thorn in the side of Mr. Curley as Mayor of Boston.

Many amendments to the State liquor control law are being proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature. Today, five members of the House of Representatives from New Bedford, Alfred M. Bessette, John Halliwell, Leo J. Carney, Randolph G. Bessette and Chester W. Chase, petitioned for legislation which would eliminate the provisions of the present State liquor law requiring that alcoholic beverages must be served in a licensed establishment to persons while sitting. The bill proposed would permit standing at bars.

As an aid to motorists from a safety standpoint, a bill was filed today to require the State department of public works to paint white guidelines to mark the lanes on all State highways. The State highways in Bristol and the other counties in the Commonwealth would be so marked. Representative E. Hayes Small of Truro is the petitioner for the legislation.

With Governor Curley failing to nominate James Jackson to succeed himself as chairman of the Board of Finance, political forecasters saw four potential candidates for the position, one of them being a Fall River resident and another a former leader in the political affairs of the city.

Senator William S. Conroy appeared in the picture as a contender for chairmanship of the Board of Finance. He conferred with Governor Curley on Tuesday relative to the finance board, it was reported. The belief then was, however, that he was present to register his objection to continuance of Chairman Jackson.

The second conference, declared to have been yesterday upon the call of the Governor, gave foundation to the report that the Senator was about to disappear from the elective office field.

John F. Doherty, prominent in State political circles as well as locally, now functioning under Democratic appointment in Boston, has been mentioned frequently as a possible appointee. The third possibility was seen last night as Maurice Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, termed very close to the Governor.

Frank A. Goodwin, former registrar of motor vehicles and more recently candidate for Governor, is the fourth possible candidate.

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REGISTER
New Haven, Ct.
JAN 10 1935

IT IS CONTAGIOUS.

Instead of organizing on its first meeting, the Massachusetts Senate has filibustered for a week; it has not organized yet. Because of the failure to organize, emergency measures had to be taken in order that there might be a governor's inaugural. The Connecticut Senate seems to have given a rather good imitation of that drama yesterday.

Perhaps the thing is contagious. In Northampton this week, the police had to be called in to quiet down a common council session which had reached high points of disorder in a filibuster over organization of the body. The first act of the Rhode Island legislature, that of turning out officials and departments in wholesale manner, from the supreme court down, is another case in point, indicating the presence of a more violent than usual partisan political virus.

Coming within a few days of each other, such episodes do not give partisan politics much of a recommendation. Something of the same thing has just been seen in the organization of the national legislature, in gagging the minority and divesting it of as much as possible of such committee authority as it had left. It creates an impression that too many in office are not above forgetting that they are primarily representatives of the public, and only secondarily representatives of their political organization. To an extent, their organizations got them their jobs, but the organizations do not support them. They live on the public, not their party purse.

Important matters, and important principles, can be the prizes in such battles. It can be seen how they can serve good purposes. At the same time, it ought to be possible for the same purposes to be served without prolonged indulgence in what looks like partisan horseplay. The necessary compromises might as well come first as last.

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HERALD-NEWS
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Finance, Accounts and Warrants: Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, chairman, and Councillors Coakley, William G. Hennessey, Edmond Cote and Winfield A. Schuster.

Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads: Councillor Coakley, chairman, and Councillors Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, Hennessey and Schuster.

State House: Councillor Schuster, chairman, and Councillors Brennan, Baker and Hennessey.

Military and Naval Affairs: Councillor Cote, chairman, and Councillors Baker, Brooks, Brennan and Hennessey.

Nomination: Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman; and Councillors Brennan and Brooks.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 10 1935

COMMISSION TO FIGHT CURLEY

Finance Board Members Prepare to Prevent Removal

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Governor Curley and the Boston Finance Commission today had locked horns in a finish fight.

As Mayor of Boston, Curley often had found himself at swords' points with the commission but as Mayor he lacked the power to do anything drastic about it.

Vested with the Gubernatorial wand however, he turned to an old love yesterday, designated former Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan to replace Judge Jacob J. Kaplan as chairman of the commission and started proceedings before the Governor's Council for removal of three other members of the commission.

The commissioners, however, refused to submit without a fight and today they plan to start a legal battle before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. Judge Kaplan, who was appointed only 12 days ago by retiring Governor Ely, challenged Governor Curley's right to name Sullivan chairman and refused to relinquish his post until the Supreme Court had decided the question.

With both Sullivan and Kaplan claiming the chair, the commission will meet today and decide who should act as chairman. The members will also decide whether they will accept the Governor's invitation to them to appear at his executive offices and "show cause, if any, why they should not be removed from office."

Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, in a statement last night, charged that the Governor was attempting to stop the Finance Commission's investigations because he was "desperately anxious to suppress" evidence Schuster claimed the commission had obtained.

The four members of the commission whose removal will be considered by the Governor's Council today are:

Charles Moorfield Storey, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan.

Curley Names Burke Special Justice

BOSTON, Jan. 10—Ex-Representative Francis J. Burke of Boston was appointed yesterday by Governor Curley a special justice of the Boston Municipal Court to take the place of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, who has been promoted to the Superior Court.

The question of Judge Sheehan's confirmation will be taken up at the Council meeting tomorrow.

The Council confirmed the appointments made last week of Governor Curley's secretarial and messenger force and William L. Reed of Boston as executive secretary to the Council. Reed has served in that capacity for many years.

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Waterways, public lands and railroads: Mr. Coakley, chairman; Mr. Grossman, J. Arthur Baker, Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Schuster.

State House: Mr. Schuster, chairman; Messrs. Brennan, Brooks, Baker and Hennessey.

Military and naval affairs: Mr. Cote, chairman; Messrs. Baker, Brooks, Brennan and Hennessey.

Nominations: Lieutenant Governor Hurley, chairman; Messrs. Brennan and Brooks.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

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...ken auto-
...it Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed during the expiring days of the administration of Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL
Providence, R. I.
JAN 10 1935

Curley Fails to Nominate Finance Board Chairman

State House Observers Had Predicted That Goodwin Would Succeed Jackson as Chairman to Serve Fall River

(Special to Providence Journal)

State House, Boston, Jan. 9.—Contrary to expectations, Governor James M. Curley failed to send a nomination to the Executive Council today on the Fall River Finance Board. The term of Chairman James Jackson expired last Monday. It had been reported at the State House that the Governor would not reappoint Mr. Jackson, but name Frank A. Goodwin, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to the position. This event did not materialize, however.

The Governor's efforts today at the council session were directed chiefly in a drive to remove four of the five members of the Boston Finance Commission and substitute a slate of candidates of his own selection. The four members of the Boston body have been asked to appear before the council next Friday at noon and show cause why they should not be removed. The Boston commission has long been a thorn in the side of Mr. Curley as Mayor of Boston.

Many amendments to the State liquor control law are being proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature. Today, five members of the House of Representatives from New Bedford, Alfred M. Bessette, John Halliwell, Leo J. Carney, Randolph G. Bessette and Chester W. Chase, petitioned for legislation which would eliminate the provisions of the present State liquor law requiring that alcoholic beverages must be served in a licensed establishment to persons while sitting. The bill proposed would permit standing at bars.

As an aid to motorists from a safety standpoint, a bill was filed today to require the State department of public works to paint white guidelines to mark the lanes on all State highways. The State highways in Bristol and the other counties in the Commonwealth would be so marked. Representative E. Hayes Small of Truro is the petitioner for the legislation.

With Governor Curley failing to nominate James Jackson to succeed himself as chairman of the Board of Finance, political forecasters saw four potential candidates for the position, one of them being a Fall River resident and another a former leader in the political affairs of the city.

Senator William S. Conroy appeared in the picture as a contender for chairmanship of the Board of Finance. He conferred with Governor Curley on Tuesday relative to the finance board, it was reported. The belief then was, however, that he was present to register his objection to continuance of Chairman Jackson.

The second conference, declared to have been yesterday upon the call of the Governor, gave foundation to the report that the Senator was about to disappear from the elective office field.

John F. Doherty, prominent in State political circles as well as locally, now functioning under Democratic appointment in Boston, has been mentioned frequently as a possible appointee. The third possibility was seen last night as Maurice Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, termed very close to the Governor.

Frank A. Goodwin, former registrar of motor vehicles and more recently candidate for Governor, is the fourth possible candidate.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

REGISTER
New Haven, Ct.
JAN 10 1935

IT IS CONTAGIOUS.

Instead of organizing on its first meeting, the Massachusetts Senate has filibustered for a week; it has not organized yet. Because of the failure to organize, emergency measures had to be taken in order that there might be a governor's inaugural. The Connecticut Senate seems to have given a rather good imitation of that drama yesterday.

Perhaps the thing is contagious. In Northampton this week, the police had to be called in to quiet down a common council session which had reached high points of disorder in a filibuster over organization of the body. The first act of the Rhode Island legislature, that of turning out officials and departments in wholesale manner, from the supreme court down, is another case in point, indicating the presence of a more violent than usual partisan political virus.

Coming within a few days of each other, such episodes do not give partisan politics much of a recommendation. Something of the same thing has just been seen in the organization of the national legislature, in gagging the minority and divesting it of as much as possible of such committee authority as it had left. It creates an impression that too many in office are not above forgetting that they are primarily representatives of the public, and only secondarily representatives of their political organization. To an extent, their organizations got them their jobs, but the organizations do not support them. They live on the public, not their party purse.

Important matters, and important principles, can be the prizes in such battles. It can be seen how they can serve good purposes. At the same time, it ought to be possible for the same purposes to be served without prolonged indulgence in what looks like partisan horseplay. The necessary compromises might as well come first as last.

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HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

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Mr. Curley said he would call 40 witnesses to testify against the two members, but that the members would not be privileged to call witnesses themselves because they would not be required.

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(Continued on Page Twenty-six)

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MORAN NAMED HEAD OF SENATE

Collapses at News—Fish Defeated on 19th by Bolt Of Davenport

(Continued from First Page)

Republican forces engaged in wrangling and bickering over their unexpected defeat.

A motion by Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton to adjourn the Senate until Monday afternoon prevented Senator Davenport from offering a motion to make the election unanimous. Senator Hollis would not withdraw his motion to adjourn. It is doubtful if a motion to make the election unanimous would have been accepted.

The climax was anticipated when a break was indicated on the 18th ballot, but the Republican forces crumpled completely on the 19th ballot. The result of the last ballot was: Moran 20, Fish 13 and Wragg 5.

Moran refrained from voting and Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham was absent because of the death of his sister. Accordingly, Moran had the support of the 19 Democrats in the Senate and Senator Davenport, a newly elected member. Apprehension that Davenport would break away had been felt from the start. On the 18th ballot he cast his vote for Dr. Miles.

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The new president had been laboring under a severe mental strain since the session opened Jan. 2. That he eventually would crack under the pressure was not unexpected. He had been ostracized by his Republican colleagues because he had cast his fortunes with the Democrats and this had been a source of worry to him.

During the afternoon, when he entered a Republican caucus, none of his party associates would speak to him. He complained bitterly of this to the Democrats.

The election was announced at 9:45 P. M. and in a few seconds Moran was prostrate on the floor. He recovered at 10:30 P. M. to walk to a motor car, in which he was driven to his home in Mansfield. Dr. Miles said his condition was not alarming and that he would be able to return to the Senate on Monday.

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As the 19th ballot was in progress the outcome was generally anticipated. It was known that Davenport would break, because he just previously had announced that he proposed to break away from Fish, although he did not say he would vote for Moran.

The bitterness of the Republicans was generally reflected by a statement prepared by Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth as the tellers were engaged in making a count of the 19th ballot. He said:

"This 19th ballot will show that the Senate Republicans have both a Benedict Arnold and a Judas Iscariot in their ranks. Let us now see how this maverick New Deal coalition will function. God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

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With this open gesture of defiance to the Republican ranks Senator Thomas M. Burke, Boston Democrat, moved that an immedaite ballot be taken. The first indication of the impending break came on the 18th ballot when Senator Frank H. Hurley of Holyoke, Democrat, broke away from Moran and voted for Scanlan. This was the signal for the general break. The Democrats scurried around, held their forces intact, returned Hurley to the fold for Moran, and it was ended.

Moran has served a total of 19 years in the two branches of the Legislature. Although a hide-bound Republican in past Senate sessions, he recently has been disgruntled. At the outset of the current session he openly declared his candidacy for the presidency and obtained the aid of the Democrats when Senator Fish said that, in the event of his election, he would not give committee chairmanships to the Democrats.

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The Legislature probably will be asked to meet in joint convention next week to permit Gov. Curley to take the oath of office again, according to the constitutional provisions, which had to be ignored last week because of the failure of the Senate to organize.

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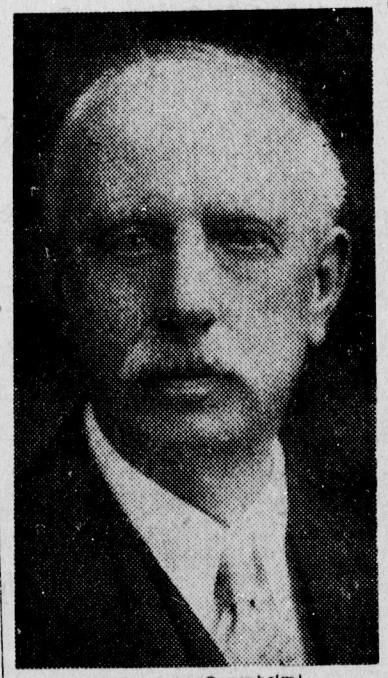

(Photo by Oppenheim)
WILLIAM A. DAVENPORT
Senator from Franklin-Hampshire district.

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$5.95
Brocaded Satin
Negligee or Pajamas

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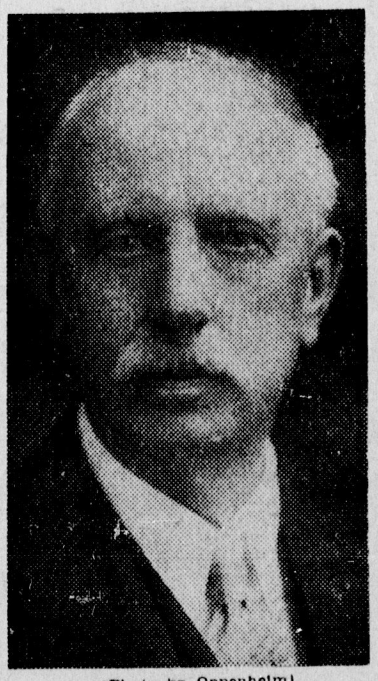

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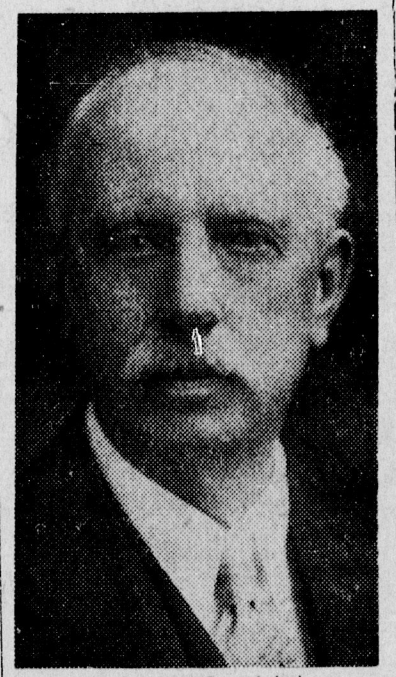

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BANKERS TO ASK MORTGAGE CUT

Agree to Seek 5½ Per Cent. Rate After Warning From Curley

Representatives of three of the largest banking organizations in the commonwealth yesterday announced they would urge their member banks to reduce the interest rate on home mortgages to 5½ per cent, beginning March 1. The prevailing rate on these mortgages now is 6 per cent.

Decision to attempt to agree to this voluntary reduction was reached after a conference of 25 bankers with Gov. Curley at the State House. He urged upon them the imperative necessity of acting voluntarily upon his suggestion for a reduction, lest the Legislature enact a compulsory statute calling for a more substantial cut.

Gov. Curley issued this statement on the decision:

The representatives of the banking

(Continued on Page Eleven)

is not binding, it will be optional with banks to accept the recommendation. Represented at the Governor's conference were the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bankers' Association and the Co-operative Banks Association of Massachusetts.

It was the consensus of the assembled spokesmen for the banks that their suggestion would be generally adopted by the banks.

The decision to adopt the resolution at once was in the nature of a surprise, because during their conference with the Governor the bankers gave no indication of being prepared to favor his suggestion at this time.

At the outset Mr. Curley suggested 5 per cent. as the rate that should prevail. This reduction, he said, would stave off proposed legislation to force an even lower rate. Such legislation, he said, well might be passed over an executive vote. He cited bills already presented for consideration which would reduce the rate as low as 3 per cent.

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(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)

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Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

CURLEY MOVES AGAINST FIN COM

Says He'll Accuse Donahue And Storey Today—Men Not Yet Summonsed

Up to a late hour last night none of the four members of the Boston finance commission against whom Gov. Curley has threatened to bring ouster proceedings had been called to the public hearing before the executive council this afternoon, called by the Governor to obtain their removal.

The Governor said yesterday afternoon he would bring charges of some description against Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey. He will preside over the special meeting and John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding will act as special counsel in presenting the charges.

Mr. Curley said he would call 40 witnesses to testify against the two members, but that the members would not be privileged to call witnesses themselves because they would not be required.

Speaking for his associates on the commission, Donahue last night issued the following statement:

Up to a late hour tonight none of

(Continued on Page Twenty-six)

"Boston Store only"
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

MORAN NAMED HEAD OF SENATE

Collapses at News—Fish Defeated on 19th by Bolt Of Davenport

(Continued from First Page)

Republican forces engaged in wrangling and bickering over their unexpected defeat.

A motion by Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton to adjourn the Senate until Monday afternoon prevented Senator Davenport from offering a motion to make the election unanimous. Senator Hollis would not withdraw his motion to adjourn. It is doubtful if a motion to make the election unanimous would have been accepted.

The climax was anticipated when a break was indicated on the 18th ballot, but the Republican forces crumpled completely on the 19th ballot. The result of the last ballot was: Moran 20, Fish 13 and Wragg 5.

Moran refrained from voting and Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham was absent because of the death of his sister. Accordingly, Moran had the support of the 19 Democrats in the Senate and Senator Davenport, a newly elected member. Apprehension that Davenport would break away had been felt from the start. On the 18th ballot he cast his vote for Dr. Miles.

UNDER SEVERE STRAIN

The new president had been laboring under a severe mental strain since the session opened Jan. 2. That he eventually would crack under the pressure was not unexpected. He had been ostracized by his Republican colleagues because he had cast his fortunes with the Democrats and this had been a source of worry to him.

During the afternoon, when he entered a Republican caucus, none of his party associates would speak to him. He complained bitterly of this to the Democrats.

The election was announced at 9:45 P. M. and in a few seconds Moran was prostrate on the floor. He recovered at 10:30 P. M. to walk to a motor car, [illegible] by Senator Newland H. Holmes in which he was driven to his home in Mansfield. Dr. Miles said his condition was not alarming and that he would be able to return to the Senate on Monday.

The Democrats had engaged in a filibuster to prevent an election from Jan. 2 until Tuesday. On Wednesday 11 ballots were taken. After the first ballot, the vote invariably was Moran 20, Fish 20. With Moran and Nicholson not voting yesterday, the next six ballots produced a vote: Moran 19, Fish 19.

On the 18th ballot the vote was Moran 18, Fish 17, Senator James F. Scanlan of Somerville, Democratic floor leader, 1; Dr. Miles 1, and Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose 1. On the 19th ballot the swing away from Fish resulted in Moran's election.

As the 19th ballot was in progress the outcome was generally anticipated. It was known that Davenport would break, because he just previously had announced that he proposed to break away from Fish, although he did not say he would vote for Moran.

The bitterness of the Republicans was generally reflected by a statement prepared by Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth as the tellers were engaged in making a count of the 19th ballot. He said:

"This 19th ballot will show that the Senate Republicans have both a Benedict Arnold and a Judas Iscariot in their ranks. Let us now see how this maverick New Deal coalition will function. God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Just prior to the taking of the 19th ballot, Senator Davenport, who had served in the House years ago as a Democrat, said "The time has arrived to use our own judgment. We have been here seven days and done nothing but pass back and forth in committee rooms. We owe a duty to the commonwealth and to ourselves and that is to elect a president. I propose to elect one."

With this open gesture of defiance to the Republican ranks Senator Thomas M. Burke, Boston Democrat, moved that an immedaite ballot be taken. The first indication of the impending break came on the 18th ballot when Senator Frank H. Hurley of Holyoke, Democrat, broke away from Moran and voted for Scanlan. This was the signal for the general break. The Democrats scurried around, held their forces intact, returned Hurley to the fold for Moran, and it was ended.

Moran has served a total of 19 years in the two branches of the Legislature. Although a hide-bound Republican in past Senate sessions, he recently has been disgruntled. At the outset of the current session he openly declared his candidacy for the presidency and obtained the aid of the Democrats when Senator Fish said that, in the event of his election, he would not give committee chairmanships to the Democrats.

FISH GLAD IT'S OVER

Senator Fish, who was defeated for a second term as president, declined to make any comment on the outcome, except to express gratification that the deadlock had been ended.

Senator Scanlan, who will serve as Moran's floor leader in spite of his Democratic affiliations, said:

The Democrats of the Senate have been vindicated in the stand they have taken. We now look forward to our proper share of committee chairmanships. We believe the Democrats now can be used as a powerful instrument in the enactment of liberal legislation. It will be my endeavor so to guide the Democrats that the best interests of the people, regardless of party, will be served.

The new president is 64 years of age. In the past he has taken a conspicuous part in the work of legislation and generally has been regarded as a loyal supporter of all Republican measures.

It was indicated last night that his election would not result in any important changes in the Senate clerical staff, one of the few patronage opportunities at the disposal of the senators.

The Legislature probably will be asked to meet in joint convention next week to permit Gov. Curley to take the oath of office again, according to the constitutional provisions, which had to be ignored last week because of the failure of the Senate to organize.

NEW HEAD OF STATE SENATE

JAMES G. MORAN
Of Mansfield; new president of the Senate.

'Doctor,' 'Undertaker' Help Moran to Seat

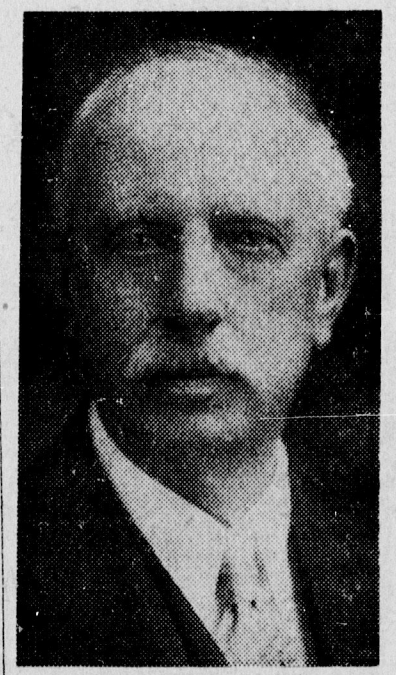
Before leaving the State House last night for his home in Mansfield, James G. Moran, newly elected president of the Senate, was helped to a seat by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston and Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton. With one humorous gesture, he said, "A doctor on one side and an undertaker on the other." Langone is an undertaker while Miles is a physician.

smart this season . . broken sizes, which accounts for these radical markdowns.

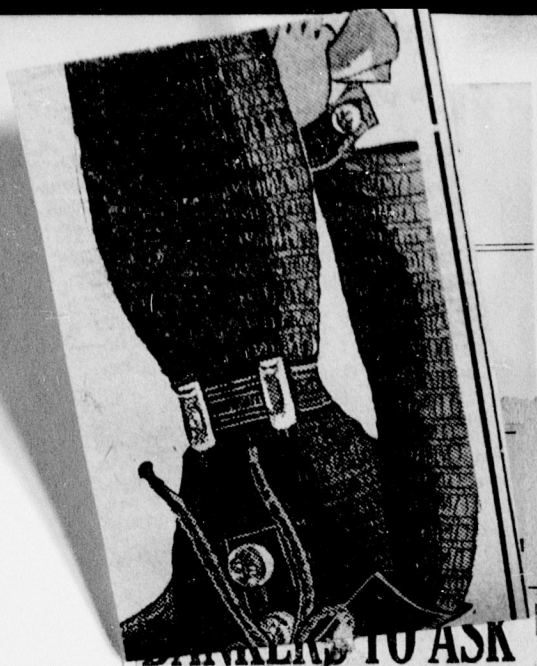
2nd floor Junior Miss' Shop Boston Store Only

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Moran Supporter



(Photo by Oppenheim)
WILLIAM A. DAVENPORT
Senator from Franklin-Hampshire district.



BANKERS TO ASK MORTGAGE CUT

Agree to Seek 5½ Per Cent. Rate After Warning From Curley

(Continued from First Page)

institutions of the state, as a result of a conference held this day with Gov. Curley, agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent. interest rate on mortgages on homes mortgaged for not in excess of $16,000 and which are not occupied by more than four families and in which the owner resides. This rate will be recommended to all banks in the commonwealth, to be effective as of March 1, 1935.

The bankers' representatives adopted a resolution urging the banks to reduce the interest rate. As their action is not binding, it will be optional with banks to accept the recommendation. Represented at the Governor's conference were the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bankers' Association and the Co-operative Banks Association of Massachusetts.

It was the consensus of the assembled spokesmen for the banks that their suggestion would be generally adopted by the banks.

The decision to adopt the resolution at once was in the nature of a surprise, because during their conference with the Governor the bankers gave no indication of being prepared to favor his suggestion at this time.

At the outset Mr. Curley suggested 5 per cent. as the rate that should prevail. This reduction, he said, would stave off proposed legislation to force an even lower rate. Such legislation, he said, well might be passed over an executive vote. He cited bills already presented for consideration which would reduce the rate as low as 3 per cent.

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JAN 11 1935

State House Briefs

By FRED M. KNIGHT

Forced to mark time until the Senate is organized, the House of Representatives remained in session yesterday just long enough to adopt one order and then adjourned until Monday at 2 P. M. The order asked the committee on elections to act on the petitions of Cyrus C. Rounseville of Fall River and Frederick Bancroft Gillis, who are contesting seats in the House.

The committee on elections will hold a hearing on the Rounseville petition in room 448 at the State House Wednesday morning. Mr. Rounseville, a Republican, was defeated by 34 votes for re-election in the 12th Bristol district by Representative J. Dolan Hathaway of Fall River.

No date was set on the hearing on the petition of Mr. Gillis, who was defeated by Representative James M. McElroy of Lynn in the 10th Eessx district.

A fire department seeking the right to extinguish fires—that's the predicament of the Lanesboro Volunteer Firemen's Association, which yesterday petitioned the Legislature for the right to fight fires in its community, five miles north of Pittsfield. Lanesboro has no fire department and the volunteers want protection from any law suits before getting down to serious business.

The Lanesboro petition was one of 153 poured into the offices of the clerk of the House yesterday. The day's contributions brought the total for the present session up to 836. Two days more remain to file bills for this year's consideration.

The alcoholic beverages control commission went over the heads of the Danvers selectmen yesterday by ordering them to renew the license of E. F. Kimball in Danvers.

Back in Boston to undergo further treatments at the New England Baptist Hospital, James Roosevelt, son of the President, visited the State House and had a 10-minute conference with Gov. Curley shortly before noon. Roosevelt invited the Governor to dinner last night but the Governor decided that he would play the part of the host and arranged for the President's son to dine at the Curley home on the Jamaicaway instead.

A special board, including Atty.-Gen. Joseph E. Warner, William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, and Henry C. Attwill, commissioner of public utilities, approved the agreement of the division of the cost of land takings in abolishing the Beaver Brook grade crossing at Waltham.

Contrary to published reports in New York, Gov. Curley said he had no intention of freezing the Pennsylvania railroad out from its holdings in New England. He said his railroad plans went no farther than outlined in his inaugural address, in which he advocated better railroad service.

The Governor added that his comment on the railroads might be interpreted as a suggestion to the Pennsylvania road to come into the district and do what was wanted and needed.

Soon after the death of his sister at Wareham yesterday, Senator Donald W. Nicholson notified the Senate that he would not be present and was the first to suggest that he be paired with someone to expedite matters in the way of proceeding with the election.

Publication of a retraction will mitigate damages in a libel suit against a newspaper provided the retraction was published prior to the suit, under the terms of a bill filed yesterday with the clerk of the House by Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline.

During the mid-afternoon caucuses, Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., was the only Democrat who kept his eye on the Senate chamber. Then when the session was resumed, the senator from the North end did most of the talking.

A man who had been waiting in the outer office of the executive department for more than two hours yesterday afternoon stopped the Governor as he was leaving for the day and thrust a $5 bill in his hand. "You lent me this when I needed it, Governor. Now I want to return it with a thousand thanks," said the stranger. "Why, I had forgotten all about the matter," replied the Governor, returning the bill to the stranger's pocket. The latter protested but the Governor had the last word, "Forget it."

The state board in optometry will await a decision by the superior court before proceeding against William H. Bain of Springfield, charged with violation of the rules of the board.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke is among the petitioners for legislation providing for an appeal to the ABC commission in case of a local licensing authority refusing to grant a common victualer's license.

A bill for unemployment insurance, drawn up by Alfred B. Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist party, was filed with the clerk of the House by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

Legislation to require radio stations to keep records of transcripts of all broadcasts, as well as that to make the station and the person speaking both responsible in the eyes of the law in the event of defamation, slander or libel spoken by a person over the air, is sought by Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, who said the bill was filed as "the result of speeches made during the recent political campaign."

Representatives David A. Rose and Barnard Finkelstein, both of Dorchester, petitioned for construction of a municipal building at Franklin field, Dorchester, to include quarters for an emergency relief hospital.

Under the provisions of a bill filed by Representative George P. Hassett of Medford, school committees of Massachusetts municipalities would be required to provide special instruction to children physically handicapped.

An increase in state income taxes is proposed by Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton.

Bicycles would be required to bear registration plates the same as motor vehicles, to be purchased annually, under the provisions of a bill filed on the petition of Edward E. Keevin of Lynn.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation is seeking legislation to make poultry thieving a felony. The federation also introduced a measure defining a fresh egg and a penalty for the sale of eggs, represented to be fresh, which are not.

Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea filed another petition under the provisions of which any prson who is a citizen of the United States, a resident of Massachusets, and over 55 years of age, would be enlled o a pension of $50 a monh from he commonwealh.

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JAN 1 1 1935

Governor
CURLEY
will deliver an important message to New England citizens and patriots on
CRIME
the nation's danger and disgrace
10 o'clock
WBZ Tonight

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JAN 1 1 1935

WON'T REAPPOINT JAMES JACKSON

Gov. Curley to Seek Another Head for Fall River Finance Board

James Jackson will not be reappointed by Gov. Curley to the chairmanship of the Fall River finance commission. This was learned from an authoritative source yesterday at the State House.

Jackson's tenure as chairman expired last Monday. He will continue to serve in the $6000 position until a successor is properly qualified by the Governor and the executive council.

The Governor has declined to discuss the situation, but legislators opposed to Jackson's reappointment have been given assurance that he must yield his place.

A new nomination can be submitted by the Governor to the executive council at its special meeting today, at which the confirmation of his recent nomination of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan to the superior court is expected to be voted.

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Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1 1935

GALA SHOW TOMORROW FOR EMERGENCY DRIVE

Gov. Curley, Mayor Mansfield and a large number of stage, movie and radio entertainers will participate in the mass meeting at the Colonial Theatre tomorrow night to stimulate interest in the $4,000,000 Emergency Relief Campaign of 1935.

Theatrical and screen stars who will entertain will include Jan Smeterlin, Lucienne Boyer, Warner Baxter, who will speak by radio from Hollywood, while there will be dancing by Hans Weiner.

Radio performers will include crooners, hill-billies, troubadours and a revue group. The meeting is open to the public and there will be no collection nor will contributions to the campaign fund be solicited.

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C. S. MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Fin Com on the Curley Carpet

Moran Takes Up Senate Gavel

Gov. Cross at Last Inaugurated

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Opens Inquiry

What promised to be the most controversial and bitter public hearing in many a Massachusetts moon, involving two public authorities and charges of graft, opened shortly after noon at the State House today.

Governor Curley was prepared to present witnesses, alleging collusion between two members of the Boston Finance Commission and speculative land deals connected with the East Boston Tunnel. Commission members were prepared to accuse the Governor of trying to suppress the commission's inquiry into these land deals—which had been carried out under the Curley mayoralty administration.

As the hearing opened, Edward A. Whitman, selected as counsel by the Finance Commission, objected to Governor Curley acting as both prosecutor and presiding officer.

The Governor rose. "I will conduct this hearing in the best interests of the people, impartially." The gavel banged. "Summon state troopers," he said.

The troopers came into the hearing, approached Mr. Whitman. He sat down, and they retired. The hearing continued.

Thomas B. Russo was first witness for the Governor. He admitted employing J. J. Donahue, a Finance Commission member, as attorney. He denied, however, that Mr. Donahue served him on any tunnel land cases.

Mr. Donahue took the stand, and denied flatly that he had taken on any new cases against the city since becoming commissioner. There was one exception to this, he said. He then admitted that he had received fees from cases, taken on previous to becoming commissioner—where the contractors involved had participated in the tunnel deals. He promised to produce figures and other details for the hearing.

Mr. Donahue said he thought it "all right" to serve as attorney in damage cases against the city, when a commissioner. Judge Sheehan, a former commissioner, concurred, he said.

Details were then presented, showing Mr. Donahue's fees in cases against the city, which were not connected with the East Boston tunnel deals.

Democrats Rule Senate

So effective was the Democratic success in electing James G. Moran President of the Massachusetts Senate on that fateful nineteenth ballot that there seemed scant hope that the Republicans could retain certain working control. A measure of the Democratic victory lay in the fact that a Democrat will probably be floor leader. He is Senator James C. Scanlan, leader of the filibustering Democratic forces.

The break in the balloting for President came when Senator William A. Davenport shifted his Repub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

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Friday, Jan. 11, 1935

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THE CHRISTIAN

Committee on Industrial Conditions in New England. Its chairman, Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Interest Relief on Way

Home mortgage interest rates of 5½ per cent were today in prospect for Massachusetts home owners. With leading bankers, and representatives of leading bank associations agreeing, it only remained for individual banks to accept their recommendations. The reduction would be voluntary on the part of the banks—to avoid more drastic action from the Legislature.

March 1 was set as the date for the rates to go down.

The decision came as a result of Curley pressure, applied in typical Curley fashion. Said the Governor to the assembled bankers: "Unless you take some substantial action to lift this real estate burden, the Legislature is going to do something far more radical. It might even drive the rate down to 3 per cent or 3½ per cent."

With these words, the Governor walked across the hall to his office. And within an hour, back came the bankers with a proposal for a voluntary 5½ per cent rate.

It became evident that rates on existing mortgage contracts were also included. For when the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League protested that changing existing contracts was illegal, the Governor replied, "We will amend the law for you."

Harvard Extends Rule

Today marks the end of another traditional rule at Harvard, that which provided sabbatical leaves only to assistant professors, associate professors and professors following seven years of duty after achieving the rank of assistant professor.

Some with the title of instructor and others just beginning service as assistant professors, badly need free time for research, Dean Kenneth B. Murdock asserted in his annual report to President James B. Conant today. Under a new plan such men will be given a leave with salary for a half year, provided their plan of work presented to the president and dean of the faculty seems to warrant special consideration. The department which loses the services of a man granted one of these special leaves, will be furnished with funds to provide a substitute for the period of his absence.

First to receive such special consideration are Dr. Bartholomeus J. Bok, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Dr. Talcott Parson, instructor in Sociology, and Hassler Whitney, instructor in mathematics. These men will have leave of absence during the first half-year of 1935-36.

"Too often," says Dean Murdock, "young men find it difficult to save time enough for their individual reading and research, handicapped as they are by routine duties in teaching. The new plan will give young men on the faculty a chance to develop their abilities and equip themselves more effectively as teachers and scholars.

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TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Curley Threatens Fin. Com. Counsel

Governor Calls Police to Eject E. A. Whitman

Contractor Tells of $22,000 Counsel Fee Paid to Commission Member

Later Got Back $8500, He Swears

Payment Made to Donahue After Verdict Against City of Boston

When Feeney completed his examination, there was a sharp clash between him and Donahue with Feeney declaring "I think your conduct has been most damnable," Donahue shouted, "This is a drive to stop the investigation of Dolan," referring to former city treasurer, Edmund L. Dolan.

Feeney declared in winding up his examination that Donahue's "conducting cases in the courts while a member of the Finance Commission are grounds for his removal."

Governor Curley then announced that the Council would go into executive session to consider the evidence obtained during the hearing.

By E. B. Sargent

Hearing on Governor Curley's charges seeking the removal of members of the Boston Finance Commission opened with a display of fireworks before the Executive Council this afternoon, when the governor threatened to have State police eject Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Joseph Joyce Donahue, a member of the commission.

Over the objections of Whitman, the hearing proceeded with Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, a contractor, the first witness, testified that Donahue while serving as a member of the Finance Commission had represented him as attorney in a suit against the city of Boston in connection with the Dorchester Rapid Transit development and had retained $22,000 of a verdict of approximately $85,700 which he obtained in 1933.

Immediately after the governor had called the meeting to order and had read his order calling for the removal of Donahue, Whitman rose and challenged the right of the governor to preside at the hearing.

He declared that the governor, as instigator of the charges, could not in fairness act as a prosecutor and presiding officer

Governor Curley banged his gavel and ordered Whitman to sit down, but the latter continued to argue that the hearing was unfair to his client.

"Sit down!" the governor ordered. "Let me say to you that I am conducting this hearing and that you will be seated or you will be ejected."

Whitman continued his protests, and the governor turned to his secretary, Richard D. Grant, and ordered, "Call in a couple of State troopers."

The secretary left the executive council chamber and returned immediately with two uniformed officers from the squad on duty outside the governor's office to preserve order among the large crowd seeking to gain admittance to the hearing.

As the troopers came into the room, Councilor J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield said to the governor: "I should like to know this gentleman's name."

The governor replied that he was not interested in the attorney's name and that the hearing would proceed, but Whitman before taking his seat announced his name and said that he had been a member of the Massachusetts Bar for forty years.

The examination of Russo was then begun by John P. Feeney, Boston trial lawyer, who with Henry P. Fielding, a former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, has been designated by Governor Curley as special counsel to present the case against the members of the Finance Commission.

The witness testified under oath that Donahue had acted as counsel for him and for his contracting company and then gave the details of the verdict of some $85,700 which was returned in his favor in the suit against the city.

Russo declared that he protested to Donahue about the $22,000 fee which

Continued on Page Four

On further examination, Donahue testified that he had acted as counsel for the Atlas ePtroleum Company "on a few small matters." He admitted that he was aware of the fact that the Atlas Company was forced to return $1400 to the city on a contract.

Asked whether the Atlas Company had ever been investigated by the Finance Commission, the witness said that the day he became a member of the commission a report relating to the Atlas Company was read and he informed his associates that he had represented the company.

The witness said that he could not recall whether he had talked with Philip Chapman, former city purchasing agent, regarding the Atlas Company. The report concerning the Atlas Company dealt with a complaint that a sample of the company's gasoline which had been sold to the city was below the required standard.

Donahue said that he could not remember any conversation with Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the Finance Commission, during which the latter declared that the Atlas Company's name should be removed from the list of city contractors.

"You, as a member of the Finance Commission, did nothing to prevent the Atlas Company from getting any further contracts from the city of Boston?" Feeney asked.

Donahue said he did nothing for or against the company and that he was not convinced that the gasoline was below the city's specification.

Feeney next showed Donahue a letter which the witness testified he wrote to Chairman Goodwin, Oct. 24, 1932, concerning the sewer contract between the city and the John F. Kennedy Construction Company. In the letter, which was read by William L. Reed, secretary of the executive council, Donahue asked the commission to inquire into the proposal of the Kennedy Company to abrogate the contract and stated that the company would file a bill in equity for that purpose if the contract were not cancelled.

Appended to the letter was a notation, of which Donahue said he had no knowledge, that Commissioner Emerson could see no reason why the commission should recommend the cancellation of the contract.

Asked to Report Fees

"And despite that report, you as counsel for Kennedy, and while a member of the Finance Commission, filed a bill in equity against the city of Boston?" Feeney asked.

"Yes," Donahue replied.

Donahue was questioned extensively regarding a suit entered in October, 1931, in which he represented the C. & R. Construction Company, and in which the judgment was made in January, 1934. The Finance Commission member said that there were several land damage cases which were originally brought by Jerome Russo, who died in 1929 or 1930, and in which he later was asked to represent the company. He testified that he did not believe he ever received any fee for his services in those cases.

Feeney asked the finance commissioner to tell the Council the total sum of money he had received in the last three years for handling legal matters for persons interested in the affairs of the city.

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Summonses Not Issued

The executive council chamber at the State House was transformed into an inquisitorial chamber today as Mr. Feeney, Mr. Fielding, began their private examination of witnesses as special counsel appointed by Governor James M. Curley to prosecute charges of irregularity in office against members of the Boston Finance Commission.

It developed this forenoon that the summonses which Governor Curley said yesterday would be issued for the appearance of the members of the commission before the executive council at a public hearing this afternoon to show cause why they should not be removed, had not been issued. This discovery was made by Grant when he arrived at his office, and he immediately prepared letters to be delivered by messenger to members of the commission asking them to appear.

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While the members of the commission were invited only by letter to attend the hearing, summonses were served on a large number of contractors, lawyers and business men in connection with the governor's move to discharge the commission. Among those who appeared at the council chamber to be interviewed by the governor's special counsel as a preliminary to the public hearing were Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney and bitter critic of the governor during the latter's term as mayor of Boston, as well as during his gubernatorial campaign; Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan Boston transit commissioner, who was in charge of the Boston tunnel development; Frank L. Downey, Boston oil dealer; John F. Slater, a Boston lawyer; Anthony Pignat, Boston dealer in marble tiles and mosaics and Robert Cunniff, secretary of the Finance Commission.

Summonses demanded the presence of the witnesses "to give evidence of what you know relating to an inquiry concerning certain members of the Boston Finance Commission, the sale of land to the city of Boston for the purpose of maintaining and operating the East Boston Tunnel, and such other related matters as may be pertinent to this inquiry."

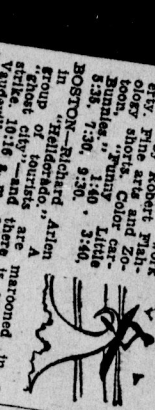
— A tragedy in a newspaper office is the death or departure of the employee who always has the matches in his pocket. [Minneapolis Journal

...protests, and his secretary ordered, "Call troopers." ...executive council ...returned immediately ...troopers from the ...outside among the large ...to gain admittance to the ...troopers came into the room, ...Governor. "I should like to ...Governor's name," ...Governor replied that he was not ...attorney's name and but ...would proceed ...taking his seat, ...said that he had ...Massachusetts Bar ...Russo was then ...P. Fielding, a ...attorney of Suf- ...designated by ...the members of ...counsel to ...him that ...company and ...verdict and ...in his ...the city ...protested to ...$22,000 fee which ...declared that he ...about the ...

by Arthur Martel. 12:13, 2:35, 4:35, 7:15, 9:35.
MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.
FINE ARTS—"Man Mouse." A movie work of art by Robert Flaherty. Fine arts and Zoology shorts. Color cartoon. Bunnies." Funny Little Bunnies." 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.
BOSTON—Richard Arlen in "Relderado." A group of tourists are marooned in a "ghost city"—and there is another gold strike. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11. Vaudeville.
SCOLLAY—"Father Brown, Detective." 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Vaudeville.
TREMONT—Ginger Rogers in "Romance," and "False Faces." 9 a. m. to 11:30.
SOUTH STATION THEATER—Jesse Crawford organ recital. Lowell Thomas travelogue, "Strikes and Spares"; Charles Chase comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.
UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk." 2:40, 7:40.
UNIVERSITY—Also "Flirtation Walk." Captain Hates Walter Connolly in "The Sea." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:36, 8:36.
STRAND—"Limehouse Blues." 3:20, 6:20, 9:21. Also "Happiness Ahead."

Music

"CHANTS DE FRANCE"—Lecture-recital by Jeanne Brondel Allen. Lowell Institute Music, 44 Church St., Cambridge. 8.
ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Rindge Tech. School, Cambridge. 8.
ERA High School Center, 29 Montgomery St.
ERA South End SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Hingham High School. 7:30.
LOTTE LEHMANN—Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8.



Other Events

BURTON HOLMES—Lecture: "What I Saw in Russia." Symphony Hall. 2. Repeated tomorrow at 2:30.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Prof. Barnett F. Dodge of Yale speaks on "Chemical Engineering Pressures," at Newburyport High School.
ERA CIVIC THEATER—Prof. Barrett H. Clark on "Eugene O'Neill." Washington Irving School, East 15th St. 7:30.
ERA THEATER—Street Theatre. "Camille." Irving School Center, Lynne. "Buried Treasure." William Howard School Center. Brighton. "Neighborhood Treasure." at Neighborhood House, 521 East 7th St., South Boston. 7:30.
ERA MARIONETTES—Charlestown High School Center. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BRUCE SIMONDS—Piano recital. Jordan Hall. 3.
JUNIOR CONCERT—Program of Mozart, Chausson and Ravel by string quartet. Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 10:15 a. m.
GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Tobin, soprano; Howard Mayman, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Great Britain Grows Up." "Plain Growth of Movies Now."

Milk Fed Fowl, 3½ lb. average ..... each 73c
Rump Roast, Face ..... lb. 23c
Lamb Forequarters ..... lb. 30c
Birdseye Peas ..... lb. 16c
Green Beans 25c
Rockwood's Cocoa 17c
Chiver's Orange Marmalade ..... 2 lb. box 19c
Country Roll Butter ..... ½ lb. cake 10c
..... jar 28c
..... 1 lb. 36c

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payeet, Boston, Mass. postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.80; three months, $2.35; one month 75c. Single copies 3 cents in U. S. A.) 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in Greater Boston: 3 cents.) Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 2, 1879.

...m on the Curley Carpet

...oran Takes Up Senate Gavel

Gov. Cross at Last Inaugurated

(Continued from Page 1)

lican vote to the Moran candidacy. Senator Davenport, it was significantly pointed out, was a Democrat until the wartime administration of Woodrow Wilson, when he turned Republican—until yesterday at the zero hour.

No strings were attached to the Democratic triumph. There was no compromise—only an open defeat. Therefore, a corresponding assumption of power over legislation and over committee appointments was expected from the victors.

In the Curley camp was the greatest jubilance. For with what appeared to be a partial working control of the Senate tucked under his arm, the Curley program of liberal legislation was immeasurably strengthened. This is the first time in a decade that the Senate—once the bottleneck of liberal legislation—will have a liberal complexion.

Tumult in Connecticut

Although Connecticut's Republicans broke the Legislative deadlock, there was no less tumult today within the State House. The Democrats audibly nursed their grievance at the three Socialist senators who "made a political deal," as they said, and betrayed the more liberal party for the more conservative.

Governor Cross was at last through his inaugural—24 hours late—but his Democratic wings had been seriously clipped during the organization struggle. No sooner did his previously prepared inaugural address come from the dais, than legislators saw how great was the reversal of the Democratic plans.

Said the Governor: "I may call a special session of the Legislature to consider reorganization of the State Government."

There could scarcely be much change, it was at once seen, if the Republican-Socialist coalition had been able to organize the Senate—which is the fulcrum of opposition to any such plan.

The opinion was voiced that the Republicans, feeling themselves in danger of losing the Senate to the Democrats, had made the larger concessions to the three Socialist senators.

Textile Drive Widens

New England has forged ahead in its drive to arrive at a factual solution to knotty textile problems. From one committee to another the drive plunges forward with accumulative force, now enlisting the wide-spread influence and fact-collecting agencies of the entire New England Council. Thus does Massachusetts move to prevent a tragedy in its giant textile industry, similar to that which finds its boot and shoe merchants moving out of the State because of labor conditions and destructive outside competition.

Launched originally as a Bay State movement, the drive to obtain the facts surrounding the textile decline widened its scope yesterday when the New England Council was asked to throw its weight into the scale. The Council's influence was enlisted at the request of nine representatives of Massachusetts textile centers. The results should be manifold as an experiment in preventative research. Action, to be effective, has got to be founded on factual evidence.

Digging out the factors that have retarded New England textiles is the first step. The next step is to ascertain the effect of slow-moving textiles upon the entire communities themselves.

The committee intrusted with these responsibilities adopted a name yesterday—Chamber of Commerce Committee on Industrial Conditions in New England. Its chairman, Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Interest Relief on Way

Home mortgage interest rates of 5½ per cent were today in prospect for Massachusetts home owners. With leading bankers, and representatives of leading bank associations agreeing, it only remained for individual banks to accept their recommendations. The reduction would be voluntary on the part of the banks—to avoid more drastic action from the Legislature.

March 1 was set as the date for the rates to go down.

The decision came as a result of Curley pressure, applied in typical Curley fashion. Said the Governor to the assembled bankers: "Unless you take some substantial action to lift this real estate burden, the Legislature is going to do something far more radical. It might even drive the rate down to 3 per cent or 3½ per cent."

With these words, the Governor walked across the hall to his office. And within an hour, back came the bankers with a proposal for a voluntary 5½ per cent rate.

It became evident that rates on existing mortgage contracts were also included. For when the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League protested that changing existing contracts was illegal, the Governor replied, "We will amend the law for you."

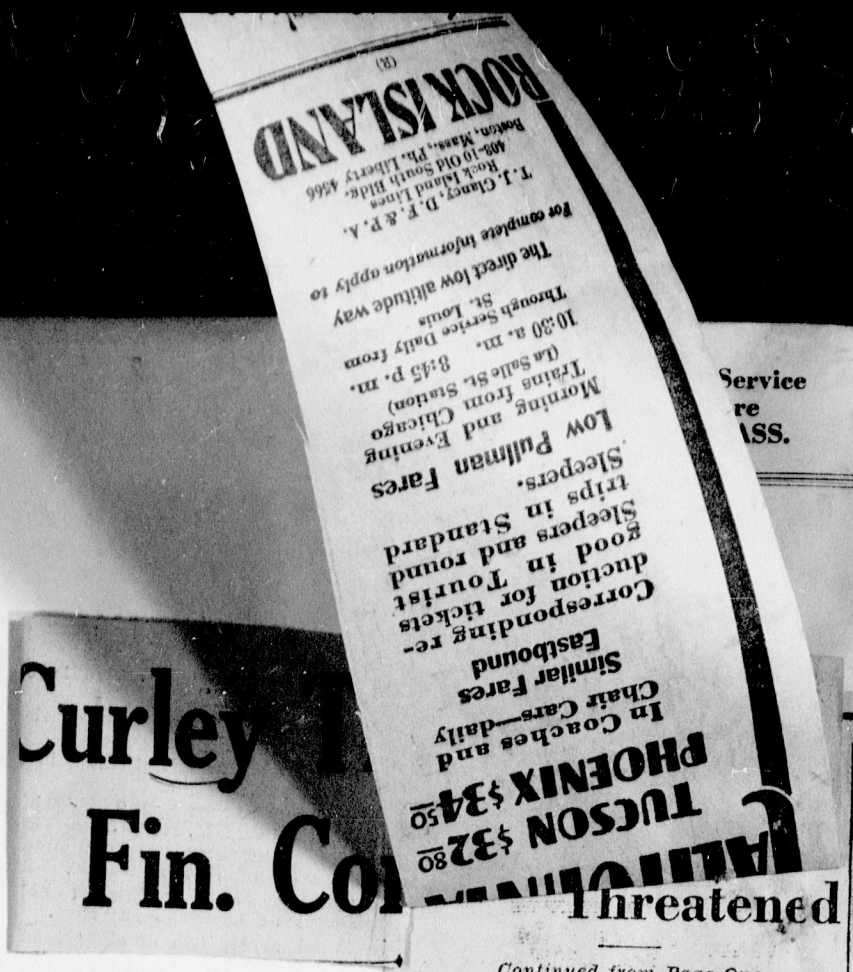
Harvard Extends Rule

Today marks the end of another traditional rule at Harvard, that which provided sabbatical leaves only to assistant professors, associate professors and professors following seven years of duty after achieving the rank of assistant professor.

Some with the title of instructor and others just beginning service as assistant professors, badly need free time for research, Dean Kenneth B. Murdock asserted in his annual report to President James B. Conant today. Under a new plan such men will be given a leave with salary for a half year, provided their plan of work presented to the president and dean of the faculty seems to warrant special consideration. The department which loses the services of a man granted one of these special leaves, will be furnished with funds to provide a substitute for the period of his absence.

First to receive such special consideration are Dr. Bartholomeus J. Bok, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Dr. Talcott Parson, instructor in Sociology, and Hassler Whitney, instructor in mathematics. These men will have leave of absence during the first half-year of 1935-36.

"Too often," says Dean Murdock, "young men find it difficult to save time enough for their individual reading and research, handicapped as they are by routine duties in teaching. The new plan will give young men on the faculty a chance to develop their abilities and equip themselves more effectively as teachers and scholars.



Service
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Curley ... Fin. Co... Threatened

Continued from Page One

he retained from the verdict, and that Donahue paid back to him $5000 in December, 1933, and $3500 in April, 1934.

Had Tunnel Contract

Russo testified that he had employed Donahue as counsel on various matters while the latter was a member of the Finance Commission and estimated that he had paid him between $15,000 and $16,000 in fees for his legal services. This witness said that he was engaged in the general contracting business and had a contract in connection with the construction of the East Boston tunnel, but that he had never consulted Donahue in relation to the tunnel contract because "nothing arose to consult him about."

The witness said that he had never been called before the Finance Commission in connection with any investigation. He said Donahue had been employed by him before Donahue was appointed to the Finance Commission.

"I got to know Mr. Donahue when I was contemplating suing the city for damages in connection with the construction of the Dorchester subway," Russo said. "I went to see Gaspar Bacon (former lieutenant governor) and endeavored to employ him as counsel. He declined and gave me the name of Mr. Donahue. I went immediately to see Mr. Donahue and retained him."

The witness said that recently he had also been represented by a Mr. Marcella in legal matters, but did not give any further identification. Russo further testified that he was an officer of the C. and R. Construction Company, and was also connected with Thomas D. Russo, Inc., an oil burner company.

Before being excused from the witness stand, Russo assured Feeney that he would examine his records this afternoon to obtain definite information as to the number of times he had employed Donahue and the amount of money he had paid to him.

Donahue Takes Stand

Donahue was then called to the witness stand and under the examination of Feeney said he had been a member of the Finance Commission since September, 1931.

"Did you represent Russo when you were a member of the Finance Commission?" Feeney asked.

"I represented him for years," Donahue answered.

"Did you represent him when you were a member of the commission?"

"I didn't give up my law business."

"Apparently not," remarked Feeney.

Donahue declared that while a member of the commission he merely finished the law business that was pending when he was appointed, and that he undertook no new cases for Russo.

"Were you paid by Mr. Russo?"

"Ultimately, yes."

"How much of the verdict of $80,000 did you get?"

"Somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000."

"Did you take out a certain sum without consulting Russo?"

Twenty-two thousand dollars."

"Did you consult Russo when you took that out?"

"No. I sent him a check for the balance."

"This case was referred to you by a certain lawyer, Gaspar Bacon?"

"Yes."

"Did he participate in the reward in the case?"

"No. He said he didn't want to."

Thought Fee Excessive

Donahue admitted that Russo had protested against his withholding the $22,000, and that within two or three months he returned $8500 of that sum. The witness said that Russo felt that the fee was excessive, although he felt that it was fair and that they had decided on the $8500 rebate after a discussion of the matter.

The special counsel asked the witness for the names of other persons he had represented in legal matters while a member of the commission, and Donahue named Anthony Pignat, a manufacturer of tiling and mosaics, as one of his clients.

The witness said that he coud not recall whether Pignat was ever under investigation by the Finance Commission, or whether he had a contract with the city.

The Finance Commission member was next examined about a contract in which he represented John F. Kennedy, who had a contarct with the city for construction of a sewer. The contract, it was brought out by the testimony, was a losing one for Kennedy and he retained Donahue to bring about its abrogation.

Donahue admitted that he had written a letter to his associates on the Finance Commission regarding the Kennedy contract, and they had told him he would have to take the case to court. The contract, he declared, put Kennedy into bankruptcy, and the Supreme Court decided in favor of the city. In the Suprem Court proceedings, Donahue testified he represented a bonding company from which he obtained a fee of from $750 to $1000.

Tried Case Against City

"And in that case before the Supreme Court you tried a case against the city of Boston while you were a member of the Finance Commission?" Feeney asked.

"Yes, of course, I did," Donahue answered. "Why not?"

Under further examination, Donahue testified that he had acted as counsel for the Atlas ePtroleum Company "on a few small matters." He admitted that he was aware of the fact that the Atlas Company was forced to return $1400 to the city on a contract.

Asked whether the Atlas Company had ever been investigated by the Finance Commission, the witness said that the day he became a member of the commission a report relating to the Atlas Company was read and he informed his associates that he had represented the company.

The witness said that he could not recall whether he had talked with Philip Chapman, former city purchasing agent, regarding the Atlas Company. The report concerning the Atlas Company dealt with a complaint that a sample of the company's gasoline which had been sold to the city was below the required standard.

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Asked to Report Fees

"And despite that report, you as counsel for Kennedy, and while a member of the Finance Commission, filed a bill in equity against the city of Boston?" Feeney asked.

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TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Dolan Wrangle Halts to Await Curley Action

Postpones Attempt to Remove Fin. Com. Delays Call for Former City Treasurer

After a wrangle between George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, and Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Edmund L. Dolan, former treasurer of the city of Boston, in which Mahony was accused of taking advantage of technicalities to bring about delay, Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Suprece Court today continued for one week the petition of the finance commission for a court order to compel Dolan to testify before the commission and to submit certain books and records for scrutiny.

In addition to the Farnum-Mahony wrangle, the court took into consideration in granting the continuance the contest over the chairmanship of the commission and the likelihood of additional litigation growing out of the threat of Governor James M. Curley to remove some of the members of the commission.

Farnum wants Dolan to answer questions relative to certain brokerage transactions between the city and the E. L. Dolan Company and the Legal Securities

Continued on Page Two

Farnum. Continuing Farnum said: "While Mr. Dolan was treasurer of the city of Boston and treasurer of the board of sinking funds commissioners and treasurer of the George White Foundation, and others, he organized a corporation known as the Legal Securities Corporation. That corporation was organized for general stock brokerage purposes.

"Efforts were made to locate the books and the man who audited them, but neither could be found. Then that corporation proceeded to sell to the city of Boston for the sinking fund and other funds bonds to the amount of $2,000,000. There is upward of $1,000,000 in check payments retraced, which were paid to the Legal Securities Corporation and to the E. L. Dolan Company, another concern organized by Mr. Dolan.

Preponderance of Cash Deposits

"There were deposits made in the bank in the name of E. L. Dolan Company, something like $294,000 in cash deposits, out of a total of about $350,000 of all kinds of deposits running from $5000 to $40,000 in cash which, I am advised by people familiar with the brokerage business, constitutes a most extraordinary preponderance in that type of business over check deposits.

"We want to get at the facts," Farnum declared.

Concerning the coming row over the chairmanship, Judge Kaplan directed his bill in equity against Sullivan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles M. Storey and Alexander Wheeler, the members of the commission, to recognize him as chairman.

Judge Kaplan recites that when he was appointed it was to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph J. Leonard, who was made police commissioner of Boston, and that that term did not expire until August, 1935.

Yesterday, Judge Kaplan recites, as a result of Governor Curley's appointing Sullivan as chairman, the latter attended a meeting of the commission and contended not only to be a member, but to be its chairman. The other members of the commission, Judge Kaplan discloses, recognized Sullivan as their chairman and declined to so recognize him.

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TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Mortgages to Bear 5½ Per Cent Mar. 1

Twenty-five bankers have agreed, after a meeting with Governor James M. Curley, to reduce the mortgage interest rate to 5½ per cent on homes not in excess of $16,000 in value and occupied by not more than four families each. The co-operative, savings, trust and national banking organizations of the State were represented at the meeting. The governor presented a resolution, which was adopted, urging all banks to reduce their mortgage rate, which now is generally 6 per cent. While the resolution is not binding the opinion was that it will be carried out generally on March 1. In the statement given out by the governor it was said in part:

"At the outset Mr. Curley suggested 5 per cent as the rate that should prevail. This reduction, he said, would stave off proposed legislation to force an even lower rate. Such legislation, he said, well might be passed over an executive veto. He cited bills already presented for consideration which would reduce the rate as low as 3 per cent. The governor frankly conceded that the Supreme Court well might rule that an arbitrary reduction would be unconstitutional, but he added that these are not normal times and that it would not be the course of wisdom for the banks to place too much reliance on a court opinion."

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, which comprises practically all the commercial banks, pointed out the additional expense of handling real estate now; Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, spoke of the policies of dealing with the mortgage situation, and declared that all of the 2,800,000 savings bank depositors in the State know that any reduction will be at their expense on dividends.

"Now," said the governor finally, "you must clean your house. If 5 per cent is unreasonable, you may reduce to 5½ per cent. You've got to clean house; not for my gratification but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution or the Legislature will for you; and if it does, God help you."

manager [illegible] Curley said among the things he will take up with the War Department will be the expediting of the work of improving the Cape Cod Canal. He said he will seek to have the War Department appropriate $10,000,000 annually until the work on the canal is complete. This amount is double that which is now available, he said, and he believed the additional appropriation would greatly speed the work of deepening and widening the waterway.

Another subject the governor will discuss concerns the appropriation of of $1,700,000 for an artillery range at Bourne. Appropriations for a Government air base here and a modern machine shop at the naval drydock, Army Base, South Boston, also will be asked for by the governor.

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TRANSCRIPT
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

The Democrats Elec Republican

The outcome in the State Sen election of a Republican president Democratic support—is about what co be expected. As we said on Nov. 8, th Republicans, with only twenty-one o forty seats, have too slim a majority i the Upper Chamber this year to giv them a steady and reliable contro Even the apparent margin is more nom inal than real. Certain Republican sen ators in recent years have shown littl or no respect for party discipline an have given scant allegiance to basic Re publican principles. They have ofte voted with the Democrats, according as they considered such a ballot helpfu to their personal interests, and it is on natural to suppose that in many a te case of the future, they will continu to do so. Further, the political powe of Governor Curley must be taken int the reckoning, with the influence he ca wield to swing the few extra vote needed in a given instance, leaving th tried and true Republican stalwarts wit a majority only in name.

The final ballot for president, markin the success of the Democratic plan b twenty votes of thirty-eight, seems therefore, merely a characteristic ex ample of what is likely to happen i many an instance hereafter. Senato Moran has now assumed a very heav responsibility. What is to be hopec above all, is that he has not won hi present post at the price of any heav political promises to certain Democrati senators of the more radical and les public-spirited type. If he is free o such commitments, sound Republican stand ready, we feel sure, to give th new president co-operation. Democrat of the same sort in the Senate will likewise much prefer such leadership to tha which would be exerted by the high-rolling, treasury-raiding group within their own party. The whole State will await with deep and watchful interest President Moran's first important decisions of policy.

ciate justice of [illegible] Sheehan was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop. The Governors Council earlier today had confirmed the appointment of Sheehan without a dissenting vote.

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GLOBE
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

BANKERS FAVOR CUT TO 5½ P. C.

On Home Mortgages Not More Than $16,000

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There were 25 bankers at the conference, representing savings and cooperative banks and trust companies. After they had talked at length with the Governor they retired for a private session in the Council chamber, at which they decided on a reduction to 5½ percent. The prevailing rate on mortgages is 6 percent.

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Representatives of these organizations attending the meeting expressed the belief the banks would put the 5½ percent rate into effect.

At the beginning of the conference Gov Curley said he was of an open mind as to the reduction, but thought something should be done along that line.

"You've got to clean house," said the Governor. "If 5 percent is too much you may reduce it to 5½ percent. But you've got to clean house; not for my gratification, but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution or the Legislature will do it for you and if it does—well, you have my sympathy."

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The Governor said that the adoption by the banks of a 5 percent rate would tend to stave off proposed legislation forcing a lower rate. Such legislation, he pointed out, might be passed even over the veto of a Governor. He reminded the conference that various bills had been introduced this year providing for a reduction in rates. Some of these went as low as 3 percent. He admitted the courts might hold that an arbitrary reduction was not legal, but he added that, "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions may be given."

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Mortgages to Bear 5½ Per Cent Mar. 1

Twenty-five bankers have agreed, after a meeting with Governor James M. Curley, to reduce the mortgage interest rate to 5½ per cent on homes not in excess of $16,000 in value and occupied by not more than four families each. The cooperative, savings, trust and national banking organizations of the State were represented at the meeting. The governor presented a resolution, which was adopted, urging all banks to reduce their mortgage rate, which now is generally 6 per cent. While the resolution is not binding the opinion was that it will be carried out generally on March 1. In the statement given out by the governor it was said in part:

"At the outset Mr. Curley suggested 5 per cent as the rate that should prevail. This reduction, he said, would stave off proposed legislation to force an even lower rate. Such legislation, he said, well might be passed over an executive veto. He cited bills already presented for consideration which would reduce the rate as low as 3 per cent. The governor frankly conceded that the Supreme Court well might rule that an arbitrary reduction would be unconstitutional, but he added that these are not normal times and that it would not be the course of wisdom for the banks to place too much reliance on a court opinion."

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, which comprises practically all the commercial banks, pointed out the additional expense of handling real estate now; Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, spoke of the policies of dealing with the mortgage situation, and declared that all of the 2,800,000 savings bank depositors in the State know that any reduction will be at their expense on dividends.

"Now," said the governor finally, "you must clean your house. If 5 per cent is unreasonable, you may reduce to 5½ per cent. You've got to clean house; not for my gratification but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution or the Legislature will for you; and if it does, God help you."

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Another subject the governor will discuss concerns the appropriation of $1,700,000 for an artillery range at Bourne. Appropriations for a Government air base here and a modern machine shop at the naval drydock, Army Base, South Boston, also will be asked for by the governor.

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The outcome in the State Sen election of a Republican president Democratic support—is about what co be expected. As we said on Nov. 8, th Republicans, with only twenty-one o forty seats, have too slim a majority i the Upper Chamber this year to giv them a steady and reliable contro Even the apparent margin is more nom inal than real. Certain Republican sen ators in recent years have shown littl or no respect for party discipline an have given scant allegiance to basic Re publican principles. They have ofte voted with the Democrats, accordingl as they considered such a ballot helpfu to their personal interests, and it is onl natural to suppose that in many a te case of the future, they will continu to do so. Further, the political powe of Governor Curley must be taken int the reckoning, with the influence he ca wield to swing the few extra vote needed in a given instance, leaving th tried and true Republican stalwarts wit a majority only in name.

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What Is Going On

Boston Cat Club: Third annual show. Horticultural Hall, Boston, 10.

Lowell Institute: Illustrated lecture by Professor Rosenstock-Huss in course on "The Industrialized World," 5.

Suffolk Franklin Union: Meeting of all Boylston street dances, 491 Boylston street, 8.

Huntington Hall: Annual dance, Walker Memorial, M.I.T.

Phi Beta Kappa Association of the United States: Meeting, 25 Newbury street, 8.

Northeastern Section of American Academy of Political and Social Science: Dinner-meeting, Exchange Club, 6.30.

Arts and Sciences: Lecture-recital, Harvard Union, 8.30.

Architectural League of New York: Exhibition of Modern Architecture, Grace Horne Gallery, Boston, 10 to 5.

Boston Society of Natural History: Lecture, "The Mammals of Africa," 8.

Boston Architectural Club: Lecture by Professor Hamlin, "The Architecture of Greater Boston," 8.

Boston Art Students Association: Lecture, "Modern Architecture," by Professor Hamlin, 8.

Boston Society of Architects: Lecture, "Modern Architecture," by Professor Hamlin, 8.

Boston Society of Landscape Architects: Lecture, "Modern Architecture," by Professor Hamlin, 8.

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Burglars Enter Col. House Home

Thieves broke into the summer home of Colonel Edward M. House, war-time adviser to President Wilson, at West Beach Hill in Beverly Farms some time last night. It was discovered today by Gurdon Davis, a caretaker, informed police of the break. A cellar window in the living room had been smashed. Police started a check to determine what, if anything, had been taken.

The house, owned by Thomas N. Metcalf of Boston, has been closed since October when Colonel House left for Florida.

Workman Run Down on Atlantic Avenue

Ernest Assi, twenty-eight, 50 Putnam street, East Boston, suffered a possible fracture of the spine when he was struck by a truck today as he was working on a gas main on Atlantic avenue. He was taken to the Haymarket Relief Hospital. Assi is employed by the Hugh Nawn Construction Company. Police said the truck was operated by Ernest Howe, 61 Ashland street, Malden.

What Is Going On

Boston Institute: Third course by professors in industrialized countries, 5. Lowell Institute: Horticultural Hall, 10. Social Frankenstock-Hussy of an industrial world," 491 Boylston street, 5. Huntington Hall: Informal dance, Walker Memorial, 8. Phi Beta Kappa Association of Greater Boston: Dinner-meeting, 6.30. Northeastern University: Meeting, 8. Society of Arts and Sciences: Meeting, 8. Harvard Musical Association: Recital, Sever Hall, 7.45. Harvard Musical Association: Recital, Sever Hall, 7.45. Harvard Musical Association: Recital, Sever Hall, 7.45

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Waltham Democrats Indorse Curley Party Election Plan

A resolution favoring a return to partisan politics in city elections, as recommended by Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural address, has been passed by the Democratic City Committee of Waltham.

The resolution will be submitted to the Waltham representatives in the State legislature. Under the present Waltham charter, party designations of candidates for municipal office are prohibited on the ballot.

The committee in charge of the resolution comprises Joseph M. Maher, Chairman, A. Whalen, John J. Foster, P. [illegible] Cahill, Miss Jeanette C. Chisholm, Esther G. Veno and Patrick Joy.

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Curley Gives Oath to Joseph Sheehan

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Warns of Bills Filed

The Governor said that the adoption by the banks of a 5 percent rate would tend to stave off proposed legislation forcing a lower rate. Such legislation, he pointed out, might be passed even over the veto of a Governor. He reminded the conference that various bills had been introduced this year providing for a reduction in rates. Some of these went as low as 3 percent. He admitted the courts might hold that an arbitrary reduction was not legal, but he added that, "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions may be given."

New Jersey, said the Governor, had already reduced the rate to 5 percent. He stressed the importance of real estate as a chief source of revenue to municipalities and spoke of the large share of municipal costs now borne by real estate.

The Governor laughed when he received a communication from the Hibernia Bank, of which he has long been president, saying the directors were not favorable to the proposed rate reduction.

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, said he did not wonder that the public felt that the spread of bank interest at 3½ and 4 percent with mortgage interest at 6 percent was too high but, he added, the banks have many expenses of which the public is not aware.

He called attention to the fact that they are now carrying a large amount of foreclosed property, paying taxes and other charges against them. On the other hand, he said, there have been no abnormal surpluses built up or dividends increased.

The increased costs of handling their real estate during the depression, he said, has brought down the return on the investment to 5 percent, instead of the 6 percent, commonly thought of.

Gov Curley called attention to information secured by him that a number of banks throughout the country are receiving deposits on which no interest has to be paid and lending the money to municipalities at a rate of 5½ percent, which the community is glad to pay.

The Governor was told that cooperative banks, under the law, cannot increase their interest charges once having lowered them. Mr Curley replied that the Legislature could meet this situation.

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IRISH FREE STATE CONSUL CALLS ON GOV CURLEY

Brandon MacC. O'Riordan, acting Consul of the Irish Free State at Boston, came to the State House this noon to pay his respects to Gov Curley. He was accompanied by Ex-Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston.

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Complete financial reports on pages 28 and 29.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE SHEEHAN CONFIRMED

Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, special justice of the Boston Municipal Court, was confirmed today by the Executive Council as a justice of the Superior Court, to which position he was appointed last Friday by Gov Curley. There was no dissenting vote.

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CASE OF FIN. COM. MEMBER

He Had Admitted Acting for Firms as Lawyer

By JOHN BARRY

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Two hours had been spent by the Council listening to testimony to the effect that Donahue had acted adversely to the interests of the city of Boston while acting as a member of the Finance Commission.

The Council went into executive session at 2:15 this afternoon to consider Donahue's case.

Admits Acting for Firms

Donahue admitted under oath at the hearing that he had represented firms doing business with the city while he was a member of the Finance Commission and brought action against the city of Boston on behalf of one such firm.

Donahue, wearing a bright green tie, his mustache carefully waxed, was given a seat in the center of the crowded chamber only after the air had bristled in an encounter between Gov Curley and attorney Edmund A. Whitman, who sought recognition in vain as counsel for Donahue.

Gov Curley refused to recognize Whitman, rapped him down with the gavel and on Whitman's insistence that he be heard called State Police and threatened to have Whitman put out of the session.

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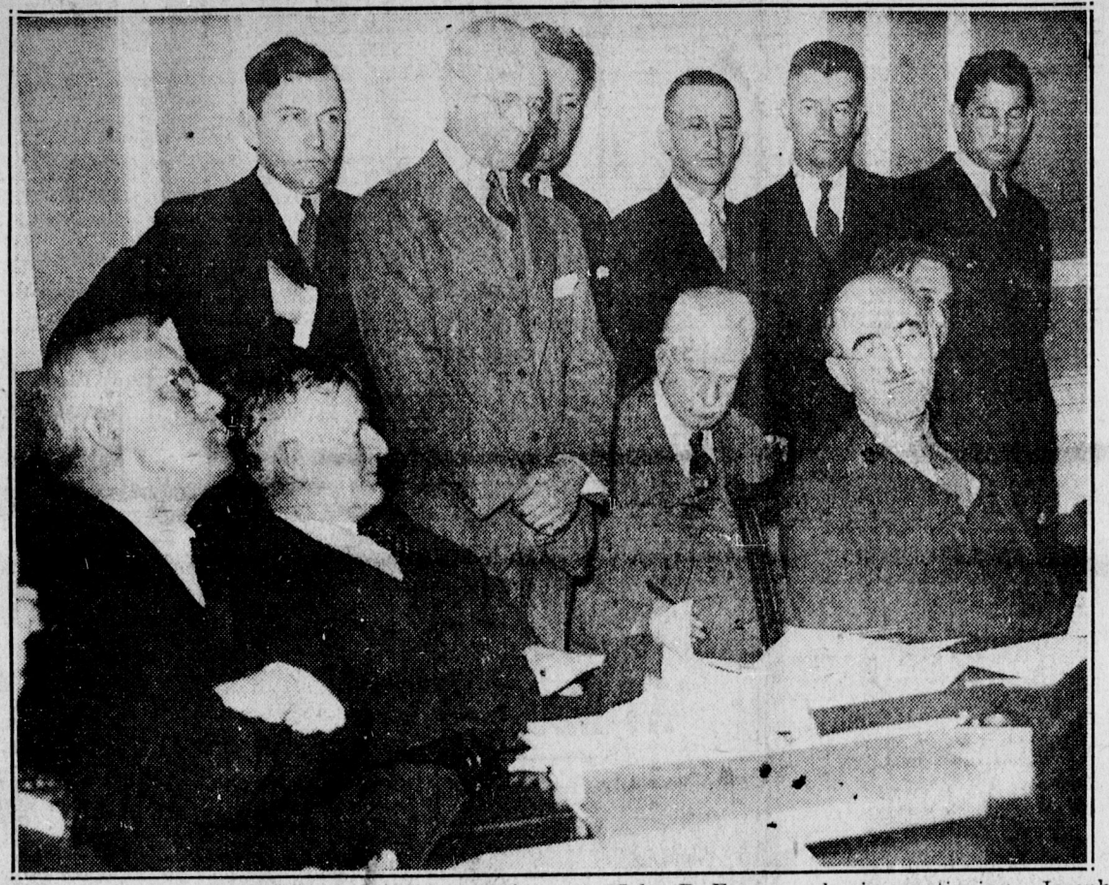
AT HEARING AT STATE HOUSE



At Left—Attorney Henry P. Fielding and Attorney John P. Feeney, who is questioning. Joseph Joyce Donahue of the Finance Commission is at the right. Seated in back is Attorney Edmund A. Whitman.

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CURLEY TO ASK FEDERAL AID

Includes Navy Yard Needs in His Plans

Among Gov Curley's visitors today at the State House were three officers of the U. S. Navy, representing Admiral C. P. Snyder of Portsmouth, who came to pay their respects. In the course of an interview with the Governor, they discussed the needs of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The officers were Commander Harry G. Patrick, aid to the commandant of the 1st Naval District; Capt Harold E. Cook, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Capt Jesse B. Gay, chief of staff of the 1st Naval District.

The Governor told his visitors that when he goes to Washington, which will be within a short time, he will request the Federal Government to expend $10,000,000 this year on the improvement of Cape Cod, instead of $5,000,000 as contemplated. He said that eventually he expects to get the Government to spend $40,000,000 on the Cape Cod Canal.

The Governor stated that he also plans to urge the Federal Government to erect a $1,700,000 military range at Bourne, a machine shop at the dry dock in South Boston, and the use of Governors Island in Boston Harbor as an airplane base.

It was his understanding, the Governor said, that the Federal Government is most interested at present in completing the manufacture of 900 airplanes, even to the exclusion of further improving naval bases. "And that will mean a mighty stiff expenditure," he added.

He requested the visiting officers to make out a list of what they need in Charlestown, and said he would see what he ca.. get for them when he goes to Washington in view of the fact that expenditures are to be made by the Federal Government.

Gov Curley also said that he will urge the Federal Government to allot $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000 for highways in Massachusetts this year.

The Governor said that the increase should be possible, since the Federal Government plans to cease giving direct relief. He added that he could think of no better method than by expenditures on highways. The Governor did not say what highways he had in mind, but planned to leave that to Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works.

The Governor said that he will also urge the use of granite edgestones to aid the granite industry.

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SO. END CHURCH FILLED AT FR McHUGH RITES

Clergy and Laity Pay Final Tribute to Boston College Dean—Gov Curley Attends

Funeral services were conducted this morning in the Immaculate Conception Church, Harrison av, for Rev Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of Boston College, who died suddenly early Wednesday morning at University Heights.

The body was brought to the South End Jesuit Church from the college at Chestnut Hill, where it had lain in state in the chapel of St Mary's Hall Wednesday and yesterday. The attendance at the services was the largest at the church in many years. Many Jesuits were present from the college and B. C. High School, Holy Trinity Church on Shawmut av, St Mary's in the North End, and the Jesuit houses of study at Weston and Lenox. They occupied seats within the sanctuary, as did also a large number of the parish priests from the churches in and around Greater Boston.

The funeral mass began at 10 o'clock, but for half an hour before that time the church was crowded. At 9:30 a group of Jesuit priests, in black cassock and white surplice, began the solemn chant. Rev William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian at the college, and a close friend of Fr McHugh during his 15 years as dean at the college, was presiding priest at the recital of the office of the dead. Rev Leo P. O'Keefe, S. J., and Rev Joseph Shanahan, S. J., were cantors, and the choir was made up of the following members of the B. C. faculty:

Rev John B. Creeden, regent of the law school; Rev John F. Doherty, dean of the graduate school; Rev Robert E. Sheridan, dean of sophomores; Rev Patrick J. Cummings, dean of discipline; Rev Jones I. J. Corrigan, head of the department of ethics; Rev Thomas J. M. Quinn, head of the department of ancient languages; Rev Francis V. Sullivan, faculty director of athletics, and Rev John S. Keating, priest of St Ignatius' parish.

The chanting concluded, Very Rev Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College, said the low mass of requiem prescribed for the Jesuit burial service. He was assisted by Mr Feikers, S. J., and Mr Quane, S. J., scholastics stationed at Boston College.

Gov Curley Attends

Federal, State and city officials joined the clergy and several hundred B. C. alumni and other friends in the last service for the beloved Jesuit priest. Gov Curley arrived in his official State car, with his bodyguard, Sergt Arthur T. O'Leary of the State Police, acting as escort, on a motorcycle. Accompanying the Governor was Maj Joseph P. Timilty of the Executive staff, in uniform. The municipality was represented by Mayor Mansfield, accompanied by Street Commissioner Owen Gallagher.

The priests attending included Rt Rev Mgr Francis A. Burke of Jamaica Plain, Very Rev Bertrand Dolan, abbot of St Anselm's College, Manchester, N H; Very Rev James T. McCormick, S. J., provincial of the New England Province of the Society of Jesus; Very Rev Francis J. Dolan, S. J., president of Holy Cross College, Worcester; Rev James McGovern, S. J., prefect of B. C. High School; Very Rev Joseph C. Walsh, DD, president of St John's Seminary, Brighton; Rev Joseph Sullivan, dean of Holy Cross; Rev Leo P. Dore, rector of St Mary's, North End; Rev Robert Lee of South Boston, Rev G. J. Burke of Portland, Me; Rev James Doyle of Charlestown, Rev William Long of Dorchester, Rev A. J. Corbett of Malden, Rev G. A. Gately of Hopkinton, Rev William H. Flynn of Rockland.

Daniel G. Holland, B. C. '35, was head usher.

Prominent among those attending were Adjt William I. Rose, State Treas Charles T. Hurley, United States Atty Francis J. W. Ford and Asst United States Atty John J. Canavan, Ex-Senator Henry S. Fitzgerald, John P. Manning, Morgan T. Ryan, State register of motor vehicles; William F. Linehan, dean of the Teachers' College; Dr Charles T. Mackey, chairman of the School Committee; Dr Fred O'Brien, William Arthur Reilly, former member of the School Committee, and his father, Dr William Reilly.

A section of the church was occupied by the members of the senior class. Yesterday the undergraduates at the college honored the memory of their dean by attending a memorial mass in St Ignatius' Church on the college grounds.

Capt Joseph McKinnon of the Warren-av Station supervised the police traffic arrangements, assisted by Lieut John T. O'Dea, Lieut Thomas F. Harvey and Lieut William P. Gaffney.

B. C. Students Bearers

The 10 Boston College students who were pallbearers were Frank R. Liddell, president of the senior class; Joseph F. Curran, senior class vice president; Joseph G. Riley, senior class secretary; Joseph C. Kelly, senior class treasurer; James H. McInerney, president of the junior class; Robert E. Curran, president of the Student Athletic Association; John E. Joyce, president of the student activities council; Edward J. O'Brien, editor of the student weekly publication; Grover J. Cronin Jr, editor of the literary magazine, and Raymond L. Belliveau, editor of the senior class year book. Frederic J. Crosby was in charge of arrangements.

The guard of honor and honorary pallbearers were Patrick J. Sullivan, registrar of the college; John P. Curley, graduate manager of athletics; Dr Cornelius V. O'Connor, vice president of the Alumni Association; Henry Smith, treasurer of the Alumni Association; Raymond T. Harrington, assistant graduate manager; Dennis A. Dooley, dean of the Boston College Law School; John Morton, member of the faculty of the college; William D. Doyle; William Marr, executive secretary of the Alumni Association; Raymond Sullivan, Vincent P. Roberts, John Drum, Frank Carney, William Nugent, Charles Birmingham, past president of the athletic board; Richard Teeling, William Killian, Henry Leen, John Monahan, Judge John E. Swift and John Canavan.

Burial was in the Jesuit cemetery at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

LOWELL MAN IMPRISONED IN TAXI DRIVER ROBBERIES

Frank O. Normandin, 47, of Carter av, Lowell, pleaded guilty in the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court today to two charges of armed robbery, with intent to kill or maim if resisted, in Lowell last Dec 23. Normandin also pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying a revolver.

Police told the court that the defendant had engaged two cab drivers in Lowell and each time had held up and robbed the taxi men after they had started to drive off with their fare.

Judge Nelson P. Brown sentenced Normandin to serve three to five years in the State Prison.

MRS FESSENDEN'S FUNERAL AT NEWTON TOMORROW

NEWTON, Jan 11—Funeral services for Mrs Emma B. Hart Fessenden, wife of Frederick J. Fessenden, headmaster of the Fessenden School, West Newton, will be held at the home on the school grounds, Waltham st, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Burial, which will be private, will be in Newton Cemetery.

Mrs Fessenden died yesterday in New York following a brief sickness. She was active in the Luc Jackson Chapter, D. A. R., of which she was a past regent, and also acti in community service and other al work.

She was born in Albio N Y, Jan 6, 1867, daughter of Con sman E. Kirke Hart and Louise Anderson Hart. She was graduate rom Vassar College with the class of 1890.

She is survived by her husband; two sons, Hart Fessenden and Frederick J. Fessenden Jr; two daughters, Mrs Charles Weeden of Auburndale and Mrs George P. Buell, West Newton, and five grandchildren.

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

RP 23010

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Two hours had been spent by the Council listening to testimony to the effect that Donahue had acted adversely to the interests of the city of Boston while acting as a member of the Finance Commission.

The Council went into executive session at 2:15 this afternoon to consider Donahue's case.

Admits Acting for Firms

Donahue admitted under oath at the hearing that he had represented firms doing business with the city while he was a member of the Finance Commission and brought action against the city of Boston on behalf of one such firm.

Donahue, wearing a bright green tie, his mustache carefully waxed, was given a seat in the center of the crowded chamber only after the air had bristled in an encounter between Gov Curley and attorney Edmund A. Whitman, who sought recognition in vain as counsel for Donahue.

Gov Curley refused to recognize Whitman, rapped him down with the gavel and on Whitman's insistence that he be heard called State Police and threatened to have Whitman put out of the session.

Meeting Not a Calm One

The meeting was not a calm one, with Donahue shouting his

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AT HEARING AT STATE HOUSE

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CASE OF

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Continued from the First Page

answers to attorney John P. Feeney, conducting the inquiry with attorney Henry P. Fielding, and the Governor was in constant altercation with attorney Whitman.

Attorney Whitman was finally rescued by attorney Feeney and by attorney Fielding, who agreed with him that they had no objection to his appearing as counsel for Donahue and being heard when Donahue took the stand, although both lawyers objected to witnesses being represented by counsel.

Whitman was told that at the proper time he would be recognized. For the sake of the record, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley had Whitman give his name.

Whitman Objected to Procedure

Whitman stepped into the case at the outset to object to the manner in which Gov Curley was about to conduct the session, maintaining that the Governor could not and should not act as prosecutor bringing the charges and presiding judge as well.

Attorney Whitman when asked under what Constitutional provision he maintained this stand, said that the Lieutenant Governor should preside by right at the session. Gov Curley said he would conduct it his way.

The Governor stated on opening the session that he had deemed the cause sufficient to remove Donahue and delegated Feeney and Fielding to conduct the inquiry. Attorney Whitman then stepped up and asked to be permitted to insert his statement that the Governor was disqualified from sitting, insisting that the charges be read.

"I have not recognized you," the Governor said and rapped him down with the admonition, "You will be seated or you will be removed."

Whitman said it was not his intention nor desire to question the good faith of the Governor at that time, but said he might have to do so.

State Police Appear

"If you are not seated you will be removed," Gov Curley repeated, and turning to a secretary said, "Call the State police." Two officers stepped into the room and stood at the door for the remainder of the session.

Thomas Russo, a contractor, and Joseph Joyce Donahue were sworn and no charges were read or preferred by the attorneys.

Russo identified himself as Thomas D. Russo, living at 72 Pinehurst st, Roslindale, and in answer to questions of attorney Feeny, who conducted all the examination, said that he knew Donahue and had retained him as his counsel while he was a member of the Boston Finance Commission and that he (Donahue) had appeared in court for him at the time he was on the Fin Com in an action against the city of Boston.

The case was identified as being against the city and arising out of the construction of the Dorchester rapid transit tunnel, work done by Russo's concern. Russo testified to receiving an award from the court in the case of $85,000, and said that Donahue had turned over to him about $65,000 of the amount, retaining about $20,000 as his fee.

"Did you pay him that money?" Feeney asked. "He took it out of the verdict," said Russo.

Objected to Size of Fee

Russo then, in answer to questions, said he had protested the amount of the fee, and after discussion with Donahue received $5000 more and later $3500, a total of $8500, leaving the fee to Donahue about $15,000.

Russo said he got back $5000 in December, 1933, and the $3500 in April, 1934. He said that Donahue had also acted for him in other suits of abuttors versus his company arising out of the rapid transit job. He said he had paid Donahue for this work, all done while Donahue was a member of the Finance Commission.

He said he had consulted him on matters of law and paid him approximately $15,000 or $16,000 for legal services while Donahue was on the Fin Com. Russo said that he had built the East Boston end of the East Boston Tunnel while Donahue was hsi lawyer and while Donahue was on the Fin Com, but said he had never taken legal advice on the tunnel job from Donahue, as there was no occasion for seeking it.

Asked if he was ever called before the Fin Com in the four years Donahue was a member and his attorney, Russo, said he had not been called. Witness was asked to go to his office and return with his books, canceled checks, etc, to determine definitely what work Donahue had done for him, when it was done and how much Donahue was paid.

Bacon Referred Him to Donahue

Russo said he had done work for the Sewer, Transit and Water Departments of the city while Donahue was his lawyer.

"How did you first get in touch with Donahue?" he was asked.

"I went to Gaspar Bacon to take my case," said Russo, "and Mr Bacon referred me to Mr Donahue.

"Bacon gave you his address in the same building in which Mr Bacon had his law office?" asked Feeney.

"Yes," said Russo.

"Did anyone else besides Donahue represent you in those years from 1931 to 1935?" he was asked.

"Mr Marcella," said Russo, "in small matters."

Russo said he was also in the oil burner business. Whitman again asked to be recognized as counsel as Russo finished. "You will not be recognized," said the Governor, "next witness."

Joseph Joyce Donahue was called. It was then that Feeney and Fielding stated they had no objection to Donahue having counsel as the man "on trial." Whitman was assured he would be given opportunity to be heard at the right time.

Donahue identified himself as a member of the Fin Com from September, 1931, to the present time, and when asked if he had represented Russo, said he had and for a long time before he was a member of the Fin Com. "I didn't give up my law business when I became a member of the Fin Com," he interjected.

"What work did you do for Russo while you were a member of the Finance Commission?" Feeney asked.

"I finished pending work I had with him. I don't think I brought a single new matter, simply carried on the work on hand," Donahue replied.

He agreed that he had tried court cases for Russo against many parties while he was on the Fin Com, and when asked if he was paid by Russo, said: "Ultimately' yes."

Thought It Worth $22,000

Questioned about the $85,000 verdict, Donahue said he thought his services were worth $22,000 and he had retained that as a fee, but later after various discussions with Russo had turned back $8500 to Russo.

He denied threats by Russo on the matter, but said both he and Russo had had many discussions of the matter and both had been firm in their stands, he that the fee was appropriate, Russo that the fee was exorbitant.

He admitted deducting $22,000 from the verdict of $85,000 without the consent of Russo, saying he did not consult Russo at all. He admitted Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor, had sent the case to him, but on being asked "Did Bacon participate in any way in the award?" answered. "No; he told me he didn't want to." He said he gave Russo $6,,000 the day the draft from the city cleared and in following months returned the $8500 in two payments.

Asked if he had represented other people while on the Fin Com, Donahue said: "I have a small law business. I have a few clients." Asked if he had represented people doing business with the city, he said he had, but no one had ever sought his advice on city matters except in cases which were pending when he became a member of the Fin Com.

Hazy About Pignat

A man was asked to stand, Anthony Pignat, and Donahue identified him as a former client, but was hazy as to when he had represented him or his tile concern. He said he would get his books to refresh his memory. He admitted he had called Col Thomas F. Sullivan to the Fin Com to discuss with him the type of tile Pignat was to instal in the Haymarket Square Subway station, claiming that he thought the tile was of an inferior sort, but he said he learned it was all right. Pignat identified his concern as the Pignat Vincenzi Mosaic Company. He is to be called as a witness later.

He agreed that he had represented Pignat while a member of the Fin Com, but said he never appeared for him against the city of Boston.

Asked if he knew the man was subject to inquiry by the Finance Commission for Boston work, witness said: "Anybody doing business with the city is liable to inquiry." He could not recall that Pignat was investigated.

Donahue then testified to a case for John Kennedy, a contractor, in which he had tried to get a contract of Kennedy's with the city abrogated while he was on the Finance Commission.

Donahue said that he had written a letter to the Financial Commission about this contract, had left the room while it was discussed in his absence, and that he received a report from the other members of the Financial Commission that nothing should be done about the contract abrogation and he should go to the courts.

He said he went to court, got a favorable report from Prof Frank L. Simpson, who sat as auditor, from Judge Daniel T. O'Connell in Superior Court and then was licked in Supreme Court by the city of Boston. He said his client was put into bankruptcy by the case.

[illegible] Kennedy Spent $30,000

Donahue said that Kennedy received $9000 in the case and spent $30,000. He said that he received no money from Kennedy, but did receive a fee of between $750 and $1000 from the bonding company when he went to the Supreme Court in the matter.

He said he believed the bonding company retained him because he was the only one familiar with the case. The contract involved a sewer job on which Kennedy bid with the expectation of finding on reports given him some 3000 or 4000 cubic feet of rock in the job which would make the job a profitable one. He found only about 100 cubic feet of rock and tried to abrogate th econtract.

"You found he was the loser by about $27,000 when you sought to abrogate the contract?" Feeney asked. Donahue did not recall.

"You acted adversely to the interests of the city of Boston?" Feeney insisted.

"I tried the case," Donahue said.

He then said that he also had represented an oil company doing business with the city and when asked if this concern was investigated, said taht on his first day on the Finance Commission he had heard a report read on the concern indicating that they had sold the city an inferior brand of gas not coming up to specifications. Donahue said he disclosed to the Finance Commission, of which Frank A. Goodwin was the head, that he had been counsel for the company. Asked if he had done further work for them as a member of the Finance Commission, Donahue could not remember.

Asked if he knew Philip A. Chapman, former purchasing agent for the city, he agreed and said that he had not consulted Chapman as counsel for the company. He said he had heard that the company had to return $1400 to the city and had been blacklisted by Frank Goodwin as a firm the city should not do business with.

Didn't Think It Serious

"Were you, while on the Finance Commission, paid for legal or any other services by this company?" Feeney inquired. "I don't think so," said the witness. He said that he recalled discussing the case with the Fin Com and that after looking over the reports he said he did not think the matter serious.

He said the Fire Department gasoline standards were very high, that he found on reports that the gas in tank cars was all right, but seemed worse in the ground tanks. He minimized the affair. He said he didn't see anything wrong with the company and didn't do anything for or against the company.

A letter of Donahue's on the Kennedy suit against the city, written to the Fin Com, was read into evidence and over objections of counsel and Donahue, a notation of the members of the Fin Com opposing Donahue in the case. The letter suggested abrogation of the Kennedy contract and the Fin Com notation refused to comply and shoved the matter over to the courts.

"And despite that report, you, as counsel for Kennedy and while a member of the Finance Commission, filed a bill in equity against the city of Boston?" Feeney said. "Yes," the witness answered.

"Against the city of Boston?" Feeney insisted.

"Against the city of Boston!" Donahue shouted his reply.

Donahue was then asked if he had done work for the C. and R. Construction Company, of which Thomas Russo is an officer, while he was on the Fin Com. He agreed he had acted in some land damage suits against the city of Boston and he "supposed" he was paid, but could not recall.

"Can you tell the total sum of money you got in the past three years for handling cases for persons interested in the affairs of the city of Boston?" Feeney asked.

"No, but I can go to my office and get it," Donahue said.

"Was it more than $25,000?" he was asked.

"No, I am not certain; the fees were small," Donahue said. Feeney insisted on the exact amount and witness said he could get it from his office in an hour.

"As a member of the Finance Commission, did you recommend that the city bring suit against any of your clients?" Feeney wanted to know.

"It wasn't in my province to do so," said the witness.

"Did you or did you not?"

"I didn't see any circumstances which would induce me to do so," he said.

"You did everything to protect your clients?" Feeney asked.

"They needed no protection. They hadn't done anything," the witness responded.

"They did nothing. Is that right?"

"Nothing not above board."

"Some of your clients were under investigation, weren't they?"

"I've told you about one."

"Did you make any report against it?"

"No," said Donahue.

"Although there were reports, you took no interest in protecting the city against your client?" Feeney asked.

"That assumes something which did not exist," was the answer.

"You didn't do anything by way of criticizing your clients?"

"That's not true," said Donahue.

Witnesses Summoned for 10 A M

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning four men appeared at the Executive Council chamber in answer to summonses from the Governor in his Fin Com ouster proceeding. They were Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney, and for years a Curley foe; Col Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Transit Commissioner; Thomas D. Russo, Boston contractor, and Frank L. Downey, Boston oil man.

The next three witnesses summoned were Anthony Pignat of Jamaica Plain, a dealer in marble tiles and mosaics; Philip Chapman and John S. Slater, Boston attorney.

The summons stated that the presence of the witness was demanded "to give evidence of what you know relating to an inquiry concerning certain members of the Boston Finance Commission, the sale of land to the city of Boston for the purpose of maintaining and operating the East Boston tunnel and such other related matters as may be pertinent to this inquiry."

The hearing before the Council was scheduled to start at noon. The witnesses summoned were asked to be on hand at 10 a m. As they appeared they entered the Council chamber.

Another witness appearing was Robert E. Cunniff, secretary of the Boston Finance Commission.

Messrs Feeney and Fielding entered the Council chamber and talked with some of the witnesses. Mr Feeney said later that some of the information he obtained was "startling."

"Talk about the Finance Commission investigating!" he exclaimed.

Goodwin Had a Letter

Frank A. Goodwin, ex-chairman of the Fin Com. reached the Council chamber at 11:30. He showed the letter that had been sent to him, but said he was not sure whether it was an invitation or a summons.

Robert J. Bottomley came to the chamber, voluntarily. He told the newspapermen he was interested in what was going on and would use his own judgment as to whether or not he would testify.

Going back to the gasoline case, Donahue was asked if he had tried to get the company back on the list ot acceptable contractors after Goodwin's blacklist of the firm. Donahue said he had told Phil Chapman he didn't want to be mixed up in the affair and denied trying to have the company restored to good standing.

Asked About Duties

Councilor Winfield Schuster asked the witness to recount the duties of the Finance Commission and then asked if he considered it of importance. Donahue recounted the duties and replied it was important if it tended to economy, making city officials vigilant and keeping a check on graft and dishonesty.

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley asked Donahue about the financial standing of Kennedy when he took over the handling of the affairs of that concern. Donahue said he soon found out that they were not of the best.

"What did you learn?" asked Coakley.

Donahue told of a "strange document" which he learned had been drawn up and signed by the late Terrell Ragan, president of the closed Continental Bank, setting forth that Kennedy's construction work would be financed up to $50,000 or $75,000 with thhe profits to be split.

"I was astounded," said Donahue, "I think I told Ragan he had signed a document which might mean his indictment."

Ragan died suddenly shortly after this. He was formerly a member of Gov Ely's military staff.

Donahue was asked by Mr Coakley if he did not know Kennedy was in a desperate financial condition. Donahue agreed, but said he understood Kennedy had a State contract out of which he hoped to get $80,000 or $90,000. He secured the information, he said, shortly after the Continental closed.

"He appeared to be in for a lot of money," Donahue remarked.

"To which he wasn't entitled," Coakley added.

Donahue could not say whether Kennedy desired to abrogate the contract for the reason he had no funds on which to go. Coakley then asked why Donahue had given the impression to the Council that Kennedy was a ruined man because of the contract. Donahue parried and Coakley went on, "Assuming that Kennedy was broke from the start, afterwards leaving the bonding company to hold the bag would you say that contract ruined him?"

Donahue agreed it would not.

Thought It Was Proper

Witness expressed the opinion that it was all right for a member of the Fin Com to appear as counsel for firms having claims against the city, but said he would not take cases in which "bad faith" was manifest. He said he had turned down a lot of clients. He said he talked with Judge Sheehan (a few hours before confirmed as Superior Court justice) about the matter and quoted Sheehan as saying it was all right to take cases against the city. He said Sheehan told him he had done it.

On further question from Coakley about the Kennedy case, Donahue said that before he was retained in the case in an effort to break the contract, "Kennedy went to Mayor Curley about a settlement and he was represented by Charles McGlue."

McGlue was Curley's gubernatorial campaign manager and now chairman of the State Democratic committee.

"Just to keep the record straight," Gov Curley said, "may I say here, Mr Coakley, that they were informed there would be no settlement by the city because it was a crooked case."

He then asked if Donahue had been informed of the Mayor's answer to the settlement request. Witness said he had not.

"But there was no settlement by the city," Gov Curley said.

"There was no settlement," said Donahue.

"I think your conduct has been most damnable," said Feeney to Donahue.

"Now, John, don't be too severe," Donahue replied.

"Charitable," Says Governor

"Don't John me. . ." started Feene ; but Gov Curley remarked: "Mr Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

"His continuing cases in the courts while a member of the Finance Commission are grounds for his removal," declared Feeney.

Attorney Whitman interjected the remark that the question to be decided was what was the view of Donahue in relation to his official duties.

"The question is whether it was right or wrong," said the Governor.

Councilor Schuster said he would like to here from Judge Joseph A. Sheehan on the subject. The Governor saw no reason why the judge should be called. Donahue said he could see nothing wrong in his continuing work for private clients after being appointed to the commission, "despite the statement of the purist that damnable was an extremely charitable word."

Attorney Whitman asked for a suspension until he had opportunity to secure necessary information from Donahue. The Governor supported the contention of Feeney that the hearing was being conducted along the lines of the Finance Commission conducts hearings. Donahue made a statement saying he had discussed the matter with the Finance Commission chairman when he took the post and had continued to act as attorney in city cases.

"I have kept the stubs. I can account for every check I have ever written. I have also kept a record of every cent I have received since I started practicing law. These records are open to you. There are no lost records, no destroyed records and no misplaced records."

Dolan Matter Comes Up

Councilor Coakley inquired whether Donahue and Councilor Schuster were in any agreement before they separately gave out a statement about former City Treasurer Edmand L. Dolan of Boston, charging that Curley wanted to block an investigation of Dolan in the Fin Com. Donahue declared he had never seen Schuster before entering the chamber, and denied directly or indirectly influencing Schuster's statement on Dolan.

Feeney urged Donahue to run out and get his books, but Donahue refused to leave the room while the hearing was in progress. "I have been charged with something. I want to be here as long as anything is doing," he said.

Gov Curley decided the essentials were before the Council and the books were forgotten with the closing of the public session ,the case against Donahue ended and the executive session was held to decide his fate.

Before the hearing closed, Donahue, in apparent anger, shouted :"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan."

"I object," said Feeney.

"Objection sustained," said Gov Curley.

Bulletins

Continued From the First Page

PROPOSAL TO BUY 450,000 FARMS

WASHINGTON, Jan 11 (A. P.)—A huge program to spend $675,000,000 in buying up poor land and retiring it from farm production was recommended to President Roosevelt today by the National Resources Board. The purchasing would be extended over 15 years, 5,000,000 acres being bought each year at an annual cost of $45,000,000. This farm land, comprising 450,000 farms, should be withdrawn from agriculture, the board said, "in order that both the natural and human resources of the Nation may be conserved."

FOUR FIN. COM. MEMBERS NOTIFIED TO APPEAR

Richard D. Grant, secretary to Gov Curley, this morning sent notices to Charles Moorfield Storey, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Alexander Wheeler and Jacob J. Kaplan of the Boston Finance Commission to appear before the Executive Council today.

When Mr Grant arrived at the State House he learned that no notices had been sent to the four men up to that hour. He thereupon had the official communications prepared and promptly dispatched.

It was stated at the Governor's office that the communications were not summonses but merely letters requesting attendance at today's Council meeting.

Gov Curley has announced his intention of seeking to bring about the removal of Storey, Donahue, Wheeler and Kaplan.

PETITION FILED BY REP. McELROY

Representative James M. McElroy of Lynn has filed a petition in connection with the contesting of his seat in the lower branch of the Legislature by Frederick B. Willis of Saugus. McElroy, a Democrat, defeated Willis, a Republican, in the 10th Essex Representative District. The latter has filed a petition for a recount of the votes in Precinct 3, Ward 7, Lynn, an dthe matter has been referred to the House Committee on Elections.

Representative McElroy requests, in his petition, that if the House of Representatives should determine that a recount be held in the Lynn precinct, and the result should in any way affect his (McElroy's status), that a recount be held of the vote in the entire 10th Essex District.

HOME OF COL HOUSE ENTERED IN BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Jan 11 (A. P.)—The Summer homes of Col Edward M. House, adviser ot President Wilson during his administration, and A. C. Ratshesky, president of the United States Trust Company, Boston, and former United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, were broken into sometime during the night, Chief of Police Frank W. Hammond announced today.

Hammond said caretakers of the two homes reported the breaks, but both told investigators that apparently nothing had been taken. In both homes entrance was gained through windows.

DOLAN MATTER PUT OFF WEEK

Fin. Com. Asked Court to Compel Him to Testify

Inasmuch as there is a contest on at the present time as to the chairmanship of the Finance Commission of the city of Boston, and another contest is possible concerning removal of some of the members, Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court today continued for one week the petition brought by the Finance Commission for a writ to compel Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, to testify before the commission and produce the books and records of the E. L. Dolan Company, a brokerage concern.

The Finance Commission claims that it summoned Dolan to testify concerning certain brokerage transactions between the city and the E. L Dolan Company and the Legal Securities Corporation, two brokerage concerns, during the time that Dolan was city treasurer and treasurer of the city sinking fund and other funds. This summons was disregarded, the commission says, and Dolan has refused to either testify or produce the books of the Dolan Company.

Dolan is now in Florida, where he went on his doctor's orders the day after Christmas to recover from asthma and sinus trouble, according to the statement made to the court today by his counsel, attorney Thomas H. Mahony. Attorney Mahony suggested that the case be continued for one week, in view of the fact that Judge Jacob J. Kaplan is contesting the designation of E. Mark Sullivan as chairman of the Finance Commission, and also because of the fact that there may be hearings soon as to abolishing the commission or the removal of some of its members.

Judge Kaplan Files Bill

The contest over the chairmanship of the Finance Commission, referred to by attorney Mahony as one reason for a continuance, was instituted today by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court asking that E. Mark Sullivan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles M. Storey and Alexander Wheeler, the other members of the commission, be compelled to recognize him as chairman.

Judge Kaplan sets forth in his bill that on Dec 27 he was named a member of the commission and was designated its chairman by Gov Ely, being named by the then Governor to fill out an unexpired term ending next August. Yesterday, he said, as a result of an appointment made by Gov Curley, E. Mark Sullivan attended a meeting of the commission and claimed to be a member and to have been designated as chairman. The other members, says Judge Kaplan, stated at that time that they recognized Sullivan as chairman and have refused to recognize the petitioner.

Judge Kaplan's bill in equity will be heard at a later date.

Town Officials' Night

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Jan 11—American Legion Post feted 21 ex-service men who hold town positions at Town Officials' Night last evening. Members of the committee were George Leven, commander; attorney Thomas R. Norton and Charles F. Martin.

Want and Classified advertisements for next Sunday's Globe—order them today.

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"FIN COM" MEN ACCUSE CURLEY

Say He Seeks to Block Dolan Inquiry

Charges that the motive behind Gov Curley's attempt to oust them as members of the Boston Finance Commission are based on an attempt to prevent them from continuing their investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer of Boston under Curley from 1930 to 1933, were made last night by the commissioners in a statement issued through Joseph Joyce Donahue, one of their number.

Mr Donahue further stated that it had been brought to the attention of the commission that witnesses have been called before the Executive Council for an examination at 10 o'clock this morning in an effort to discover some evidence upon which to base charges against the members at this noon's hearing before the Executive Council.

Mr Donahue also said that none of the four members had received any summonses up to midnight last night, but commented that he believed such summonses would be received prior to the meeting of the Council.

Donahue's Statement

Mr Donahue's statement was as follows:

"Up to a late hour tonight none of the four members of the Finance Commission, whom Gov Curley stated he would ask the Council to remove at Friday's meeting, had received any summons to appear at the meeting.

"Several members said they believed the proceeding was an attempt to prevent the Commission from continuing its investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, who was treasurer of the city of Boston from 1930 to 1933 while Gov Curley was Mayor of the city.

"The members of the Finance Commission have received no notice of any charges against them but it is understood that witnesses are being called for examination at 10 o'clock on Friday forenoon in an effort to discover something upon which to base charges in the afternoon."

Writ Sought Against Dolan

The Finance Commission last Thursday filed a petition in Supreme Judicial Court asking that Ex-City Treas Dolan be ordered to testify and produce records of transactions being investigated by the Commission.

The Commission, in its petition, charged that Mr Dolan has refused to testify in connection with its investigation into stock transactions in which large blocks of securities were purchased for the city of Boston sinking fund and other city funds.

An order of notice returnable today was issued by the court and Judge Edward P. Pierce is scheduled to hold a hearing on it.

Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Mr Dolan at the preliminary hearing, said that Mr Dolan has been ill for some time with asthma and sinus trouble and, until the day after Christmas, was under the care of a doctor. On the doctor's orders Mr Dolan left for Florida the day after Christmas and is there now seeking to recover his health, Mr Mahony said.

Face Council at Noon

Mr Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey will face the Executive Council this noon to hear charges preferred against them by Gov Curley, alleging irregularities in their conduct as members of the Boston Finance Commission.

John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, counsel retained by the Governor to conduct proceedings for him, worked late last night preparing the charges to be offered by them against the two Fin Com members on behalf of Gov Curley, who seeks to eject them from office.

Although he would not discuss the exact nature of the allegations against Donahue and Storey, Gov Curley insisted last night that they will be of a nature to warrant their immediate removal from office if sustained by the imposing array of witnesses who have been requested to testify at today's Council hearing.

To Examine Bank Accounts

Gov Curley engaged attorneys Feeney and Fielding to act for him in the case yesterday forenoon, and at once furnished them with the mass of information which he says will constitute his case against the commissioners.

The attorneys began at once drawing up a list of important witnesses to be called to testify before the Council in support of the Governor's contention that the two men acted improperly as members of the Finance Commission.

Gov Curley has also stated that he will subpoena the bank accounts of Donahue and Storey who, he says, have money on deposit at various banks.

While the allegations to be offered by the Governor and his counsel today are directed against Donahue and Storey, his removal attempt is also directed against Judge Jacob Kaplan, deposed head of the Finance Commission, and Alexander Wheeler, the other member. Removal of the entire commission with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, his own appointee, is the desire of the Governor.

All four commissioners are expected to be able to muster up a certain amount of strength among the Republican members of the Executive Council. A group said to have supported them during Wednesday's meeting is headed by Councilor Winfield Schuster of Douglas, who attacked Gov Curley's attempt to remove the men in a statement to the press yesterday morning.

The Fin Com met yesterday afternoon at its offices on School st and at once voted to recognize Mr Sullivan as its chairman, which left Judge Kaplan an ordinary member, serving without pay. Judge Kaplan raised the only dissenting voice against seating Sullivan as head of the board.

Leaving the session for a time to make a radio speech, the deposed chairman declared that he will contest the matter in the courts.

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GOV BRANN GIVES FISH TO CURLEY

Maine Executive Guest at Banquet Here

Thanks to the beneficence of Gov Brann of Maine, chief guest last evening at a spectacle in the City Club, Somerset st, called: "In the Maine Woods," Gov Curley is to start at once a movement to make Massachusetts something of a paradise for fresh-water fishermen, as Maine is reputed to be.

Gov Brann, who had an aquarium containing 10 large fish from a Maine lake brought to Boston for exhibition last evening, at the dinner where he was a guest, is to make a present of four salmon and five speckled trout, from 15 to 20 inches in length, this morning, to Gov Curley, who will place them in Jamaica Pond for breeding purposes.

One feature of the Maine Woods spectacle last evening was "a tall-story contest," in which prizes were awarded members of the City Club for the biggest whoppers told in regard to pretended personal hunting or fishing experiences.

All stories submitted had been typewritten and they were read to a gathering that crowded the great auditorium, by Alonzo Yont, former famous football player, now a member of the City Club.

The names of the various authors of the stories were not announced till after the judges had awarded the winners.

The setting for the stories was picturesque and attractive, the stage of the auditorium representing a camp scene in the woods at night, with a supply of fir trees all about, a star-spangled sky behind, and a brilliant moon in the center.

In the foreground was an open-air campfire at which Ross McKinney, Maine woods guide and expert caller of wild moose, was frying becon for supper with Fred J. Robinson, Welchville, Me, reputed to be a "big story teller," looking on.

After an exchange of badinage between the two and some humorous moments contributed by Joseph Stickney, head game warden in Maine, the stories were read by "Lon" Yont, and then were submitted to the judgment of these three members of the City Club: Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the Municipal Court, William T. A. Fitzgerald, Register of Deeds, Suffolk County, and William Crawford, ex-president of the club.

John A. Hope was awarded first prize, an attractive and comfortable machinaw jacket.

Each of five other contestants won as a prize a fishing license, good in Maine during 1935, gift of Gov Brann of that State. The winners were Lewis E. Moore, A. E. Yont, Albert H. Davis, J. C. Walker and one whose pseudonym was "Logroller."

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who had read a "tall story" which he alleged had been written not by him, but by Arthur W. Sullivan, Register of Probate, Suffolk County, was awarded by his two fellow judges a prize, the nature of which was not announced.

Lieut Col Cooper exhibited a number of spirited new movie reels of hunting and fishing experiences in Maine.

Gov Brann spoke briefly and made a fine impression on those who heard him praise the specially friendly feeling always existing between the people of Massachusetts and New England.

He expressed pride in possessing a Fish and Game Commissioner in George J. Stobie, in Maine, whom he believed to be "the greatest authority in America in his line."

Gov Brann hoped to see New England become the greatest recreational center in the Union, and he declared that Maine already has advantages in that line worth $100,000,000 to her, and that the Federal Government is now constructing in his State 12 airfields, which will be of great value to visitors.

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JAMES ROOSEVELT GOVERNOR'S GUEST

Denies Patronage Talk—Plans Hospital Treatment

James Roosevelt, who was unable to attend the inaugural of Gov Curley, paid his first call on the Governor yesterday at the State House and last evening was a dinner guest at the Curley home on the Jamaicaway.

The two men had a long chat at the executive office but they said later it was purely social and had no relation to Federal patronage.

Young Roosevelt, whose business has taken him to New York for the Winter, said he was not in good health and anticipates going to a hospital shortly, he does not know yet whether in New York or Boston. Not long ago he was a patient at the New England Baptist Hospital on Parker Hill. He looked pale and not as heavy as he was during the campaign. He is suffering from colitis. He will undergo a physical examination while in Boston.

Average Age of Legislature

The average age of the 120 members of the House of the 1935 Oklahoma Legislature is 37 years.

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ABINGTON GROUP HONORS BUCKLEY

Special Dispatch to the Globe

ABINGTON, Jan 10—The first annual banquet of the Plymouth County League of Democratic voters was held this evening in Franklin Hall. It was also a testimonial to State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley of this town by party workers in this section.

James Shannahan of Rockland was chairman of the banquet committee with James Fitzgerald of Abington as secretary.

City Solicitor Crowley of Brockton was toastmaster, and Dick Grant represented Gov Curley. Speakers included Lieut Gov James L. Hurley, State Treas Charles F. Hurley and Atty Gen Paul A. Dever. They paid high tribute to Mr Buckley.

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CURLEY TO ASK FEDERAL AID

Includes Navy Yard Needs in His Plans

Among Gov Curley's visitors today at the State House were three officers of the U. S. Navy, representing Admiral C. P. Snyder of Portsmouth, who came to pay their respects. In the course of an interview with the Governor, they discussed the needs of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The officers were Commander Harry G. Patrick, aid to the commandant of the 1st Naval District; Capt Harold E. Cook, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Capt Jesse B. Gay, chief of staff of the 1st Naval District.

The Governor told his visitors that when he goes to Washington, which will be within a short time, he will request the Federal Government to expend $10,000,000 this year on the improvement of Cape Cod, instead of $5,000,000 as contemplated. He said that eventually he expects to get the Government to spend $40,000,000 on the Cape Cod Canal.

The Governor stated that he also plans to urge the Federal Government to erect a $1,700,000 military range at Bourne, a machine shop at the dry dock in South Boston, and the use of Governors Island in Boston Harbor as an airplane base.

It was his understanding, the Governor said, that the Federal Government is most interested at present in completing the manufacture of 900 airplanes, even to the exclusion of further improving naval bases. "And that will mean a mighty stiff expenditure," he added.

He requested the visiting officers to make out a list of what they need in Charlestown, and said he would see what he ca.. get for them when he goes to Washington in view of the fact that expenditures are to be made by the Federal Government.

Gov Curley also said that he will urge the Federal Government to allot $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000 for highways in Massachusetts this year.

The Governor said that the increase should be possible, since the Federal Government plans to cease giving direct relief. He added that he could think of no better method than by expenditures on highways. The Governor did not say what highways he had in mind, but planned to leave that to Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works.

The Governor said that he will also urge the use of granite edgestones to aid the granite industry.

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SO. END CHURCH FILLED AT FR McHUGH RITES

Clergy and Laity Pay Final Tribute to Boston College Dean—Gov Curley Attends

Funeral services were conducted this morning in the Immaculate Conception Church, Harrison av, for Rev Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of Boston College, who died suddenly early Wednesday morning at University Heights.

The body was brought to the South End Jesuit Church from the college at Chestnut Hill, where it had lain in state in the chapel of St Mary's Hall Wednesday and yesterday. The attendance at the services was the largest at the church in many years. Many Jesuits were present from the college and B. C. High School, Holy Trinity Church on Shawmut av, St Mary's in the North End, and the Jesuit houses of study at Weston and Lenox. They occupied seats within the sanctuary, as did also a large number of the parish priests from the churches in and around Greater Boston.

The funeral mass began at 10 o'clock, but for half an hour before that time the church was crowded. At 9:30 a group of Jesuit priests, in black cassock and white surplice, began the solemn chant. Rev William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian at the college, and a close friend of Fr McHugh during his 15 years as dean at the college, was presiding priest at the recital of the office of the dead. Rev Leo P. O'Keefe, S. J., and Rev Joseph Shanahan, S. J., were cantors, and the choir was made up of the following members of the B. C. faculty:

Rev John B. Creeden, regent of the law school; Rev John F. Doherty, dean of the graduate school; Rev Robert E. Sheridan, dean of sophomores; Rev Patrick J. Cummings, dean of discipline; Rev Jones I. J. Corrigan, head of the department of ethics; Rev Thomas J. M. Quinn, head of the department of ancient languages; Rev Francis V. Sullivan, faculty director of athletics, and Rev John S. Keating, priest of St Ignatius' parish.

The chanting concluded, Very Rev Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College, said the low mass of requiem prescribed for the Jesuit burial service. He was assisted by Mr Feikers, S. J., and Mr Quane, S. J., scholastics stationed at Boston College.

Gov Curley Attends

Federal, State and city officials joined the clergy and several hundred B. C. alumni and other friends in the last service for the beloved Jesuit priest. Gov Curley arrived in his official State car, with his bodyguard, Sergt Arthur T. O'Leary of the State Police, acting as escort, on a motorcycle. Accompanying the Governor was Maj Joseph P. Timilty of the Executive staff, in uniform. The municipality was represented by Mayor Mansfield, accompanied by Street Commissioner Owen Gallagher.

The priests attending included Rt Rev Mgr Francis A. Burke of Jamaica Plain, Very Rev Bertrand Dolan, abbot of St Anselm's College, Manchester, N H; Very Rev James T. McCormick, S. J., provincial of the New England Province of the Society of Jesus; Very Rev Francis J. Dolan, S. J., president of Holy Cross College, Worcester; Rev James McGovern, S. J., prefect of B. C. High School; Very Rev Joseph C. Walsh, DD, president of St John's Seminary, Brighton; Rev Joseph Sullivan, dean of Holy Cross; Rev Leo P. Dore, rector of St Mary's, North End; Rev Robert Lee of South Boston, Rev G. J. Burke of Portland, Me; Rev James Doyle of Charlestown, Rev William Long of Dorchester, Rev A. J. Corbett of Malden, Rev G. A. Gately of Hopkinton, Rev William H. Flynn of Rockland.

Daniel G. Holland, B. C. '35, was head usher.

Prominent among those attending were Adjt William I. Rose, State Treas Charles T. Hurley, United States Atty Francis J. W. Ford and Asst United States Atty John J. Cannavan, Ex-Senator Henry S. Fitzgerald, John P. Manning, Morgan T. Ryan, State register of motor vehicles; William F. Linehan, dean of the Teachers' College; Dr Charles T. Mackey, chairman of the School Committee; Dr Fred O'Brien, William Arthur Reilly, former member of the School Committee, and his father, Dr William Reilly.

A section of the church was occupied by the members of the senior class. Yesterday the undergraduates at the college honored the memory of their dean by attending a memorial mass in St Ignatius' Church on the college grounds.

Capt Joseph McKinnon of the Warren-av Station supervised the police traffic arrangements, assisted by Lieut John T. O'Dea, Lieut Thomas F. Harvey and Lieut William P. Gaffney.

B. C. Students Bearers

The 10 Boston College students who were pallbearers were Frank R. Liddell, president of the senior class; Joseph F. Curran, senior class vice president; Joseph G. Riley, senior class secretary; Joseph C. Kelly, senior class treasurer; James H. McInerney, president of the junior class; Robert E. Curran, president of the Student Athletic Association; John E. Joyce, president of the student activities council; Edward J. O'Brien, editor of the student weekly publication; Grover J. Cronin Jr, editor of the literary magazine, and Raymond L. Belliveau, editor of the senior class year book. Frederic J. Crosby was in charge of arrangements.

The guard of honor and honorary pallbearers were Patrick J. Sullivan, registrar of the college; John P. Curley, graduate manager of athletics; Dr Cornelius V. O'Connor, vice president of the Alumni Association; Henry Smith, treasurer of the Alumni Association; Raymond T. Harrington, assistant graduate manager; Dennis A. Dooley, dean of the Boston College Law School; John Morton, member of the faculty of the college; William D. Doyle; William Marr, executive secretary of the Alumni Association; Raymond Sullivan, Vincent P. Roberts, John Drum, Frank Carney, William Nugent, Charles Birmingham, past president of the athletic board; Richard Teeling, William Killian, Henry Leen, John Monahan, Judge John E. Swift and John Canavan.

Burial was in the Jesuit cemetery at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

LOWELL MAN IMPRISONED IN TAXI DRIVER ROBBERIES

Frank O. Normandin, 47, of Carter av, Lowell, pleaded guilty in the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court today to two charges of armed robbery, with intent to kill or maim if resisted, in Lowell last Dec 23. Normandin also pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying a revolver.

Police told the court that the defendant had engaged two cab drivers in Lowell and each time had held up and robbed the taxi men after they had started to drive off with their fare.

Judge Nelson P. Brown sentenced Normandin to serve three to five years in the State Prison.

MRS FESSENDEN'S FUNERAL AT NEWTON TOMORROW

NEWTON, Jan 11—Funeral services for Mrs Emma B. Hart Fessenden, wife of Frederick J. Fessenden, headmaster of the Fessenden School, West Newton, will be held at the home on the school grounds, Waltham st, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Burial, which will be private, will be in Newton Cemetery.

Mrs Fessenden died yesterday in New York following a brief sickness. She was active in the Luc Jackson Chapter, D. A. R., of which she was a past regent, and also acti in community service and other al work.

She was born in Albio N Y, Jan 6, 1867, daughter of Con sman E. Kirke Hart and Louis Anderson Hart. She was graduate rom Vassar College with the class of 1890.

She is survived by her husband; two sons, Hart Fessenden and Frederick J. Fessenden Jr; two daughters, Mrs Charles Weeden of Auburndale and Mrs George P. Bueil, West Newton, and five grandchildren.

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FIN COM MEMBER BATTLING OUSTER MOVE

Finance Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue (at left) defending himself before Gov. Curley and the executive council today against the Governor's move to oust him and three associates, and at right, the Governor, who presided, listening to Donahue with an expression indicating dislike.

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Impressive Final Tribute Paid Fr. McHugh of B. C.

Boston College buried its beloved dean today.

Thousands of persons—fellow priests, dignitaries of city and state, sorrowing students, alumni and friends—thronged the Immaculate Conception Church in the South end this morning to pay final honor to the best known member of the faculty, the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of the college for 14 years, who died suddenly Tuesday.

The solemn simplicity of the services was most impressive, and in keeping with the life of the man they came to honor.

At 8:30 o'clock the hundreds of mourners began to file into the church. Rich and poor, prominent and unknown—and almost everyone of them a personal friends of Fr. McHugh.

The students and former students of Boston College—ever the object of the fatherly solicitude and constant interest of the departed dean—entered, their heads bowed in grief.

Among the early arrivals were Gov. Curley, accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty; Mayor Mansfield, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Patrick Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools; Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the Boston school committee; Superintendent of Police Martin King, and Joseph A. Tomasello, Boston merchant.

Inside the church, a sudden hush settled over the congregation as the priests choir began the mournful chant of the office of the dead, the Matins and the Lauds, at 9:3 0o'clock.

The body of the dean rested in a

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

The Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of Boston College, was presiding priest at the chant. The cantors were the Rev. Leo P. O'Keefe, S. J., instructor in psyscology, and the Rev. Joseph Shanahan, S. J. instructor in the classics.

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U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford, Dr. James A. Keenan, director of the department of hygiene of Boston; William Arthur Reilly, former chairman of the school committee; Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, president of Boston Teachers College; William Linehan, dean of Teachers College; Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston street commission; Morgan Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles; Joseph L. Powers, headmaster of Boston Latin school; Walter Downey, headmaster of English high school, and Adjt.-Gen. William J. Rose.

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AY, JANUARY 11, 1935

TRIBUTE TO BELOVED DEAN

Scene in the Immaculate Conception Church, South end, today at funeral services for the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of Boston College, who died Tuesday. Dignitaries of church and state and the men who studied under the beloved dean filled the church to capacity.

GOV. CURLEY LEAVING CHURCH

Gov. Curley leaving the church this morning after attending the funeral services for the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J. He is accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty. Directly behind Gov. Curley is Mayor Mansfield.

STUDENTS AT SERVICES

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R.H. WHITE CO.

...TRIBUTE ...TO B. C. DEAN

Funeral Services Held for the Rev. P. J. McHugh in South End Church

(Continued from First Page)

plain black coffin in the centre aisle, directly before the high altar, which was draped in black. On either side were three large white candles, flickering in the gloom.

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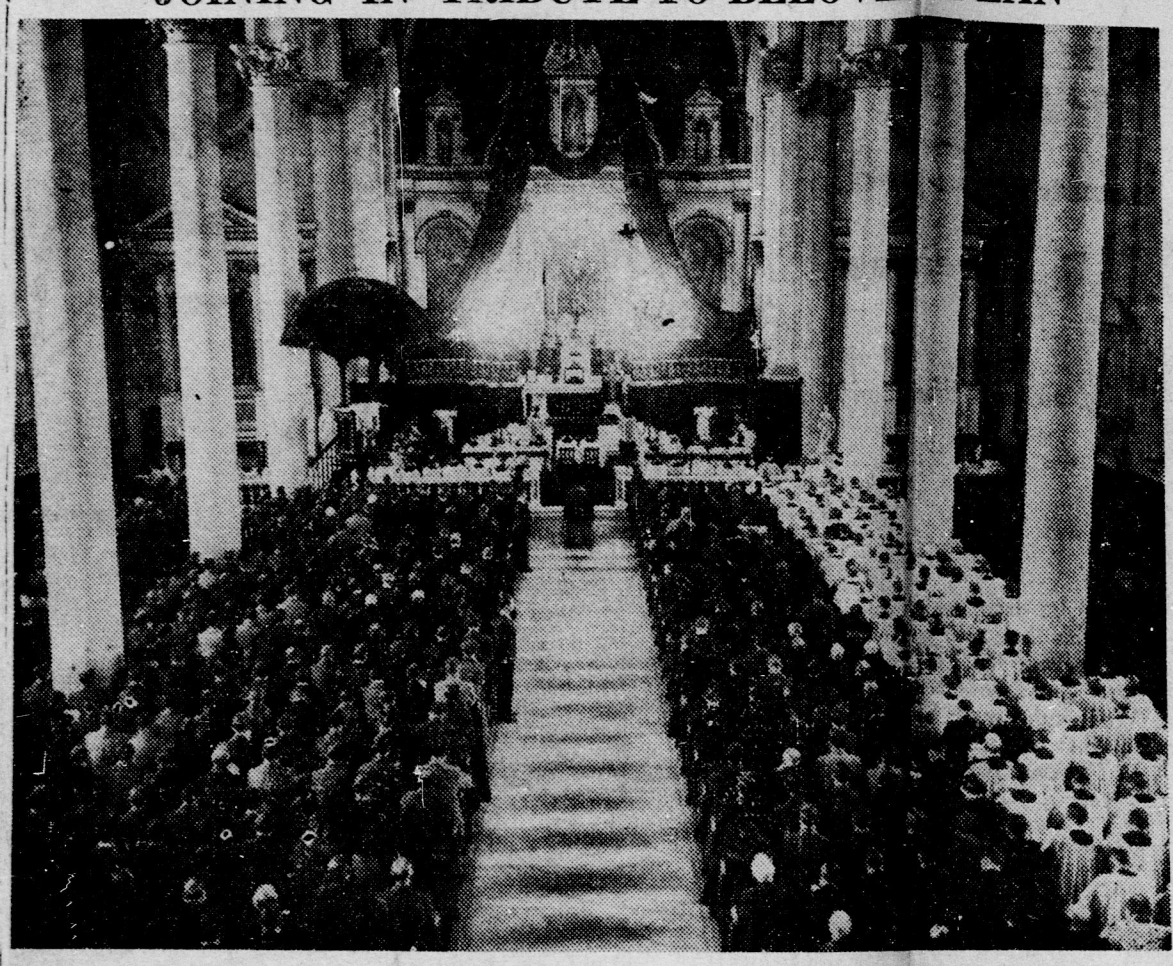
JOINING IN TRIBUTE TO BELOVED DEAN



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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

FIN COM BATTLE SIGNALS FLYING

Executive Council Hears Curley's Ouster Plea Late Today

Gov. Curley's special counsel, John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, worked intensively in the State House today to prepare their case for ousting of the Boston finance commission members to the Governor's council later in the day.

The proceedings for the removal of four of the five members have been instituted by Gov. Curley on the grounds that they have conducted themselves improperly by having business relations with persons doing business with the city and with the matters they could investigate.

The council chamber in the State House was set aside by the Governor for the use of his attorneys in getting ready for the public hearing before the council and in arranging to summons some 40 witnesses, together with numerous bank accounts.

One member of the commission, E. Mark Sullivan, was appointed by Curley since he became Governor, and designated as chairman. The other four members of the commission, whose removal the Governor seeks, are: Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

of the city of [illegible] 1933 while Gov. Curley was mayor of the city.

The members of the finance commission have received no notice of any charges against them, but it is understood by them that witnesses are being called for an examination at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in an effort to discover something on which to base charges in the afternoon.

With the single exception of Judge Kaplan, the finance commission members yesterday recognized Sullivan's right to the chairman. Judge Kaplan will appeal to the full bench of the supreme court for an opinion defining Sullivan's right to the chairmanship.

"WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

Judge Kaplan said after a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon:

In continuing to participate in proceedings of the commission at which Mr. Sullivan acts as a member of the commission and as chairman, I do so without prejudice to my position and claim that he is not such member or chairman. I propose to take appropriate proceedings to have the question determined and as expeditiously as reasonably possible.

At yesterday's meeting, the commission discussed electric light contracts recently awarded by the city.

Gov. Curley indicated yesterday that the bank accounts of several of the finance commission members would be investigated by Feeney and Fielding in prosecuting the investigation. Several contractors, for whom commission members are alleged to have acted as legal counsel, also will be called to testify.

The five Republican members of the council refused at last Wednesday's meeting to accede to the Governor's request for the removal of Storey and a public hearing on their behalf was demanded by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas.

MAKE-UP OF COUNCIL

Schuster's Republican associates are Councillors Edmond Cote of Fall River, Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield and Frank A. Brooks of Watertown. The Democrats, Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and Councillors Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, James J. Brennan of Somerville and William G. Hennessey of Lynn, supported the Governor Wednesday.

The Democrats will continue to support the Governor but he will need the vote of at least one Republican to obtain the removal of a member.

The hour for the opening of the public hearing probably will depend on the progress made this morning by Feeney and Fielding in their examination of witnesses who have been called.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

State House Briefs

Gov. Curley will go to Washington Thursday and present plans for the spending of $10,000,000 this year for the Cape Cod canal instead of the $5,000,000 which the administration had planed to spend there this year.

He gave this information to a group of three officials who called on him today representing Admiral C. P. Snyder, commandant of the first naval district. The three were Comdr. H. G. Patrick, Capt. J. B. Gay and Capt. H. E. Cook.

He also urged them to get together all the requests they had for the navy yard and that he would try to put them through for them. They said they were sorry he did not attend the launching of a ship at the navy yard recently, and the Governor smiled and said (referring to the finance commission hearing which was starting in the next room):

"I'm getting ready today to sink a ship, instead."

He also told them he would take up with Washington tht building of a machine shop at the army base. The steel has been there for some time.

"Make up a list of what you want and I'll take the list with me when I go to Washington," said Gov. Curley. "Put everything down that you want. Washington is looking for ways to spend money, so ask for enough."

The first step for the establishment of a military reservation on Cape Cod was taken today when Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable filed a bill authorizing the acquisition by the state of properties in Sandwich, Bourne, Falmouth and Mashpee for military purposes.

Gov. Curley today announced that he had asked Arthur Dean, chief engineer of the state department of public works, to draw up a list of highways throughout the state on which sidewalks with a granite step would be built. He said the use of granite for such a purpose was needed to give work to granite cutters of Milford, Quincy and other sections.

Hhe also said he planned to ask Washington to give Massachusetts $8,000,000 for highway purposes, instead of $6,000,000 as planned. He explained that as long as the federal government had cut down money for relief he thought the additional fund for highway purposes should be granted.

BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

CURLEY WILL REPLACE JACKSON

James Jackson will not be reappointed by Gov. Curley to the chairmanship of the Fall River finance commission. This was learned from an authoritative source yesterday at the State House.

Jackson's tenure as chairman expired last Monday. He will continue to serve in the $6000 position until a successor is properly qualified by the Governor and the executive council.

The Governor has declined to discuss the situation, but legislators opposed to Jackson's reappointment have been given assurance that he must yield his place.

A new nomination can be submitted by the Governor to the executive council at its special meeting today, at which the confirmation of his recent nomination of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan to the superior court is expected to be voted.

TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

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BANK DELEGATES FAVOR RATE CUT

Advocate 5½ Per Cent. After Curley Parley

As a result of a conference with Gov. Curley, representatives of three of the largest banking organizations in the state today had announced they would urge their member banks to reduce the interest rate on home mortgages to 5½ per cent., beginning March 1. The present rate is 6 per cent.

The decision to agree on this voluntary reduction was made after Gov. Curley had urged the necessity of acting on his suggestion, lest the Legislature enact a law calling for an even greater cut.

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35

...M COM BATTLE SIGNALS FLYING

Executive Council Hears Curley's Ouster Plea Late Today

(Continued from First Page)

Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Joseph J. Kaplan.

DONAHUE'S STATEMENT

Donahue has issued the following statement:

Up to a late hour tonight none of the four members of the finance commission whom Gov. Curley stated he would ask the executive council to remove at tomorrow's meeting had received any summons to appear at the meeting.

Several of the members said they believed the proceeding was an attempt to prevent the commission from continuing its investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, who was treasurer of the city of Boston from 1930 to 1933 while Gov. Curley was mayor of the city.

The members of the finance commission have received no notice of any charges against them, but it is understood by them that witnesses are being called for an examination at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in an effort to discover something on which to base charges in the afternoon.

With the single exception of Judge Kaplan, the finance commission members yesterday recognized Sullivan's right to the chairman. Judge Kaplan will appeal to the full bench of the supreme court for an opinion defining Sullivan's right to the chairmanship.

"WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

Judge Kaplan said after a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon:

In continuing to participate in proceedings of the commission at which Mr. Sullivan acts as a member of the commission and as chairman, I do so without prejudice to my position and claim that he is not such member or chairman. I propose to take appropriate proceedings to have the question determined and as expeditiously as reasonably possible.

At yesterday's meeting, the commission discussed electric light contracts recently awarded by the city.

Gov. Curley indicated yesterday that the bank accounts of several of the finance commission members would be investigated by Feeney and Fielding in prosecuting the investigation. Several contractors, for whom commission members are alleged to have acted as legal counsel, also will be called to testify.

The five Republican members of the council refused at last Wednesday's meeting to accede to the Governor's request for the removal of Storey and a public hearing on their behalf was demanded by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas.

MAKE-UP OF COUNCIL

Schuster's Republican associates are Councillors Edmond Cote of Fall River, Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield and Frank A. Brooks of Watertown. The Democrats, Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and Councillors Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, James J. Brennan of Somerville and William G. Hennessey of Lynn, supported the Governor Wednesday.

The Democrats will continue to support the Governor but he will need the vote of at least one Republican to obtain the removal of a member.

The hour for the opening of the public hearing probably will depend on the progress made this morning by Feeney and Fielding in their examination of witnesses who have been called.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP

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State House Briefs

Gov. Curley will go to Washington Thursday and present plans for the spending of $10,000,000 this year for the Cape Cod canal instead of the $5,000,000 which the administration had planed to spend there this year.

He gave this information to a group of three officials who called on him today representing Admiral C. P. Snyder, commandant of the first naval district. The three were Comdr. H. G. Patrick, Capt. J. B. Gay and Capt. H. E. Cook.

He also urged them to get together all the requests they had for the navy yard and that he would try to put them through for them. They said they were sorry he did not attend the launching of a ship at the navy yard recently, and the Governor smiled and said (referring to the finance commission hearing which was starting in the next room):

"I'm getting ready today to sink a ship, instead."

He also told them he would take up with Washington tht building of a machine shop at the army base. The steel has been there for some time.

"Make up a list of what you want and I'll take the list with me when I go to Washington," said Gov. Curley. "Put everything down that you want. Washington is looking for ways to spend money, so ask for enough."

The first step for the establishment of a military reservation on Cape Cod was taken today when Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable filed a bill authorizing the acquisition by the state of properties in Sandwich, Bourne, Falmouth and Mashpee for military purposes.

Gov. Curley today announced that he had asked Arthur Dean, chief engineer of the state department of public works, to draw up a list of highways throughout the state on which sidewalks with a granite step would be huilt. He said the use of granite for such a purpose was needed to give work to granite cutters of Milford, Quincy and other sections.

Hhe also said he planned to ask Washington to give Massachusetts $8,000,000 for highway purposes, instead of $6,000,000 as planned. He explained that as long as the federal government had cut down money for relief he thought the additional fund for highway purposes should be granted.

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CURLEY WILL REPLACE JACKSON

James Jackson will not be reappointed by Gov. Curley to the chairmanship of the Fall River finance commission. This was learned from an authoritative source yesterday at the State House.

Jackson's tenure as chairman expired last Monday. He will continue to serve in the $6000 position until a successor is properly qualified by the Governor and the executive council.

The Governor has declined to discuss the situation, but legislators opposed to Jackson's reappointment have been given assurance that he must yield his place.

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W ED IN FIN COM PROBE

EDMUND L. DOLAN
In Florida

FIN COM MEMBER CONTRACTOR'S ATTY.

Russo Tells Executive Counsel, at Ouster Hearing, of Payments to Joseph J. Donahue—Court Impounds Fin Com Affidavit in Request for Order on Former City Treasurer Dolan

A sudden suspension by the executive council this afternoon of its hearing on Gov. Curley's ouster proceedings against finance commissioners when Joseph J. Donahue was defending his right to represent clients doing business with the city led to reports that the Governor had asked for Donahue's immediate removal. The council went into executive session.

Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, a contractor, testified before the Governor's council today that he had paid Joseph Joyce Donahue $15,000 or $16,000 during the past four years for acting as his counsel in various suits and

A securities corporation organized by Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer sold to the city of Boston, during Dolan's term of office, approximately $2,000,000 worth of bonds, George R. Farnum, counsel for the Boston finance commission, declared in court today, supporting a request for a court order to bring Dolan back from Florida to testify.

Judge Edward P. Pierce, who heard the argument, postponed action on the request until Jan. 18 at the request of Thomas H. Mahoney, Dolan's counsel, who argued that it would be better to defer a decision until the question of the organization of the commission, now up at the State House, is settled.

Other action in the supreme court today was taken by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointee of former Governor Ely as chairman of the finance commission. Judge Kaplan asked the supreme court to issue an order of mandamus against E. Mark Sullivan, Gov. Curley's appointee, and other members of the commission, ordering them to desist from recognizing Sullivan as chairman and to prevent his "presuming to act" in that capacity.

Hearing on Judge Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15

Farnum's motion, asking the court order to bring in Dolan with the books of his company, was supported by an affidavit setting out the results of an investigation conducted by the finance commission.

The affidavit was immediately impounded and kept secret at the request of Atty. Mahony.

In his argument, Farnum said:

"There are some specific matters pertaining to which the commission would like to examine Mr. Dolan and to examine his books. While he was treasurer of the city of Boston and treasurer of the sinking fund and treasurer of the George White foundation, and others, he organized a corporatalon known as the Legal Securities Corporation.

"That corporation was organized for general stock brokerage purposes by people who may later come in to testify. Efforts have been made to locate the books of the corporation and the man who audited them, but neither could be found.

"The corporation sold to the city of Boston, for the sinking and other funds, while Mr. Dolan was treasurer, bonds amounting to $2,000,000. Upwards of $1,000,000 of check payments have been retraced which were paid to the Legal Securities Corporation during that period and to the E. L. Dolan Co., another stock brokerage concern owned by Mr. Dolan.

"Of deposits made in the banks under the name of the E. L. Dolan Co. about $294,000 were cash out of a total of about $350,000, running in amounts from $5000 to $40,000 in cash which, I am advised, constitutes an extraordinary preponderance of cash depoit."

Farnum accused Mahony of raising technicalities when Mahony requested a postponement. Mahony's argument was that since there is a contest over who is the proper chairman of the finance commission and since a hearing was practically under way before the executive council to determine the propriety of the claims of E. Mark Sullivan, Gov. Curley's appointee, matters relative to the Dolan inquiry should be delayed.

"As a basis for my motion," Atty. Farnum said in his argument, "I have filed an affidavit in order that no criticism may ever be made that this is not the serious pursuit of a legitimate object. I set forth in my affidavit certain material evidence and facts, which were obtained in the process of an entirely impartial and careful examination by me under the supervision of the commission.

"The specific matters pertaining to which I desire to examint Mr. Dolan, concerning which we would like the books of Mr. Dolan's company; and also stating the rather despairing efforts of Dec. 11 to try to get some information; all for the purpose of getting at the facts and doing complete and full justice to Mr. Dolan so that he can never say that any unfair inferences were drawn from facts which were in any way incomplete so far as we can get them.

"We want to get the facts and I want to get Mr. Dolan in here. If those facts can be explained Mr. Dolan should not refuse to come. I want his books in the E. L. Dolan Company so we can check the funds. If those are innocent and normal transactions nobody would be better satisfied than I because I would rather exculpate than inculpate.

"But if on their face they seriously challenge inquiry and the only man who can give us the facts is the man who owns the E. L .Dolan Company, the man who organized and controls the Legal Securities Corporation, the man who was treasurer of the city of Boston and the sinking fund, I regret for his own sake that he does not come in and do it."

Atty. Farnum declared that Atty. Mahoney had appeared right along in this case generally as counsel. And now he comes in this morning raising technicalities," Farnum said.

Atty. Mahony said that when he first met Judge Pierce on the matter in the lobby he told him that he was not sure that he had been retained as counsel, but that he thought the court ought to know the facts, that he told the judge that Mr. Dolan had been taken ill and had gone to Florida and had been there

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Atty. Mahony said that when he first met Judge Pierce on the matter in the lobby he told him that he was not sure that he had been retained as counsel, but that he thought the court ought to know the facts, that he told the judge that Mr. Dolan had been taken ill and had gone to Florida and had been there since the 27th of December on advice of an eminent medical specialist. He also said he contended that Judge Pierce now had no jurisdiction to enter any order.

Atty. Farnum said: "All I ask is for an order that he appear in a reasonable time. I suppose we can then bring another petition, if necessary, and give Dolan an opportunity to present another alibi."

Judge Pierce, after stating he was trying to remember the conversation he had had with counsel in the lobby, said: "I think the case shall stand for further consideration until one week from today.

Atty. Mahoney then asked Judge Pierce to impound the affidavit of Mr. Farnum. The court ordered this done.

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front suitable for bathing is being polluted, its citizens maintain.

In a letter received by Long today, Councilman Selvitella protested: "The grant of a permit to Edward McHugh for the dumping of ashes and rubbish on city land at World War Memorial Park, formerly known as Wood Island Park, is unmistakable abuse of your authority.

"This dumping, adjacent to the only bathing beach in East Boston, is not only a dangerous menace to health, but constitutes a breeding place for rats, houseflies, mosquitoes and other insects."

Total cost of filling the 2500 square yards of land in the park with solid, clean fill would be less than $1000, he said.

Park Commissioner Long declared the protest was "propaganda on the part of the second lowest bidding contractor who failed to get the bid for the East Boston collecting." He said the procedure at East Boston is no different from that at Savin Hill Playground and other sections of the city, and the city is simply filling in mud flats near Orient Heights for a baseball, football and soccer field. He said the ERA men are fast burying any garbage or undesirable fill with clean fill. He said the city is getting the fill free of charge, through co-operatiton of the contractor. The filling will be done long before the bathing season opens, he added.

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RUSSO ILLS OF PAYMENTS

Contractor Testifies at Hearing to Oust Donahue from Fin Com

(Continued from First Page)

at the same time Donahue was a member of the Boston finance commission and he, Russo, was working on contracts for the city of Boston.

REMOVAL SOUGHT

Russo was the first witness today at the hearing before the council in connection with Gov. Curley's effort to remove Donahue and three other members of the finance commission who had been appointed by previous administrations.

Russo further testified that Donahue represented him in a claim arising from the construction of the Dorchester rapid transit and that a court verdict in favor of Russo resulted amounting to some $85,700 of which Donahue retained $22,00 as his fee. He said that he protested the size of the fee and Donahue later turned $8500 over to him.

Testifying later, Donahue stoutly defended his right to clean up law business he had pending when appointed to an unpaid position on the finance commission.

Gov. Curley presided at the hearing.

Russo was examined by John P. Feeney who, with Henry P. Fielding has been retained by Gov. Curley to represent him in presenting the removal charges before the council.

A large crowd, attracted by the extraordinary proceedings, caused such congestion in the corridors leading to the Governor's office and council chamber, that a squad of state troopers was called to keep order.

The four men under fire, Donahue, Charles M. Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Jacob J. Kaplan, this morning received invitations, but not summonses, to attend the council hearing and hear the charges on which the Governor asks their summary removal. They conferred about the advisability of obtaining counsel for the hearing. All are lawyers themselves.

Meantime the fate of allegedly sensational reports, critical of the Curley mayoralty administration, which the finance commission is preparing, was in doubt.

RUSSO'S TESTIMONY

Russo gave his testimony as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Joseph Joyce Donahue. A.—I have known him for several years.

Q.—He acted as counsel for you and concerns in which you are interested. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he represent you during the past three years while he was a member of the Boston finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—He conducted a hearing for you in court? A.—Yes.

AWARDED $85,700

Q.—What was the nature of the case? A.—It was a law suit against the city of Boston in connection with claims arising from the Dorchester rapid transit.

Q.—Did you consult with him while these claims were pending? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was a settlement reached? A.—There was a court verdict.

Q.—He represented you in court. A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the verdict? A.—$85,700 was awarded to us.

Q.—When was the money paid over? A.—Approximately November, 1933.

Q.—How much money was turned over to you by Mr. Donahue? A.—$65,700.

Q.—How much did he retain as his fee? A.—Around $22,000.

Q.—Did you pay him or did he keep the money from the verdict? A.—He kept it from the verdict.

Q.—Did you protest the amount he kept? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did he pay something back? A.—Mr. Donahue paid me $5000 in December, 1933, and $3500 in April, 1934.

Q.—Did he handle other business for you during the past four years? A.—Yes, he represented us in law suits against us from abutters for damages in connection with the Dorchester subway.

Q.—Did you pay him for his services in connection with those suits when he was a member of the Boston finance commission? A.—Yes.

NEVER AT FIN. COM.

What other work did he do for you while a member of the Boston Finance Commission. A.—None that I can recall.

Q.—Did you consult with him on other general matters? A.—Yes.

Q.—On how many occasions? A.—I never kept a record. When I wanted to talk with him I would drop into his private office.

Q.—Did you ever consult with him in the rooms of the Boston Finance Commission? A.—No.

Q.—Can you give us a general idea of what you paid him during the past four years? A.—$15,000 or $16,000 including the part of the $85,000 settlement.

Q.—What was the nature of the work you performed while he was a member of the Boston finance commission. A.—A general contracting business. I believe we were building the Boston side of the East Boston Tunnel.

Q.—When did you do this work? A.—In 1931 or 1930.

Q.—Was he your counsel during that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he advise you during that time? A.—There was no occasion for him.

Q.—Did he? A.—No.

WILL LOOK UP DATA

Q.—Did you consult with him about contracts for the East Boston tunnel? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been called before the Boston finance commission? A.—No.

Q.—Did you do work for the city of Boston during the last four or five years? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who drew the contracts? A.—The city of Boston.

Q.—Did you submit them to Mr. Doonahue for his advice? A.—No.

Q.—Who represented you? A.—He did not represent us on any contracts only when we were sued or had to go to court.

Q.—How long would it take you to find out how many jobs you did for the city of Boston during the time he was representing you? A.—I would have to go through my books, several hours.

Q.—Will you get the information for us? A.—Yes.

NAMES GASPAR RACON

Russo also admitted that he had been referred to Atty. Donahue by Gaspar G. Bacon.

Q.—Did Donahue do work for you while he was a member of the finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell us how much you paid him for that work? A.—I can not tell that because I have not my books and papers here.

Q.—How did you happen to select Donahue? A.—I was referred to him by Gaspar G. Bacon, a lawyer. They had offices in the same building, and I went from Bacon's office to the office that Mr. Donahue had and retained him at once.

It developed that some months elapsed between the time Atty. Donahue received payment for an award and the time he settled with Russo, his client. The exact time was not mare clear, but Russo said he would bring his books and papers back to the hearing,

DONAHUE TESTIFIES

Joseph Joyce Donahue of the finance commission was the next witness. He admitted that he had done work for clients who had business with the city of Boston while he had been a member of the finance commission.

"You were a member of the finance commission up to today anyhow," asked Atty. Feeney for an opening shot.

"Yes," was the reply.

Q.—And you have been a member how long. A.—Since September, 1931.

Q.—And while you were a member of the finance commision did you represent Mr. Russo. A.—Yes. I did not give up my business when I became a member of the finance commission.

Q.—I should say not. A.—While I was a member of the finance commission I finished up cases I had pending but I brought no new matters up. But it took some time to finish up all my cases.

Q.—And did you while a member of the finace commision try cases in court. A.—I tried some cases for Mr. Russo against several people.

Q.—And did you get paid by Mr. Russo? A.—Yes, I got paid eventually.

Q.—And in one case did you get a verdict of $80,000 and from that money deduct a fee of fro m$15,000 to $20,000? A.—Yes, I took $22,000.

Q.—Did you consult with Mr. Russo before taking out that fee? A.—I took a fee before I consulted Mr. Russo.

Q.—Did Mr. Bacon participate in that fee? A.—No, he said he did not want to participate.

RETURNED $8500

Q.—Then did you and Russo agree on a fee of $22,000. A.—Well that was the amount I took, but later I returned $8500 to Russo.

Q.—When did you make that return? A.—It was after some negotiations.

Q.—How long a time was there between the time you got a check for the settlement and the time you gave Russo his money? A.—I don't know exactly. I think it was a couple of months later that I gave Russo $8500. The day I got the check for the settlement I gave him a check for 60 odd thousand dollars.

Q.—And it took some negotiating before you gave him the $8500 in addition? A.—Yes, there were several conferences held.

Q.—Were there any threats in these conferences? A.—No.

After a long series of questions and answers it was finally brought out that the $8500 was paid in two instalments to Russo, one for $5000 and one for $3500, and that there had been an interval of about three months between the award and the final settlement.

Q.Now did you represent some other people doing business with the city of Boston while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—Yes, many of them, but none against the city.

SURPRISE MOVE

The witness explained that he continued to represent his old clents. Atty. Feeney suddenly asked Anthony Pignat to stand up. Pgnat stood up.

Q.—Will you look at this man and tell the Governor and his council whether or not you ever did any work for him? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did you get paid for it? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Did you do some work for him in relation to some contract, while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Didn't you call Thomas Sullivan of the transit commission to the office of the finance commssion? A.—No.

After a series of questions by Councillor Coakley, Gov. Curley and Feeney, it developed that Pignat was vice-president of a mosaic tile company, and that the witness told Secretary Robert Cuniff of the finance commission that he would like to see Sullivan, and that as a result Sullivan called at the finance commission office.

Q.—Then you did work for this man while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I talked with Mr. Sullivan about tiles, but I was not acting for this man at the time I conferred with Sullivan about that tile.

Q.—You had done work for this man's company before you went on the finance commission? A.—Yes.

FINALLY LOST CASE

Q.—And you knew his company was doing business with the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you, as a member of the finance commission, knew that this company was subject for investigation by the finance commission, didn't you? A.—Yes, as, of course, all firms are that do busines swith the city.

Q.—Well. Now let's see who else you represented. Did you know John Kennedy? A.—Yes. I brought a bill in equity to cancel a contract with the city for John Kennedy.

Q.—While you were a member of the finance commission, then, did you try to have Kennedy's contract with the city abrogated without taking the matter to court? A.—I conferred with Silverman (he was then referring to former Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman) and told him I did not want to appear in the case.

Q.—Was Frank Goodwin a member of the finance commission at that time? A.—Yes.

The witness explained that when he started this action against the city he wrote a letter to the finance commission, left the room and allowed the finance commission to discuss the matter privately.

Q.—What was the nature of this bill in equity you filed? A.—It was a bill in equity to abrogate the contract on the grounds of mutual mistake. I won the case in the superior court, when Judge O'Connell was sitting, but the city appealed and I got licked in the supreme court.

PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY

Q.—The contract was not a profitable contract for Mr. Kennedy was it? A.—It put the contractor into bankruptcy. He had spent $30,000 and had got back only $9200.

The contract involved excavation of stone and the amount to be excavated proved to be radically different from what the contractor expected.

Q.—Did you get paid for this filing of the bill in equity? A.—Mr. Kennedy did not pay me any money.

Q.—Well did anyone pay you anything. They were brought by Joyce

DONAHUE BATTLES OUSTER PLAN

Finance Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue (seated at right end of desk at right) defending himself today before Gov. Curley and the executive council against Curley's attempt to oust him and three associates. At left (seated) are Henry P. Fielding (left) and John P. Feeney, special counsel for the Governor. Feeney is cross-examining Donahue.

money in connection with this case? A.—Yes, I got a fee out of the bonding company for trying the case in the supreme court.

Q.—How much of a fee did you get? A.—I got either $750 or $1000. I don't remember which.

Q.—When did you get it? A.I received hal fof it when I was retained and got the other half when I argued the case in the supreme court.

Q.—That fee came from the bonding company? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the city was protected by the bonding company? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the bonding company asked you to try the case? A.—Well, I was the only one familiar with the case. I had tried it before and they had no one else to turn to.

CHAPMAN IDENTIFIED

Q.—The city was a party to that contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were acting adversely to the city of Boston? A.—Yes.

Q.—And at that time you were a member of the finance commission? A.—Certainly.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember exactly, probably in 1933.

Q.—And now wwere you counsel, too, for the Atlas Petroleum Company? A.—On a few minor matters.

Q.—And this wwas while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Well didn't you know that the Atlas Petroleum Company was under investigation by the finance commission? A.—At the first meeting I attended I heard the company had been investigated and I at once disclosed that I had done some work for them.

Q.—Do you know Phil Chapman? A.—Yes, I've met him.

Councillor Coakley and Gov. Curley threshed out the identity and official position of Chapman, so that is appeared that Chapman was purchasing agent for the city of Boston.

Q.—Did you talk with Chapman about the Atlas Petroleum Company? A.—No.

Q.—Were you paid by the Atlas Petroleum Company? A.—I am not sure. I don't think I received anything from them.

BELOW STANDARD

Q.—Did you know that a contract between the Atlas Petroleum Company and the city was rescinded? A.—I think I heard about that.

Q.—And that the company had to pay back to the city $1400? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you know why? A.—I think I heard that the gasoline of the company was tested and declared below standard.

Q.—You knew didn't you that this gasoline was below standard? A.—I heard about that. Yes.

Q.—Did you consult Frank Goodwin about it? A.—I think it was discussed.

Q.—Did you know that Frank Goodwin protested against keeping the Atlas Petroleum Company on the list of firms, which could get contracts from the city? A.—No.

Q.—When you found that company sold below standard gasoline, did you take any steps either for or against your former client? A.—No.

IDENTIFIES LETTER

Donahue continued: "It appeared that the gas which came from the tank cars was all right. but from the ground was not so good. I saw nothing wrong.

Q.—Did you stop them from obtaining further contracts? A.—No. I did nothing for or against them.

Q.—Did you take any action against them because the gas was below standard? A.—I was not convinced it was below standard. I had been informed that frequently moisture got into the gas. I didn't do anything about it. The fire department said it was satisfactory.

Q.—Did you ever see this report about the Kennedy matter? A.—Wait until I read it. Yes, I wrote that letter.

William L. Reed, secretary to the council, read the letter which was addressed by Donahue to Frank A. Goodwin, chairman o fthe commission. The letter concerned a sewer contract held by the Kennedy Company. In it Donahue stated that for many years he had represented the Kennedy Company and the matter of the sewer contract had come up and he had drawn a bill in equity to have the contract cancelled, but since he was a member of the finance commission he did not wish to take any part in the matter from the standpoint of the finance commission so he suggested that Mr. Emerson or some one else representing the commission should examine into the matter and see if the contract should be cancelled.

DONAHUE OBJECTS

Reed began to read the remainder of the paper, when Donahue objected and said he knew nothing about the remaining material on the paper.

Feeney said: "I don't think the witness should decide what is to go in here and what isn't."

"Apparently I haven't any right here at all," Donahue said.

"You'll get a fair hearing," Feeney retorted.

Reed then read the footnote, which was an extract from a report from Emerson saying he saw nothing in the matter to warrant the finance commission ordering the cancellation of the contract. Kennedy should be required to fulfil the terms of the agreement.

Feeney continued his questions.

Q.—You knew that Emerson had reported? A.—Yes.

Q.—And in spite of this you brought suit against the city of Boston? A.—I did.

Q.—You acted as counsel for the C. & R. Company. A.—I did.

Q.—And did you have a suit in which some $700 was paid over as an assessment for damages? A.—No. I don't recall. Give me some more about it.

NEVER PAID

Q.—A suit for land damages with an execution issued as late as Jan. 2, 1934. A.—Yes.

Q.—The execution was issued to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you collect it? A.—I got a draft.

Q.—Were you paid for your services? A.—I suppose I was. I didn't bring the

Russo, brother of Thomas Russo, before he died. Some one came to me and said the cases had been settled by Mr. Curley, then mayor, or Mr. Silverman, and I drew the agreement for judgment.

Q.—Were you paid for your services? A.—I don't think I billed them for that.

Q.—Were you paid? A.—I don't think I ever gave them a bill.

Q.—Are you sure you got no money? A.—I have a strong recollection I did not.

Q.—This was not a case pending in your office when you went on the finance commission? A.—Yes, it was; it came to my office as soon as Jerome Russo died. I handled many cases for the C. & R. which didn't involve the city and I handled one case for them I don't think you have found out about. I took it to the supreme court.

Q.—Was this while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were you paid for it while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't remember.

What was the amount you were paid by these clients while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I can find out by consulting my books at my office.

Q.—Was the amount over $25,000? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Can you get these figures? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recall any other work you did for individuals while you were a member of the finance commission and the ywere doing business with the city of Boston? A.—No.

ALL ABOVE BOARD

Q.—Did you recommend any suit against any of your clients or former clients? A.—No. It was not in my province to bring a suit.

Q.—Did you do anything in connection with any of your clients except to protect them? A.—They didn't need protection. I never knew the C. & R. to have anything against the city or the Kennedy company do anything not above board.

Q.—Were any of your clients other than the Atlas before the finance commission? A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any report against the Atlas company. A.—No.

Q.—You took no action against your clients? A.—You assume something which didn't exist.

Q.—You did nothing in the way of criticism of your former clients. A.—When the Atlas company matter came up I withdrew and said I would take no part in it.

Q.—Was Mr. Storey familiar with the Atlas, the Construction company, the Kennedy company and the Pignot company cases. A.—He was not on the board when the Atlas matter came up.

Q.—Was he familiar with any of these things. A.—I don't know.

DID AND DIDN'T

Q.—You discussed them with him? A.—I made certain statements in the full board metting to the effect that the tile in the subway was not standing up and t was too bad that metal tile was used at Haymarket square.

Q.—Did the city expert agree with you? A.—He did and he didn't.

Q.—Was any change made in the contract as the result of your discussion? A.—I don't belive it was.

Q.—Did you discuss with Mr. Chapman that you wanted the Atlas put back on the list of those to get contract? A.—I probably said that I had been counsel for the Atlas Company in a few small matters and I did not want the fact that I was on the finance commission to act either for or against them.

Q.—You found that Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the commission, objected to these people being on the list of contractors. A.—I don't recall.

Q.—You did something to have them put back on the list. A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any recommendation? A.—No.

Q.—Now if you will give us the total amount of the money you received and the names of the people with whom you did business from the time you went on the finance commission Sept. 2, 1931, to date, that will be all. A.—I think you have it all except the amount.

WELL WORTH WHILE

Q. (By Councillor Shuster)—Do you receive any compensation as a member of the finance commission? A.—No.

Atty. Feeney continued:

Q.—What do you regard your duties are as a member of the finance commission? A.—As set up the statue creating the commission to watch the expenditure of city and Suffolk County money and report to the mayor, the Governor and the City Council.

Q.—Do you think the finance commission is worthwhile? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it make for economy? A.—It tends toward economy. It keeps the city officials on their toes. It tends to check graft and dishonesty although it does not entirely prevent them.

Q.—Kennedy was your client for some time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew his financial condition was very bad? A.—After I had been under way for some time.

Q.—When he got the contract? A.—Shortly thereafter.

Q.—What did you learn? A.—I was called in by Kennedy shortly after the Continental Bank closed. It was my understanding he hoped to get a state contract for $80,000 or $90,000. He appeared to be in for a lot of money.

Coakley replied, "To which he wasn't entitled."

WERE TO SPLIT PROFITS

A. (by Donahue)—It (the contract) was witnessed by Charlie McGlue, whereby it was to be financed up to $50,000 and the profits split. It was at that time I told Ragan that it would cause his indictment. (McGlue is chairman of the Democratic state committee, while the late Terrell M. Ragan was president of the closed Continental National Bank of Boston).

Q. (by Coakley) — What were his finances when you took the business? A.—I did not know.

Q.—Were you on the finance commission when you had that interview with Regan? A.—Yes, if it was in 1931; no, if it was 1930.

Q.—When did you bring suit in that case against the city? A.—October, 1932.

Q.—Had you talked with Regan before. A.—A year before. I had information he would make a lot of money.

Q.—did you learn of his financial backing or any backing. A.—I did not know where.

Q.—You knew you were going to bring suit. A.—No, I left the Kennedy business to others.

Q.—You knew that Kennedy was in desperate financial condition. A.—Yes, but understood that Kennedy had a state contract by which he hoped to get from $80,000 to $90,000.

Q.—You represented Kennedy as an abused man. Your view was that Kennedy was an abused man and that is why you went to court.

Donahue did not answer.

Q.—If Kennedy was broke at the time, didn't have any money, you would be in error. A.—Yes. If he didn't have any money he couldn't lose it.

Question by Feeney. Didn't you think it worth while to find out their financial condition? A.—No. The mayor and council did that.

Q.—Didn't you say 'He'd make a lot of money.' A.—I said he might have.

Q.—Did you know it as a fact? (No answer.)

Q.—What was your view as finance commissioner? Do you, a finance commissioner, have a right to act as counsel? A.—I turned down the check.

Q.—Why? Did you think it proper handling a claim against the city? A.—Yes, proper.

Q.—You do? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You think it's all right to work for clients for whom unfinished work was pending in your office even after you became finance commissioner? Answer yes or no. A.—Can't say yes or no.

Q.—Answer yes or no. A.—I contacted Judge Sheehan, who was confirmed here today as superior court judge. He agreed it was all right and others did.

GOV. CURLEY INTERRUPTS

Q.—Dont' care what others did. Do you think it proper? A.—I think it proper.

Question by Coakley—You wrote to the finance commission and said you'd step out and let them deal with it? A.—I felt they would talk more freely about the Kennedy case without my being present.

Q.—Because you were counsel?

Here Gov. Curley interposed and said: "For purposes of keeping the record straight may I say that McGlue had said no settlement would be made because the case was crooked."

Question by Coakly—"You were finance commissioner at that time, when the Continental Bank closed, Dec. 17, 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you knew the facts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you were counsel for Kennedy and that is why you stepped out? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was this man's name, Pignat? A.—Yes. He sold tile or made tile. He handled it. I had learned that metal tile was not practical, for the Haymarket Square foot path along the underpass.

Here Gov. Curley interrupted again and told that Pignat made clay tile and that he never installed it. Here Councillor Coakley explained to Donahue that he and the other councillors were not as familiar with the workings and methods of the finance commission as the Governor and himself (Donahue).

While the Governor is attempting to remove four finance commissioners, his campaign is aimed especially at Storey and Donahue. Attys. Feeney and Fielding called in men who have had business dealings with both commissioners and examined them this morning in preparation for the hearing this afternoon.

Summons were served over night on a number of contractors, attorneys and business men.

Before Feeney and Fielding arrived at the council chamber today to pursue their inquiry a number of men who had been summonsed had already appeared including Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston transit commissioner; Thomas D. Russo of Boston, a contractor; Frank L. Downey of Boston, an oil man; Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney, and Anthony Pignot, vice-president of the Pignot-Bimni Mosaic Company of East Boston.

Others summonsed who appeared were Philip A. Chapman, Boston purchasing agent during a Curley administration as mayor, and Samuel Lebowitch Lowe, Boston real estate dealer, who figured in East Boston land takings.

Feeney and Fielding entered the council chamber and talked with some of the witnesses. Then Feeney said that some of the information he obtained was "startling."

The crowd became so great that six state police officers were called to keep it in order.

GOODWIN CALLED

Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the finance commission, and Robert Cunniff, who has for many years been secretary to the commission, arrived under summons. Another who appeared was Robert J. Bottomley, lawyer, who said that he had not been summonsed.

According to reports in the State House, Goodwin is said to be in some measure behind the move to oust the commission members, as it appeared that the charges to be made against them are the same or similar charges to those made by Goodwin during the last campaign for Governor and before committees of the Legislature.

It was further reported that Gov. Curley is likely to get the five votes necessary in the council to oust Donahue, anyway, as Frank A. Brooks, a Republican councillor, has been at odds with Donahue in the past and very friendly with Goodwin. Brooks is also said to blame Donahue for having put a candidate in the council fight against him in the last primary, putting Brooks to considerable expense to fight the contest. The vote of Brooks added to the votes of the four Democrats in the council would give the necessary majority to oust Donahue. There was considerable milling around about the council chamber today, and a large number of would-be spectators at the hearing crowded the executive offices.

Feeney and Fielding conferred with the Governor upon their arrival at the State House.

Another witness who had been summonsed and appeared was John S. Slater, a Boston attorney.

Each of the summonses stated that the presence of the witness was demanded "to give evidence of what you know relating to an inquiry concerning certain members of the Boston Finance Commission, the sale of land to the city of Boston for the purpose of maintaining and operating the East Boston tunnel and such other related matters as may be pertinent to this inquiry."

PROTEST ASHES DUMP IN PARK

Dumping of garbage and refuse near World War Memorial park bathing beach in East Boston, becoming polluted and contaminated with the area close by a breeding place for rats and vermin, was protested vigorously today by East Boston citizens, who demand cancellation of a dumping permit.

Led by Councilman Henry Selvitella, a group of citizens protested by letter to Mayor Mansfield and William P. Long, chairman of the park commission. Complaint also will be made to the ERA authorities, it being the contention that ERA employes are spreading and grading the rubbish instead of clean filling material which is supposed to be used. Citizens threatened to storm City Hall in hundreds unless action is taken by Monday.

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DONAHUE BATTLES OUSTER PLAN

Finance Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue (seated at right end of desk at right) defending himself today before Gov. Curley and the executive council against Curley's attempt to oust him and three associates. At left (seated) are Henry P. Fielding (left) and John P. Feeney, special counsel for the Governor. Feeney is cross-examining Donahue.

RUSSO TELLS OF PAYMENTS

Contractor Testifies at Hearing to Oust Donahue from Fin Com

(Continued from First Page)

at the same time Donahue was a member of the Boston finance commission and he, Russo, was working on contracts for the city of Boston.

REMOVAL SOUGHT

Russo was the first witness today at the hearing before the council in connection with Gov. Curley's effort to remove Donahue and three other members of the finance commission who had been appointed by previous administrations.

Russo further testified that Donahue represented him in a claim arising from the construction of the Dorchester rapid transit and that a court verdict in favor of Russo resulted amounting to some $85,700 of which Donahue retained $22,00 as his fee. He said that he protested the size of the fee and Donahue later turned $8500 over to him.

Testifying later, Donahue stoutly defended his right to clean up law business he had pending when appointed to an unpaid position on the finance commission.

Gov. Curley presided at the hearing.

Russo was examined by John P. Feeney who, with Henry P. Fielding has been retained by Gov. Curley to represent him in presenting the removal charges before the council.

A large crowd, attracted by the extraordinary proceedings, caused such congestion in the corridors leading to the Governor's office and council chamber, that a squad of state troopers was called to keep order.

The four men under fire, Donahue, Charles M. Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Jacob J. Kaplan, this morning received invitations, but not summonses, to attend the council hearing and hear the charges on which the Governor asks their summary removal. They conferred about the advisability of obtaining counsel for the hearing. All are lawyers themselves.

Meantime the fate of allegedly sensational reports, critical of the Curley mayoralty administration, which the finance commission is preparing, was in doubt.

RUSSO'S TESTIMONY

Russo gave his testimony as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Joseph Joyce Donahue. A.—I have known him for several years.

Q.—He acted as counsel for you and concerns in which you are interested. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he represent you during the past three years while he was a member of the Boston finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—He conducted a hearing for you in court? A.—Yes.

AWARDED $85,700

Q.—What was the nature of the case? A.—It was a law suit against the city of Boston in connection with claims arising from the Dorchester rapid transit.

Q.—Did you consult with him while these claims were pending? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was a settlement reached? A.—There was a court verdict.

Q.—He represented you in court. A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the verdict? A.—$85,700 was awarded to us.

Q.—When was the money paid over? A.—Approximately November, 1933.

Q.—How much money was turned over to you by Mr. Donahue? A.—$65,700.

Q.—How much did he retain as his fee? A.—Around $22,000.

Q.—Did you pay him or did he keep the money from the verdict? A.—He kept it from the verdict.

Q.—Did you protest the amount he kept? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did he pay something back? A.—Mr. Donahue paid me $5000 in December, 1933, and $3500 in April, 1934.

Q.—Did he handle other business for you during the past four years? A.—Yes, he represented us in law suits against us from abutters for damages in connection with the Dorchester subway.

Q.—Did you pay him for his services in connection with those suits when he was a member of the Boston finance commission? A.—Yes.

NEVER AT FIN. COM.

What other work did he do for you while a member of the Boston Finance Commission. A.—None that I can recall.

Q.—Did you consult with him on other general matters? A.—Yes.

Q.—On how many occasions? A.—I never kept a record. When I wanted to talk with him I would drop into his private office.

Q.—Did you ever consult with him in the rooms of the Boston Finance Commission? A.—No.

Q.—Can you give us a general idea of what you paid him during the past four years? A.—$15,000 or $16,000 including the part of the $85,000 settlement.

Q.—What was the nature of the work you performed while he was a member of the Boston finance commission. A.—A general contracting business. I believe we were building the Boston side of the East Boston Tunnel.

Q.—When did you do this work? A.—In 1931 or 1930.

Q.—Was he your counsel during that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he advise you during that time? A.—There was no occasion for him.

Q.—Did he? A.—No.

WILL LOOK UP DATA

Q.—Did you consult with him about contracts for the East Boston tunnel? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been called before the Boston finance commission? A.—No.

Q.—Did you do work for the city of Boston during the last four or five years? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who drew the contracts? A.—The city of Boston.

Q.—Did you submit them to Mr. Donahue for his advice? A.—No.

Q.—Who represented you? A.—He did not represent us on any contracts only when we were sued or had to go to court.

Q.—How long would it take you to find out how many jobs you did for the city of Boston during the time he was representing you? A.—I would have to go through my books, several hours.

Q.—Will you get the information for us? A.—Yes.

NAMES GASPAR BACON

Russo also admitted that he had been referred to Atty. Donahue by Gaspar G. Bacon.

Q.—Did Donahue do work for you while he was a member of the finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell us how much you paid him for that work? A.—I can not tell that because I have not my books and papers here.

Q.—How did you happen to select Donahue? A.—I was referred to him by Gaspar G. Bacon, a lawyer. They had offices in the same building, and I went from Bacon's office to the office that Mr. Donahue had and retained him at once.

It developed that some months elapsed between the time Atty. Donahue received payment for an award and the time he settled with Russo, his client. The exact time was not mare clear, but Russo said he would bring his books and papers back to the hearing.

DONAHUE TESTIFIES

Joseph Joyce Donahue of the finance commission was the next witness. He admitted that he had done work for clients who had business with the city of Boston while he had been a member of the finance commission.

"You were a member of the finance commission up to today anyhow," asked Atty. Feeney for an opening shot.

"Yes," was the reply.

Q.—And you have been a member how long. A.—Since September, 1931.

Q.—And while you were a member of the finance commision did you represent Mr. Russo. A.—Yes. I did not give up my business when I became a member of the finance commission.

Q.—I should say not. A.—While I was a member of the finance commission I finished up cases I had pending but I brought no new matters up. But it took some time to finish up all my cases.

Q.—And did you while a member of the finace commision try cases in court. A.—I tried some cases for Mr. Russo against several people.

Q.—And did you get paid by Mr. Russo? A.—Yes, I got paid eventually.

Q.—And in one case did you get a verdict of $80,000 and from that money deduct a fee of fro m$15,000 to $20,000? A.—Yes, I took $22,000.

Q.—Did you consult with Mr. Russo before taking out that fee? A.—I took a fee before I consulted Mr. Russo.

Q.—Did Mr. Bacon participate in that fee? A.—No, he said he did not want to participate.

RETURNED $8500

Q.—Then did you and Russo agree on a fee of $22,000. A.—Well that was the amount I took, but later I returned $8500 to Russo.

Q.—When did you make that return? A.—It was after some negotiations.

Q.—How long a time was there between the time you got a check for the settlement and the time you gave Russo his money? A.—I don't know exactly. I think it was a couple of months later that I gave Russo $8500. The day I got the check for the settlement I gave him a check for 60 odd thousand dollars.

Q.—And it took some negotiating before you gave him the $8500 in addition? A.—Yes, there were several conferences held.

Q.—Were there any threats in these confferences? A.—No.

After a long series of questions and answers it was finally brought out that the $8500 was paid in two instalments to Russo, one for $5000 and one for $3500, and that there had been an interval of about three months between the award and the final settlement.

Q.Now did you represent some other people doing business with the city of Boston while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—Yes, many of them, but none against the city.

SURPRISE MOVE

The witness explained that he continued to represent his old clents. Atty. Feeney suddenly asked Anthony Pignat to stand up. Pgnat stood up.

Q.—Will you look at this man and tell the Governor and his council whether or not you ever did any work for him? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did you get paid for it? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Did you do some work for him in relation to some contract, while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Didn't you call Thomas Sullivan of the transit commission to the office of the finance commssion? A.—No.

Afte ra series of questions by Councillor Coakley, Gov. Curley and Feeney, it developed that Pignat was vice-president of a mosaic tile company, and that the witness told Secretary Robert Cuniff of the finance commission that he would like to see Sullivan, and that as a result Sullivan called at the finance commission office.

Q.—Then you did work for this man while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I talked with Mr. Sullivan about tiles, but I was not acting for this man at the time I conferred with Sullivan about that tile.

Q.—You had done work for this man's company before you went on the finance commission? A.—Yes.

FINALLY LOST CASE

Q.—And you knew his company was doing business with the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you, as a member of the finance commission, knew that this company was subject for investigation by the finance commission, didn't you? A.—Yes, as, of course, all firms are that do busines swith the city.

Q.—Well. Now let's see who else you represented. Did you know John Kennedy? A.—Yes. I brought a bill in equity to cancel a contract with the city for John Kennedy.

Q.—While you were a member of the finance commission, then, did you try to have Kennedy's contract with the city abrogated without taking the matter to court? A.—I conferred with Silverman (he was then referring to former Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman) and told him I did not want to appear in the case.

Q.—Was Frank Goodwin a member of the finance commission at that time? A.—Yes.

The witness explained that when he started this action against the city he wrote a letter to the finance commission, left the room and allowed the finance commission to discuss the matter privately.

Q.—What was the nature of this bill in equity you filed? A.—It was a bill in equity to abrogate the contract on the grounds of mutual mistake. I won the case in the superior court, when Judge O'Connell was sitting, but the city appealed and I got licked in the supreme court.

PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY

Q.—The contract was not a profitable contract for Mr. Kennedy was it? A.—It put the contractor into bankruptcy. He had spent $30,000 and had got back only $9200.

The contract involved excavation of stone and the amount to be excavated proved to be radically different from what the contractor expected.

Q.—Did you get paid for this filing of the bill in equity? A.—Mr. Kennedy did not pay me any money.

Q.—Well did anyone pay you anything. They were brought by Jerome Russo, brother of Thomas Russo, before he died. Some one came to me and said the cases had been settled by Mr. Curley, then mayor, or Mr. Silverman, and I drew the agreement for judgment.

Q.—Were you paid for your services? A.—I don't think I billed them for that.

Q.—Were you paid? A.—I don't think I ever gave them a bill.

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Q.—Were you paid for it while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I don't remember.

What was the amount you were paid by these clients while you were a member of the finance commission? A.—I can find out by consulting my books at my office.

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Q.—Can you get these figures? A.—Yes.

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Q.—You found that Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the commission, objected to these people being on the list of contractors. A.—I don't recall.

Q.—You did something to have them put back on the list. A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any recommendation? A.—No.

Q.—Now if you will give us the total amount of the money you received and the names of the people with whom you did business from the time you went on the finance commission Sept. 2, 1931, to date, that will be all. A.—I think you have it all except the amount.

WELL WORTH WHILE

Q. (By Councillor Shuster)—Do you receive any compensation as a member of the finance commission? A.—No.

Atty. Feeney continued:

Q.—What do you regard your duties are as a member of the finance commission? A.—As set up the statue creating the commission to watch the expenditure of city and Suffolk County money and report to the mayor, the Governor and the City Council.

Q.—Do you think the finance commission is worthwhile? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it make for economy? A.—It tends toward economy. It keeps the city officials on their toes. It tends to check graft and dishonesty although it does not entirely prevent them.

Q.—Kennedy was your client for some time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew his financial condition was very bad? A.—After I had been under way for some time.

Q.—When he got the contract? A.—Shortly thereafter.

Q.—What did you learn? A.—I was called in by Kennedy shortly after the Continental Bank closed. It was my understanding he hoped to get a state contract for $80,000 or $90,000. He appeared to be in for a lot of money.

Coakley replied, "To which he wasn't entitled."

WERE TO SPLIT PROFITS

A. (by Donahue)—It (the contract) was witnessed by Charlie McGlue, whereby it was to be financed up to $50,000 and the profits split. It was at that time I told Ragan that it would cause his indictment. (McGlue is chairman of the Democratic state committee, while the late Terrell M. Ragan was president of the closed Continental National Bank of Boston).

Q. (by Coakley) — What were his finances when you took the business? A.—I did not know.

Q.—Were you on the finance commission when you had that interview with Regan? A.—Yes, if it was in 1931; no, if it was 1930.

Q.—When did you bring suit in that case against the city? A.—October, 1932.

Q.—Had you talked with Regan before. A.—A year before. I had information he would make a lot of money.

Q.—did you learn of his financial backing or any backing. A.—I did not know where.

Q.—You knew you were going to bring suit. A.—No, I left the Kennedy business to others.

Q.—You knew that Kennedy was in desperate financial condition. A.—Yes, but understood that Kennedy had a state contract by which he hoped to get from $80,000 to $90,000.

Q.—You represented Kennedy as an abused man. Your view was that Kennedy was an abused man and that is why you went to court.

Donahue did not answer.

Q.—If Kennedy was broke at the time, didn't have any money, you would be in error. A.—Yes. If he didn't have any money he couldn't lose it.

Question by Feeney. Didn't you think it worth while to find out their financial condition? A.—No. The mayor and council did that.

Q.—Didn't you say 'He'd make a lot of money.' A.—I said he might have.

Q.—Did you know it as a fact? (No answer.)

Q.—What was your view as finance commissioner? Do you, a finance commissioner, have a right to act as counsel? A.—I turned down the check.

Q.—Why? Did you think it proper handling a claim against the city? A.—Yes, proper.

Q.—You do? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You think it's all right to work for clients for whom unfinished work was pending in your office even after you became finance commissioner? Answer yes or no. A.—Can't say yes or no.

Q.—Answer yes or no. A.—I contacted Judge Sheehan, who was confirmed here today as superior court judge. He agreed it was all right and others did.

GOV. CURLEY INTERRUPTS

Q.—Dont' care what others did. Do you think it proper? A.—I think it proper.

Question by Coakley—You wrote to the finance commission and said you'd step out and let them deal with it? A.—I felt they would talk more freely about the Kennedy case without my being present.

Q.—Because you were counsel?

Here Gov. Curley interposed and said: "For purposes of keeping the record straight may I say that McGlue had said no settlement would be made because the case was crooked."

Question by Coakly—"You were finance commissioner at that time, when the Continental Bank closed, Dec. 17, 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you knew the facts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you were counsel for Kennedy and that is why you stepped out? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was this man's name, Pignat? A.—Yes. He sold tile or made tile. He handled it. I had learned that metal tile was not practical, for the Haymarket Square foot path along the underpass.

Here Gov. Curley interrupted again and told that Pignat made clay tile and that he never installed it. Here Councillor Coakley explained to Donahue that he and the other councillors were not as familiar with the workings and methods of the finance commission as the Governor and himself (Donahue).

While the Governor is attempting to remove four finance commissioners, his campaign is aimed especially at Storey and Donahue. Attys. Feeney and Fielding called in men who have had business dealings with both commissioners and examined them this morning in preparation for the hearing this afternoon.

Summons were served over night on a number of contractors, attorneys and business men.

Before Feeney and Fielding arrived at the council chamber today to pursue their inquiry a number of men who had been summonsed had already appeared including Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston transit commissioner; Thomas D. Russo of Boston, a contractor; Frank L. Downey of Boston, an oil man; Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney, and Anthony Pignot, vice-president of the Pignot-Biznzi Mosaic Company of East Boston.

Others summonsed who appeared were Philip A. Chapman, Boston purchasing agent during a Curley administration as mayor, and Samuel Lebowitch Lowe, Boston real estate dealer, who figured in East Boston land takings.

Feeney and Fielding entered the council chamber and talked with some of the witnesses. Then Feeney said that some of the information he obtained was "startling."

The crowd became so great that six state police officers were called to keep it in order.

GOODWIN CALLED

Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the finance commission, and Robert Cunniff, who has for many years been secretary to the commission, arrived under summons. Another who appeared was Robert J. Bottomley, lawyer, who said that he had not been summonsed.

According to reports in the State House, Goodwin is said to be in some measure behind the move to oust the commission members, as it appeared that the charges to be made against them are the same or similar charges to those made by Goodwin during the last campaign for Governor and before committees of the Legislature.

It was further reported that Gov. Curley is likely to get the five votes necessary in the council to oust Donahue, anyway, as Frank A. Brooks, a Republican councillor, has been at odds with Donahue in the past and very friendly with Goodwin. Brooks is also said to blame Donahue for having put a candidate in the council fight against him in the last primary, putting Brooks to considerable expense to fight the contest. The vote of Brooks added to the votes of the four Democrats in the council would give the necessary majority to oust Donahue. There was considerable milling around about the council chamber today, and a large number of would-be spectators at the hearing crowded the executive offices.

Feeney and Fielding conferred with the Governor upon their arrival at the State House.

Another witness who had been summonsed and appeared was John S. Slater, a Boston attorney.

Each of the summonses stated that the presence of the witness was demanded "to give evidence of what you know relating to an inquiry concerning certain members of the Boston Finance Commission, the sale of land to the city of Boston for the purpose of maintaining and operating the East Boston tunnel and such other related matters as may be pertinent to this inquiry."

PROTEST ASHES DUMP IN PARK

Dumping of garbage and refuse near World War Memorial park bathing beach in East Boston, becoming polluted and contaminated with the area close by a breeding place for rats and vermin, was protested vigorously today by East Boston citizens, who demand cancellation of a dumping permit.

Led by Councilman Henry Selvitella, a group of citizens protested by letter to Mayor Mansfield and William P. Long, chairman of the park commission. Complaint also will be made to the ERA authorities, it being the contention that ERA employes are spreading and grading the rubbish instead of clean filling material which is supposed to be used. Citizens threatened to storm City Hall in hundreds unless action is taken by Monday.

East Boston's only stretch of water

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talking about.)

First-Nighters

Boston will not be outdone by New York in giving a warm welcome to the D'Oyly Carte Opera company when it makes its first appearance here on Monday evening in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers."

Among those who have made reservations are Gov. James M. Curley and Mr. Hugh Alexander Ford, British consul-general. Large theatre parties are being given by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett, Miss Anna Payson Call, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman, Miss Mary B. Lothrop and the Rev. and Mrs. Endicott Peabody.

Others who have taken several reservations are: Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Bangs, Mr. James O. Bangs, Mrs. Edwin P. Brown, Mr. Hugh Bancroft, Jr., Mrs. Bradford Norman, Prof. G. H. Maynadier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Morton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. J. M. Herman, Mr. William K. Richardson, Mrs. Murray A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, Mr. Henry V. Greenough, Jr., Mrs. Thomas B. Gannett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. John Templeton Coolidge, Mr. Henry P. and Mr. Usher P. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. George Bramwell Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth.

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HUNTING, FISHING BENEFITS PLANNED

Kenney Lists Projects to Give Work to Many Men

A far-reaching plan to increase immeasurably the hunting and fishing in the state was announced today by Raymond J. Kenney, director of the state division of fisheries and game, contingent upon the Legislature accepting the recommendation of Gov. Curley for an appropriation of $100,000 for fish and game work, in addition to the ordinary revenue of the division.

The various projects which Kenney outlined in detail would provide employment for large numbers of men. The plans include leasing and eventual purchase of 200 miles of trout streams, establishment of two waterfowl sanctuaries, development of fish hatcheries and an increase in the facilities of the game farms, appointment of six additional game wardens, extensive biological research work on the ponds and streams, employment of experienced trappers to eliminate crows, snakes, turtles and other enemies of fish.

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Cordial Welcome To D'oyly Carte

The D'Oyly Carte opera company is assured a cordial reception in Boston on next Monday evening when his celebrated company from the Savoy Theatre, London, makes its first local appearance in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers." The advance sale for the four weeks allotted to Boston is said to be the largest in recent years and is divided evenly over the various operas being given here.

The opening on Monday promises to be a brilliant and gala occasion. Among those who have made reservations are Gov. James M. Curley and Mr. Hugh Alexander Ford, British consul-general.

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violated the anti-trust laws.

LA PREVOYANCE BALL SCHEDULED TOMORROW

The annual ball of La Prevoyance of Boston, one of the oldest French societies in the city, will be at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow night.

Those invited include Gov. Curley and Miss Mary Curley, Mayor and Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Consul and Mrs. Henri Bergeron and Andre Morize, professor of French literature at Harvard.

The committee is Jean Jeton, chairman, Louis M. Peters, secretary; Charles F. Flamand, president; Eugene Burner, Gustave Deschanel, Gaston Thierry, Paul Beigbeder, Henri J. Garnier, Pierre E. Villiotte, L. Poupee, Jacques Roussat, D. J. Brochu, R. Maurette, S. Labastie.

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Abolition of State Taxes Is Advocated

Abolition of the state tax, which is the method by which the state assesses its annual deficit on the municipalities, was called for today in a letter addressed to Gov. Curley by Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He said that the deficit falls upon real estate which is now bearing a heavier burden of taxation than it can stand.

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NEAL O'HARA
says
TAKE IT FROM ME

TODAY'S QUIZ for brave brains: No. 1. What important battle was fought on American soil 2 wks. after the war had been called off? . . . No. 2. Who was the founder of Mormonism? . . . No. 3. What Queen of England never set foot in that country? . . . (The answers you'll find somewhere below).

My dear, haul up a chair: The Chinese figure every man's life is his own and it's nobody's business if he wants to commit suicide. Moreover, no one ever thinks of trying to prevent a Chinese from taking his own life because, under the old oriental tradition, a person who rescues a Chinese from death is thereafter responsible for his support and well being for the remainder of his life—which is certainly no incentive.....Paragraph from Benj. Franklin's will: "My fine crab tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of Liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it and would become it."....Dorothy Canfield, the Vermont authoress, looks almost like a twin sister of Katharine Hepburn.....Benighted Little Rhody: In 4 R. I. towns, the citizens aren't even allowed to use the Australian ballot on election day.....Note to the Newton neighbors: Bette Davis got a tag for doing 70 miles an hour on the Beverly Hills boulevards the other day.....During the past decade, govt. statistics show, girls in the rural districts got married at an earlier age than their city sisters.....Rugged New Englandism as expounded by Roger Babson: "Personally, I do not believe in any form of personal debt except for goods in the process of manufacture or transit."....It was Thomas Jefferson who cemented the custom established by Geo. Washington of serving not more than 2 terms as President. As Jefferson's 2nd term was coming to its close, he was urged to run a 3rd time—and doubtless would have won easily—but like G. W., he said no.....The average Japanese conceals death, bereavement, disappointment and illness from his friends because it's in his code of honor not to show any emotions that might be unpleasant to others.....If it ain't one thing, it's another: Newsboys are complaining in N. Y. that because folks now need pennies for the new municipal 2 per cent. sales tax, their customers no longer give them the odd change when buying newspapers.....The great American gullet: Annually, we folks in the U. S. buy $18,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs.....Try and get it: The Smithsonian Institution has figured it out that there's enough gold in the oceans of the world to supply each one of the earth's 2,000,000,000 inhabitants with $24,000 worth at current prices. .....The Indianapolis Times gives examinations to candidates for cub reporters' jobs. And to simulate news room conditions, the paper makes the candidates take the exam in a poorly ventilated room with all sorts of clatter going on about them.....ANSWERS TO TODAY'S QUIZ: No. 1. Due to lack of communication facilities, the peace treaty settling the war of 1812 had been signed in London 2 wks. before the battle of New Orleans was fought, which needlessly cost the lives of 2600 British soldiers. No. 2. Joseph Smith, the son of a Vermont farmer, founded Mormonism. No. 3. The wife of Richard I was the only Queen of England who never set foot in that country.....Because he spent a few wks. there in his younger days and is still intrigued by its odd name, Rudyard Kipling constantly writes to Medicine Hat, Canada, for news of the town.....The derbiest-hat-wearing administration in a long time is that of Gov. Curley. Virtually every member, from the top to the tail end, carries a black, hard-shelled skimmer on his skull.....You can now buy frosted Irish stew..... An official with vision, if not a gift of prophecy, was the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, who, as far back as 1886, reported: "The nations of the world have overstocked themselves with machinery and manufacturing plants far in excess of the wants of production." If he were alive today, what a spot for him to chirp, "I told you so!".....So scarce are extra players with long, flowing beards in Hollywood that $50 a day is not an unusual wage for one when there's a quick demand.....Sign of progress: In the past 20 yrs., the demand for paper collars has fallen off 85 per cent.

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GET THEM IN A SAFE PLACE

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Yesterday's daring attempt at breaking out was the third. All have been frustrated with some difficulty and two of them came close to success.

It is also apparent that there are equally bold and desperate persons outside the jail plotting and scheming to free the brothers by some dramatic stroke.

The Dedham jail is no place for such desperadoes who have, seemingly, plenty of outside connections. The jail is for ordinary criminals not for men of the Dillinger type like the Millens.

It is said that the Commissioner of Correction doubts his power to order the removal of these bandits to the State prison. The district attorney has twice asked their removal without success. It seems the law calls for the transfer of sentenced men 10 days prior to the execution and they cannot be sentenced until the appeals are disposed of.

But the Legislature can change this law. There is nothing to prevent the passage of a bill which would allow the transfer of these men to the State prison at once.

The need for such a law is imperative. Every day of delay adds to the peril at Dedham. These men intend to escape and have defiantly announced that purpose. Any day some plotter on the outside may be able to smuggle guns to them (this was attempted yesterday), and they will try to shoot their way out adding further murders to their records.

In this extreme emergency Governor Curley would be well advised to send a special message to the Legislature asking the speedy passage of a law which will put these murderers safely behind the stoutest bars in the State prison.

We trust the Governor will act at once.

The present situation is terribly dangerous.

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Gossip of the Town

BOSTON'S GREATEST PARTNERSHIP—Professor C. Howard Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a magnificent old school gentleman now approaching his eighties, made an unwritten contract with a panhandler in the Boston Public Garden the other day. The result was surprising.

"No," Professor Walker said, "I can't give you a dime. But I'll tell you what: I'll panhandle on the other side of Boylston street. You work here in the garden. I'll be back in two hours. We'll pool everything and share even."

The panhandler OK'd the agreement.

The Professor went to his desk in his offices in the Rogers building. And two hours later kept the appointment.

The panhandler was already on the designated bench, waiting.

The Professor, ready to surrender a half dollar anyway, put it down between them on the bench. "It's all," he said, "I was able to get."

But the panhandler poured forth a little pyramid of dimes and nickels. They totaled four dollars and seventy cents.

"OK," said the panhandler, "take your share—guess you're [illegible] it."

* * * *

FAR AS WE KNOW—Joseph P. Kennedy's newly leased $900,000 palace 15 miles outside of Washington, D. C., with its 30 rooms, pool-size bathtubs, and gilded trimmings, hasn't even been seen yet by Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, who is wintering at the moment in Palm Beach. . . . Chief Justice Arthur Prentiss Rugg (now it can be told) was asked to administer the oath of office to Governor James M. Curley, and declined. But had he accepted he might have been in the extremely delicate position of having to pass on the constitutionality of his own act. . . . We don't know about the rest of the house, but the gracefully winding stairway in Park Commissioner Long's establishment, 33 Beacon street, strikes us as a priceless museum piece. . . .

* * * *

THE SCENE BEHIND THE SCENE—Just what it was Governor Joseph Buell Ely, Governor-elect James Michael Curley and former Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman said to each other in those 10 pre-inaugural minutes when they were alone, behind closed doors, in the inner executive office, is a mystery all our angling failed to reveal. Maybe it was a variation of the little speech the Governor of South Carolina once made to the Governor of North Carolina: "It's a long time between drinks." But we do know the upshot of the seven minutes or so when the two Governors were alone together. A curious decision was made in those seven minutes.

They had come to an understanding that they would emerge from the chamber and not embarrass each other by refusing to shake hands "for the newspaper photographers."

* * * *

IT'S A GIFT—President Eliot Wadsworth, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has his own method for winding up a Chamber luncheon. While the Chase National Bank's economist, Dr. Benjamin N. Anderson, Jr., was delivering a near-technical, instructive and prophetic address, the Chamber's president was making occasional notes. As toastmaster he had presented the New York expert. After the speech, he had to give the event a flourishing finish—and do it all in a minute's worth of words, no more.

In that minute he summed up the New Yorker's main point and praised him: "For your courage in coming among us, to advocate a low tariff in a high tariff district." For the rest the Wadsworth finale specifically dovetailed into the Anderson address, and was free of those broad generalizations which make the same speech fit a dozen occasions.

TODAY!

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What Post Readers Say

Contributors to this column are urged to use brevity in their communications. Occasionally over-long letters are not used because of lack of space. Short letters—the shorter the better—are recommended.

A NEEDED PROJECT

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—President Roosevelt in his address to Congress last week advocated many progressive measures to help end the depression and bring back the old-time prosperity the country once enjoyed.

To help solve the unemployment problem he advocated giving aid to communities in undertakings that would provide work for the able-bodied unemployed who are now on the public welfare lists.

He said, "All work undertaken should be useful, not just useful for a day or a year, but useful in the sense that it affords permanent improvement in living conditions, or that it creates new wealth for the nation."

He also said that "Projects should be undertaken in which a large percentage of direct labor can be used."

The project in Boston that needs to be carried out more than any other is to build a subway under Washington street and remove the Elevated structure that is detrimental to the progress of the section of the city where it stands as a relic of bygone days.

This project meets the requirements that have been given out by the President, for it would be a permanent improvement, increase the valuation of the property in that section of the city and give employment to hundreds who are now on the welfare lists.

Now that the President is willing to have the government do its part in helping to solve the unemployment problem, it seems to be the proper time for Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield to get busy and see that this undertaking, which deserves serious consideration, is put through.

Governor Curley was elected on the issue of "Work and Wages" and Mayor Mansfield wants to reduce the list on the welfare, so in getting this propect put through both can carry out their progressive ideas and at the same time help to make Boston a more modern and progressive city and we can once more revive ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's old slogan for a bigger, better and busier Boston.

LEVI FURBUSH,
72 West Newton street.

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MORTGAGE RATE DOWN ON MARCH 1

Cut to 5½ Per Cent Agreed to by Group of Bankers

Savings of thousands of dollars for the home-owners of Massachusetts were promised last night after 25 bankers held a conference with Governor Curley and adopted a resolution recommending a reduction of the mortgage interest rate on real estate to 5½ per cent.

Continued on Page 20—Fourth Col.

property, paying taxes [illegible] charges against these holdings. The increased cost of handling their real estate during the depression had brought the bankers return on their investment to 5 per cent, instead of the 6 per cent commonly thought of.

To this the Governor retorted that while many banks were charging 6 per cent on home loans, they were paying nothing on millions of dollars placed on deposit with them by the State, the cities and the towns, that they were getting this money for nothing and lending it at 6 per cent.

Act After Curley's Warning

Co-operative banks cannot increase their interest charges after once having lowered them under existing laws of contract, President Lawrence H. Marston of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League declared at the conference, but the Governor replied that this difficulty could be overcome by having the Legislature amend the law.

President Carl M. Spencer of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts declared that it has been the policy of the banks to treat each mortgage case on its merits and grant relief in individual cases to the extent that the facts might warrant and the interests of the banks' depositors might permit. Each of the 2,800,000 depositors in the savings banks of the State had a deep

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The need for such a law is imperative. Every day of delay adds to the peril at Dedham. These men intend to escape and have defiantly announced that purpose. Any day some plotter on the outside may be able to smuggle guns to them (this was attempted yesterday), and they will try to shoot their way out adding further murders to their records.

In this extreme emergency Governor Curley would be well advised to send a special message to the Legislature asking the speedy passage of a law which will put these murderers safely behind the stoutest bars in the State prison.

We trust the Governor will act at once.

The present situation is terribly dangerous.

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Gossip of the Town

BOSTON'S GREATEST PARTNERSHIP—Professor C. Howard Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a magnificent old school gentleman now approaching his eighties, made an unwritten contract with a panhandler in the Boston Public Garden the other day. The result was surprising.

"No," Professor Walker said, "I can't give you a dime. But I'll tell you what: I'll panhandle on the other side of Boylston street. You work here in the garden. I'll be back in two hours. We'll pool everything and share even."

The panhandler OK'd the agreement.

The Professor went to his desk in his offices in the Rogers building. And two hours later kept the appointment.

The panhandler was already on the designated bench, waiting.

The Professor, ready to surrender a half dollar anyway, put it down between them on the bench. "It's all," he said, "I was able to get."

But the panhandler poured forth a little pyramid of dimes and nickels. They totaled four dollars and seventy cents.

"OK," said the panhandler, "take your share—guess you're [illegible] it."

* * * *

FAR AS WE KNOW—Joseph P. Kennedy's newly leased $900,000 palace 15 miles outside of Washington, D. C., with its 30 rooms, pool-size bathtubs, and gilded trimmings, hasn't even been seen yet by Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, who is wintering at the moment in Palm Beach. . . . Chief Justice Arthur Prentiss Rugg (now it can be told) was asked to administer the oath of office to Governor James M. Curley, and declined. But had he accepted he might have been in the extremely delicate position of having to pass on the constitutionality of his own act. . . . We don't know about the rest of the house, but the gracefully winding stairway in Park Commissioner Long's establishment, 33 Beacon street, strikes us as a priceless museum piece. . . .

* * * *

THE SCENE BEHIND THE SCENE—Just what it was Governor Joseph Buell Ely, Governor-elect James Michael Curley and former Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman said to each other in those 10 pre-inaugural minutes when they were alone, behind closed doors, in the inner executive office, is a mystery all our angling failed to reveal. Maybe it was a variation of the little speech the Governor of South Carolina once made to the Governor of North Carolina: "It's a long time between drinks." But we do know the upshot of the seven minutes or so when the two Governors were alone together. A curious decision was made in those seven minutes.

They had come to an understanding that they would emerge from the chamber and not embarrass each other by refusing to shake hands "for the newspaper photographers."

* * * *

IT'S A GIFT—President Eliot Wadsworth, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has his own method for winding up a Chamber luncheon. While the Chase National Bank's economist, Dr. Benjamin N. Anderson, Jr., was delivering a near-technical, instructive and prophetic address, the Chamber's president was making occasional notes. As toastmaster he had presented the New York expert. After the speech, he had to give the event a flourishing finish—and do it all in a minute's worth of words, no more.

In that minute he summed up the New Yorker's main point and praised him: "For your courage in coming among us, to advocate a low tariff in a high tariff district." For the rest the Wadsworth finale specifically dovetailed into the Anderson address, and was free of those broad generalizations which make the same speech fit a dozen occasions.

TODAY!

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What Post Readers Say

Contributors to this column are urged to use brevity in their communications. Occasionally over-long letters are not used because of lack of space. Short letters—the shorter the better—are recommended.

A NEEDED PROJECT

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—President Roosevelt in his address to Congress last week advocated many progressive measures to help end the depression and bring back the old-time prosperity the country once enjoyed.

To help solve the unemployment problem he advocated giving aid to communities in undertakings that would provide work for the able-bodied unemployed who are now on the public welfare lists.

He said, "All work undertaken should be useful, not just useful for a day or a year, but useful in the sense that it affords permanent improvement in living conditions, or that it creates new wealth for the nation."

He also said that "Projects should be undertaken in which a large percentage of direct labor can be used."

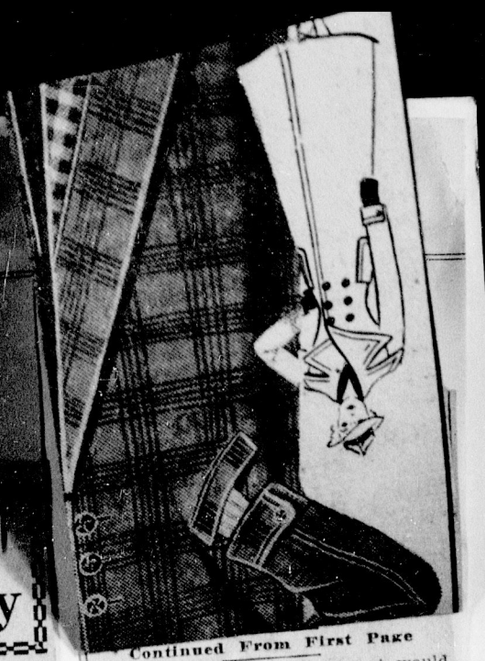
The project in Boston that needs to be carried out more than any other is to build a subway under Washington street and remove the Elevated structure that is detrimental to the progress of the section of the city where it stands as a relic of bygone days.

This project meets the requirements that have been given out by the President, for it would be a permanent improvement, increase the valuation of the property in that section of the city and give employment to hundreds who are now on the welfare lists.

Now that the President is willing to have the government do its part in helping to solve the unemployment problem, it seems to be the proper time for Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield to get busy and see that this undertaking, which deserves serious consideration, is put through.

Governor Curley was elected on the issue of "Work and Wages" and Mayor Mansfield wants to reduce the list on the welfare, so in getting this propect put through both can carry out their progressive ideas and at the same time help to make Boston a more modern and progressive city and we can once more revive ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's old slogan for a bigger, better and busier Boston.

LEVI FURBUSH,
72 West Newton street.



Continued From First Page

The new rate of 5½ per cent would become effective March 1, provided the individual banks accept the recommendations drawn up by the representatives of the leading banking associations yesterday at the Governor's office.

The bankers came to the decision after the Governor had warned them that unless they took action to lift some of the load off the shoulders of the real estate owners, the Legislature would probably drive through a severe law over his veto cutting the interest to 3 or 3½ per cent.

The Governor first suggested that the rate be cut from 6 to 5 per cent. This suggestion was opposed by practically all the bankers present, including a representative of the Hibernia Savings Bank, of which the Governor himself has been president for the past 14 years. He laughed when his own bank opposed his suggestion for the cut to 5 per cent.

Different Points of View

President John C. Makepeace of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, addressing the conference, said that he did not wonder that the public thought a 6 per cent interest rate too high on mortgages, when they were receiving only 3½ per cent on their savings, but he pointed out that the banks were carrying a large amount of foreclosed property, paying taxes and other charges against these holdings. The increased cost of handling their real estate during the depression had brought the bankers return on their investment to 5 per cent, instead of the 6 per cent commonly thought of.

To this the Governor retorted that while many banks were charging 6 per cent on home loans, they were paying nothing on millions of dollars placed on deposit with them by the State, the cities and the towns, that they were getting this money for nothing and lending it at 6 per cent.

Act After Curley's Warning

Co-operative banks cannot increase their interest charges after once having lowered them under existing laws of contract, President Lawrence H. Marston of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League declared at the conference, but the Governor replied that this difficulty could be overcome by having the Legislature amend the law.

President Carl M. Spencer of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts declared that it has been the policy of the banks to treat each mortgage case on its merits and grant relief in individual cases to the extent that the facts might warrant and the interests of the banks' depositors might permit. Each of the 2,800,000 depositors in the savings banks of the State had a deep

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Says Burden of Taxes on Real Estate Must Be Lessened----Sees No Other Revenue Means

BY GEORGE C. M'GUIGGAN

Out of office one week, and given opportunity to reflect upon his four years of service to the State, former Governor Ely declared last night that what Massachusetts needs most today is revenue to relieve real estate taxes.

With all due respect to Governor Curley's suggestion that considerable money could be recovered by getting after the income tax payers, the former Governor said the only form of taxation that he can conceive to grant immediate relief is the sales tax.

RELIEF TO BE OUT

It was former Governor Ely's first interview since he left the State House a week ago. He had no criticism to make of Governor Curley and his programme. He said he wished him well in serving the people of the State.

He said he is immensely pleased to be relieved of the heavy burdens of the Chief Executive's job, but stepped out with keen regrets for two jobs he was unable to finish.

He made it plain that he will never again step into the political arena unless his family is protected by an independent income, with every one of his personal obligations completely satisfied.

The former Governor was seated behind a glass-topped mahogany desk in his new law offices at 49 Federal street. At times his eyes held the faraway look of open spaces as he told of the worries and cares the Massachusetts Governor carries daily.

He said his four years here have served to teach him that Boston people are among the grandest folk in the country. A minute later it was evident, from his remarks, that you never can entirely Bostonize him. The little town of Westfield remains the principal attraction for him as a locale.

Tragedy and Humor

He unfolded parts of the travail that goes with the task of Governor when queried as to some of the most tragic moments when he was on Beacon Hill.

"The pleas of those mothers to save the sons condemned to the electric chair were the saddest things I faced," he stated. "It was tragic when I had to turn them down. If I could only have helped them. The pain and suffering of these mothers stayed with me for days."

He brought forth the more humorous part of the job when he told of what he considered the funniest thing he encountered as Governor.

"I was sitting in the lobby of the Copley-Plaza one night. A woman walked up to me and said, 'Are you Governor Ely?' I looked at her and replied, 'Yes, I think so.'

"She said, 'You are just as plain and simple as they say you are.' I got a great kick out of that remark."

Asked to elaborate upon his statement concerning relief of real estate taxes, the former Governor said:

"I consider this to be the most far-reaching thing that could be done in this State today, assuming always that provisions have been made for those in suffering and distress.

Relief of Real Estate

"Relief of real estate has far-reaching effects, as I have endeavored to point out on numerous occasions through the last four years. As helpful as the home loan, so-called, may be as a temporary emergency measure, or as a means of holding off on mortgages about to be foreclosed, it is but a temporary measure that does not solve the problem of real estate. It simply postpones it.

"A substantial reduction in real estate taxation acts to increase real estate values by increasing the return on the property, or by making it easier to carry as a home, and in theory such tax savings might be capitalized into values.

"For example, if the taxes on a piece of property were reduced $100 in theory the value of the property would be increased by the amount of money which would earn $100. If you put it on a 10 per cent basis, the value of the property would be increased $1000. If you put it on a 5 per cent basis the value of the property would be increased $2000.

"Every dollar that you increase the value of the property goes to protect the mortgage. With $1,000,000,000 of real estate mortgages in our banks, you can readily see what this would mean in the securities of our savings banks, and the security of our savings banks means security to the depositors.

Home Loans But Temporary

"Additional revenue to relieve real estate taxes may be the turning point toward further disaster or greater success in the form of relief to the distressed owner of real estate, whether home or business property, and to the banks and their depositors.

"I reiterate that all steps taken by the federal government and any proposed in the form of home loans are simply temporizing with the proposition.

"The only form of taxation that I can conceive which will in any adequate way serve the purpose of this most necessary change is the sales tax. Much of the objection to the sales tax would be removed if all the New England States moved in concert, and, as they all have the same problems to which I have referred, I should think that they might be persuaded to do so.

"I am not offering a brief for the sales tax because I like the tax, but because I can see no other remedy for the situation which confronts real estate, unless there is a tremendous boom in industry which puts values into properties. Even if this occurs, it will be a long time before values return.

"There is one other possibility and that lies in inflation, but inflation is a thing we do not want under any circumstances."

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"I realize that Massachusetts is a great State, and to have been Governor is a great honor. I fully appreciate the many courtesies of the people and their many acts of consideration.

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The former Governor launched into even more earnest tones when he vigorously defended his record of pardons.

Position on Pardons

"I have not paroled a large number of prisoners. Parole is for the Board of Parole, with whom the Governor has nothing to do. It is by parole through the pardon board that a large number of prisoners left our jails—probably 3500 each year. The pardoning power, which is exercised by the Governor, with the consent of the Council, covers very few cases. In my administration it averaged about 40 each year.

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FIN. COM. FIGHT TO HIGH COURT

BOS

High Court

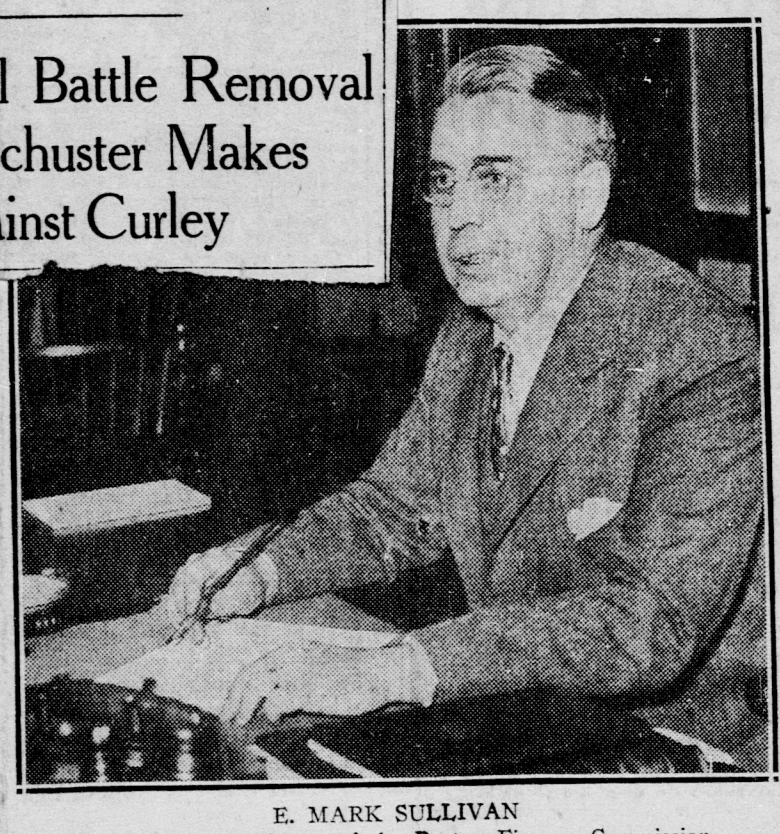
Judge Kaplan Will Battle Removal as Chairman---Schuster Makes Charges Against Curley

BY WILTON VAUGH

A legal battle before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court will be started tomorrow by members of the Boston Finance Commission, to resist Governor Curley's plans to reorganize the commission by driving them out of office.

This was disclosed last night after the Governor had designated former Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan to replace Judge Jacob J. Kaplan as chairman of the commission, and started proceedings before the Governor's Council seeking to remove the four unpaid members of the commission. The Governor has already selected four men to take their places.

Continued on Page 3—First Col.



E. MARK SULLIVAN
Newly named chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

commission had obtained.

The Governor came back with the reply that the Councillor, following a meeting in New York within the last few days with former Governor Ely and former Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, was seeking to raise the question that the present government of Massachusetts was a "de facto" government and its Governor had no authority to appoint a Finance Commission chairman.

"Where do they think they are doing business? In Mexico?" demanded Governor Curley. "The question of the authority of the present Governor of Massachusetts was decided by the voters of Massachusetts in the November election. That is all there is to it. George R. Nutter of the Good Government Association and his law associates in the present scheme cannot get away from that," snapped Governor Curley.

Fails to Remove Storey

The four members whose removal will be considered by the Governor's Council at tomorrow's meeting are Attorneys Charles Moorfield Storey, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan. The first two are the direct objects of the Governor's campaign.

He made an official attempt to remove Attorney Storey at yesterday's meeting of the Council, but the Councillors, dividing on political party lines, voted five to four against the Governor. This was later reconsidered and the Executive Council agreed to withhold a final decision until after the members of the Finance Commission have a chance for a public hearing tomorrow noon.

While the session of the Council was private, it was learned later that Governor Curley had accused Attorney Storey of serving as counsel for clients who were under investigation by the Finance Commission, of which he was a member. Similar grounds were offered by the Governor against Attorney Donahue.

Coakley Raps Commission

Vigorous objections were voiced by Councillors Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas and Edmond Cote of Fall River against the removal of Finance Commissioner Storey. On the roll call, these two were joined by the other three Republican members, Councillors Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, and Joshua A. Baker of Pittsfield. Lieutenant-Governor Hurley and the three Democratic members of the Council supported the Governor.

Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Boston observed that the vote was on a political division and counseled his colleagues to give the matter their deep consideration. As the Boston member, he explained that he knew intimately the story of the Finance Commission since its inception, declaring that it had never lost a chance to criticize "a Fitzgerald or a Curley," as it sided with the "Herricks and the Shaws."

Would Have to Be Shown

At this point Governor Curley asked Councillor Schuster if he would vote for immediate removal if a preponderance of evidence could be produced against Commissioner Storey, and the youngest member of the Executive Council retorted sharply that he would have to be shown first.

The Governor indicated that he had no objections to Judge Kaplan and Alexander Wheeler as members of the Finance Commission, except that they had silently permitted the older members to use the body for political purposes.

He referred here to the numerous reports issued in criticism of the Democratic candidate for Governor during the recent State election, as well as during the primary contest. In that campaign, Governor Curley promised that one of his initial acts would be to seek the abolition of the Finance Commission.

While preparing to carry out this promise, the Governor yesterday started the reorganization of the commission, pending action by the Legislature on his inaugural message recommending its abolition.

Unanimously, the Governor's Council confirmed yesterday his nomination of Attorney Sullivan to the vacancy on the Finance Commission caused by the resignation last week of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, who has been nominated for a place in the Superior Court.

As soon as the council meeting ended, the Governor himself administered the oath of office to Attorney Sullivan and then designated him chairman of the Finance Commission, automatically demoting Judge Kaplan from the paid chairmanship to the rank of an unpaid member.

It was then that the Governor announced publicly his intention to seek the removal of the four unpaid members. He declined to discuss the previous work of the council.

Judge Kaplan Protests

"The four unpaid members of the Finance Commission can come before the council tomorrow noon to show cause, if any, why they should not be removed," was the Governor's only statement.

Armed with his new commission, as well as a letter from the Governor designating him to serve as chairman, Attorney Sullivan went directly to the Finance Commission headquarters to survey his new task and meet the office staff.

There he encountered Judge Kaplan, whose place he was assigned to take. Both claimed the chairmanship and as a result Judge Kaplan finally decided to take the question to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

A similar situation arose last April, when former Governor Ely designated Attorney Joseph J. Leonard, present Boston police commissioner, to replace Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the Finance Commission.

At that time Attorney Goodwin took the case to the Supreme Court and after the proceedings had gone for a period of six months, Justice Charles H. Donahue decided that the Governor had authority to designate the chairman of the Finance Commission.

Questions Legality

Judge Kaplan explained last night, however, that Attorney Goodwin dropped the case there and did not appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court. In the present case, Judge Kaplan said that he will go the entire distance.

"I question," said Judge Kaplan, "the validity of Attorney Sullivan's designation as chairman and I propose to have the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court determine this question as soon as possible.

"It is my contention that when Mr. Sullivan was appointed today, there was no vacancy in the office of chairman," said Judge Kaplan, deciding to start action in the Supreme Court tomorrow.

Judge Kaplan admitted that this same question was considered by Justice Donahue in the Goodwin case and that the single Supreme Court justice ruled that the Governor could designate the chairman of the Finance Commission at will.

"It is substantially the same as the Goodwin case," said Judge Kaplan, "but I may possibly ask that other facts be taken into consideration by the full bench."

Asked whether he would attend the session of the Governor's Council tomorrow, Judge Kaplan replied "If the document is in the nature of an invitation, I'll certainly be there." Commissioner Donahue said he would be tied up in the Appelate Court on a case tomorrow and could not attend the hearing before the Council. Commissioners Storey and Wheeler declined to comment publicly.

That the other members of the Finance Commission would not recognize him as their chairman was the first statement of Chairman E. Mark Sullivan upon taking over the office.

He declared that these members anticipated the Governor's reorganization plans and organized to thwart them.

On the eve of Chairman Sullivan's appointment, the older members of the Finance Commission changed the rules of the body so that any two members of the commission could get together and call a meeting of the commission without regard to the chairman, it was disclosed last night by the new chairman upon an examination of the records of the commission.

Mr. Sullivan declared that any action taken by his colleagues at a meeting over which he does not preside would be illegal. Under these conditions they would be powerless to use their only big weapon, which is the authority to summon witnesses and require them to testify under oath, he said, adding: "I would not ask that anyone be held in contempt of court who refused to answer a summons."

Would Hear Farnum

Demand that George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, be called before the public hearing of the Executive Council tomorrow at the State House, was made last night by Governor's Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas.

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"I certainly think no action should be taken toward ousting any member of the commission without the Council's calling Mr. Farnum before them and inquiring into the character of the investigation which he is conducting, and learning from him the full particulars of what further facts he has discovered which have not as yet been given to the public, and to ascertain from him what is the nature of the evidence he has obtained which Governor Curley is so desperately anxious to suppress.

"If there is a disposition on the part of the Council to favor the Governor's efforts to stop the investigation, I certainly intend, as a matter of public duty, to insist that, before any vote is taken, the Council obtain the benefit of Mr. Farnum's testimony. I believe this attitude should appeal, and will appeal, to every fair-minded member of the Council and will have the approval of every decent-minded citizen of this community," said Councillor Schuster.

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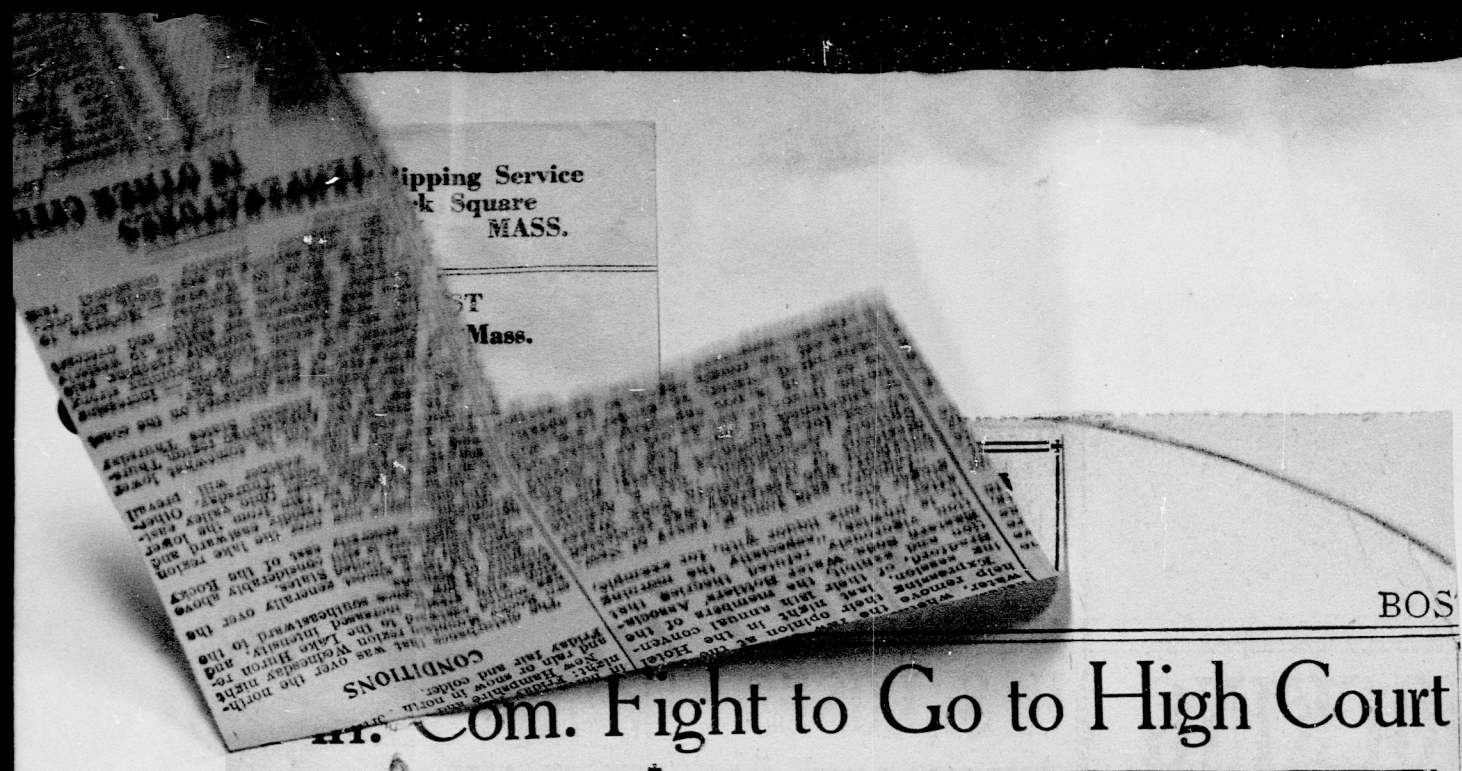

BOS

Com. Fight to Go to High Court

Continued From First Page

Judge Kaplan, who was placed at the head of the Finance Commission only 12 days ago by former Governor Ely, challenged the authority of the Governor to name Attorney Sullivan to the chairmanship and declined to recognize his successor as the new chairman until the full bench of the Supreme Court decides the question.

With Judge Kaplan and Attorney Sullivan both claiming the presiding officer's chair, the full membership of the Finance Commission will meet in official session this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at its headquarters, 24 School street.

There they will have to decide which chairman they will recognize until the the Supreme Court makes its decision. They will also decide whether they will accept Governor Curley's invitation to them to appear before the Executive Council tomorrow noon "to show cause, if any, why they should not be removed from office."

Schuster-Curley Duel

The Finance Commission move brought Governor Curley and Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas into a bitter duel that appears to threaten the harmony of the Executive meetings for the remainder of the present administration.

The East Douglas Councillor, in a statement issued last night, charged that the Governor was attempting to stop the Finance Commission investigations because he was "desperately anxious to suppress" evidence that the commission had obtained.

The Governor came back with the reply that the Councillor, following a meeting in New York within the last few days with former Governor Ely and former Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, was seeking to raise the question that the present government of Massachusetts was a "de facto" government and its Governor had no authority to appoint a Finance Commission chairman.

"Where do they think they are doing business? In Mexico?" demanded Governor Curley. "The question of the authority of the present Governor of Massachusetts was decided by the voters of Massachusetts in the November election. That is all there is to it. George R. Nutter of the Good Government Association and his law associates in the present scheme cannot get away from that," snapped Governor Curley.

Fails to Remove Storey

The four members whose removal will be considered by the Governor's Council at tomorrow's meeting are Attorneys Charles Moorfield Storey, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan. The first two are the direct objects of the Governor's campaign.

He made an official attempt to remove Attorney Storey at yesterday's meeting of the Council, but the Councillors, dividing on political party lines, voted five to four against the Governor. This was later reconsidered and the Executive Council agreed to withhold a final decision until after the members of the Finance Commission have a chance for a public hearing tomorrow noon.

While the session of the Council was private, it was learned later that Governor Curley had accused Attorney Storey of serving as counsel for clients who were under investigation by the Finance Commission, of which he was a member. Similar grounds were offered by the Governor against Attorney Donahue.

Coakley Raps Commission

Vigorous objections were voiced by Councillors Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas and Edmond Cote of Fall River against the removal of Finance Commissioner Storey. On the roll call, these two were joined by the other three Republican members, Councillors Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, and Joshua A. Baker of Pittsfield. Lieutenant-Governor Hurley and the three Democratic members of the Council supported the Governor.

Councillor Daniel H. Coakley of Boston observed that the vote was on a political division and counseled his colleagues to give the matter their deep consideration. As the Boston member, he explained that he knew intimately the story of the Finance Commission since its inception, declaring that it had never lost a chance to criticize "a Fitzgerald or a Curley," as it sided with the "Herricks and the Shaws."

Would Have to Be Shown

At this point Governor Curley asked Councillor Schuster if he would vote for immediate removal if a preponderance of evidence could be produced against Commissioner Storey, and the youngest member of the Executive Council retorted sharply that he would have to be shown first.

The Governor indicated that he had no objections to Judge Kaplan and Alexander Wheeler as members of the Finance Commission, except that they had silently permitted the older members to use the body for political purposes.

He referred here to the numerous reports issued in criticism of the Democratic candidate for Governor during the recent State election, as well as during the primary contest. In that campaign, Governor Curley promised that one of his initial acts would be to seek the abolition of the Finance Commission.

E. MARK SULLIVAN
Newly named chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

While preparing to carry out this promise, the Governor yesterday started the reorganization of the commission, pending action by the Legislature on his inaugural message recommending its abolition.

Unanimously, the Governor's Council confirmed yesterday his nomination of Attorney Sullivan to the vacancy on the Finance Commission caused by the resignation last week of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, who has been nominated for a place in the Superior Court.

As soon as the council meeting ended, the Governor himself administered the oath of office to Attorney Sullivan and then designated him chairman of the Finance Commission, automatically demoting Judge Kaplan from the paid chairmanship to the rank of an unpaid member.

It was then that the Governor announced publicly his intention to seek the removal of the four unpaid members. He declined to discuss the previous work of the council.

Judge Kaplan Protests

"The four unpaid members of the Finance Commission can come before the council tomorrow noon to show cause, if any, why they should not be removed," was the Governor's only statement.

Armed with his new commission, as well as a letter from the Governor designating him to serve as chairman, Attorney Sullivan went directly to the Finance Commission headquarters to survey his new task and meet the office staff.

There he encountered Judge Kaplan, whose place he was assigned to take. Both claimed the chairmanship and as a result Judge Kaplan finally decided to take the question to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

A similar situation arose last April, when former Governor Ely designated Attorney Joseph J. Leonard, present Boston police commissioner, to replace Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the Finance Commission.

At that time Attorney Goodwin took the case to the Supreme Court and after the proceedings had gone for a period of six months, Justice Charles H. Donahue decided that the Governor had authority to designate the chairman of the Finance Commission.

Questions Legality

Judge Kaplan explained last night, however, that Attorney Goodwin dropped the case there and did not appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Court. In the present case, Judge Kaplan said that he will go the entire distance.

"I question," said Judge Kaplan, "the validity of Attorney Sullivan's designation as chairman and I propose to have the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court determine this question as soon as possible.

"It is my contention that when Mr. Sullivan was appointed today, there was no vacancy in the office of chairman," said Judge Kaplan, deciding to start action in the Supreme Court tomorrow.

Judge Kaplan admitted that this same question was considered by Justice Donahue in the Goodwin case and that the single Supreme Court justice ruled that the Governor could designate the chairman of the Finance Commission at will.

"It is substantially the same as the Goodwin case," said Judge Kaplan, "but I may possibly ask that other facts be taken into consideration by the full bench."

Asked whether he would attend the session of the Governor's Council tomorrow, Judge Kaplan replied "If the document is in the nature of an invitation, I'll certainly be there." Commissioner Donahue said he would be tied up in the Appelate Court on a case tomorrow and could not attend the hearing before the Council. Commissioners Storey and Wheeler declined to comment publicly.

That the other members of the Finance Commission would not recognize him as their chairman was the first statement of Chairman E. Mark Sullivan upon taking over the office.

He declared that these members anticipated the Governor's reorganization plans and organized to thwart them.

On the eve of Chairman Sullivan's appointment, the older members of the Finance Commission changed the rules of the body so that any two members of the commission could get together and call a meeting of the commission without regard to the chairman, it was disclosed last night by the new chairman upon an examination of the records of the commission.

Mr. Sullivan declared that any action taken by his colleagues at a meeting over which he does not preside would be illegal. Under these conditions they would be powerless to use their only big weapon, which is the authority to summon witnesses and require them to testify under oath, he said, adding: "I would not ask that anyone be held in contempt of court who refused to answer a summons."

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end that commerce would return.
No date was set for the next meeting.

TROUT AND SALMON FOR JAMAICA POND

Live trout from Sebago Lake and salmon from Rangeley will be released today in Jamaica Pond near the home of Governor Curley. The fish are a present from Governor Brann and the Maine Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, George J. Stobie. It is planned to restock the pond, and these will be the first fish released there.

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"Well, as one of our guides said, Governor, we had a job to do and we did it."

MARY CURLEY MAY LEAVE HOUSE TODAY

After being confined to her bed for the past four days suffering from an attack of the grippe, Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Governor Curley, was able to walk about her home at 350 Jamaicaway, Jamaica Plain, yesterday. She will be able to go out either today or tomorrow, depending on the weather.

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CURLEY TO ATTEND FR. M'HUGH RITES

Notables of church and state, headed by Gov. Curley and his military staff, will attend the funeral services of Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., late dean of Boston College, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 10 o'clock this morning. More than 3000 present and past students of Boston College will attend.

Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., President of Boston College, will say low mass. The active pallbearers, selected from the college student body, will be headed by Francis R. Liddell and James H. McInerney, presidents of the senior and junior classes.

Interment will be in the Jesuit cemetery at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

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HEARING ON FIN. COM. TO OPEN TODAY

Governor Seeks to Remove Four of Members

Governor Curley and his Executive Council will open a public hearing this noon at 12 o'clock at the State House for the removal of the four unpaid members of the Boston Finance Commission, as Judge Jacob J. Kaplan prepares to call upon the full bench of the Supreme Court to set aside the Governor's appointment of E. Mark Sullivan to the paid chairmanship of the Commission as the first move in its reorganization.

RECOGNIZE SULLIVAN

Judge Kaplan, who held the chairmanship for 12 days under appointment of former Governor Ely, lost his seat when the other three members of the commission voted to recognize the authority of Chairman Sullivan, just as the commission a few months ago recognized Joseph J. Leonard when he was designated by former Governor Ely to replace Frank A. Goodwin.

The commissioners retained the rule which permits any two of them to call a special meeting of the Finance Commission, regardless of the wishes of the chairman, this rule having been adopted on the eve of his appointment by Governor Curley.

Then Commissioners Kaplan, Alexander Wheeler, Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey went home to await the summonses to appear in public hearing this noon before the Governor and Council "to show cause, if any, why they should not be removed."

Shortly before midnight, Commissioner Storey issued a public statement declaring that no summonses had been served on the four members and charging that notices had been sent out to witnesses to present themselves to the Council at 10 o'clock this morning in an attempt on the part of the Governor to obtain some grounds to summons the commissioners this afternoon.

Farnum Won't Appear

Former Assistant U. S. Attorney-General George R. Farnum announced last night that he would not appear at the public hearing, as demanded by Executive Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas. Attorney Farnum explained that he was counsel for the Finance Commission as a whole and was not interested in the activities of its individual members.

While the Governor himself will preside at today's hearing, which he has characterized as "an investigation of the investigators," he announced that Attorney John P. Feeney, prominent Boston criminal lawyer, and former Assistant District-Attorney Henry P. Fielding would direct the inquiry.

"I have requested Mr. Fielding to summons the bank accounts of Storey & Donahue, as well as the bank accounts and the record of deposits of every person they have done business with while serving as members of the Finance Commission," announced the Governor.

Contractors' Records, Too

"The books and records of certain contractors identified with the East Boston tunnel land takings will be brought in. We are going to investigate the investigators," declared the chief executive, in announcing the plans of the public hearing.

Commissioner Storey, revealing that none of the four unpaid members of the Finance Commission had received summonses, issued a public statement, declaring: "Up to a late hour Thursday night, none of the four members of the Finance Commission, whom Governor Curley stated he would ask the Governor's Council to remove at Friday's meeting, had received any summons to appear at the meeting.

"Several of the members said they believed the proceeding was an attempt to prevent the commission from continuing its investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, who was treasurer of the city of Boston from 1930 to 1933, while Governor Curley was Mayor of the city.

"The members have received no notice of any charges against them. But it is understood that witnesses are being called for examination at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in an effort to discover something upon which to base charges in the afternoon."

While waiting for a summons, Commissioner Kaplan was preparing a petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, asking that the full bench set aside not only Governor Curley's designation of E. Mark Sullivan as chairman of the Finance Commission but also the appointment of the former corporation counsel as a member of the commission.

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BANKERS MORTGAGES

...nded meeting with 20 repre... yesterday, got them to agree ...er cent in the interest on home mortgages.

The bankers, agreeing to adopt the reduction, passed a resolution urging all banks throughout the state to reduce their mortgage rates on dwelings to 5½ per cent, beginning March 1.

At the conclusion of the conference, Gov. Curley stated:

"The representatives of the banking institutions of the state, as a result of this conference, have agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages on all homes, not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, this rate to be recommended to all banks, to be efective March 1."

"You've got to clean house," the Governor told the bankers. "If 5 per cent is toom uch reduction, you may reduce it to 5½ per cent, not for my gratification, but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution of the problem, r the legislature will do it for you."

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make the best defense I can."

JIM ROOSEVELT CALLS ON CURLEY

James Roosevelt, son of the President, on his first visit to Boston in a month, called at the State House yesterday to pay his hespects to Gov. Curley. It was the first time the two had met since the inauguration.

After a conference lasting only about 10 minutes, Roosevelt said there was no political significance in the visit and that the primary purpose of his trip to Boston was to seek treatment for the complaint which laid him up in hospital for several weeks last year. He expects to he will be forced to go into hopsital again.

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CURLEY TO RADIO WARNING TO CROOKS

Kate Smith Arrives in Hub Tonight

By STEVE FITZGIBBON

Criminals and racketeers will be given advanced notice of what they may expect from the new administration on Beacon Hill when Gov. Curley faces WBZ microphones this evening at 10 o'clock . . .

The Governor is determined to rid the State of its lawless element, and his recent drive against pool operators and horse-betting rooms has driven many of them to cover . . . It is quite possible that Gov. Curley will discuss his proposed plans for a State "Department of Justice," when Atty. Gen. Paul Dever takes office next Wednesday . . .

This broadcast should prove the most startling made by the new Chief Executive since he assumed office . . .

When Lauritz Melchior sings the title role in the Metropolitan Opera's presentation of "Tannhauser," Saturday afternoon, he will be repeating the role in which he made his debut 10 years ago . . .

FREDDIE RICH WITH PEARL

Tom Howard and George Shelton dickering for a series . . . Freddie Rich will wave the baton for Jack Pearl's forthcoming show . . . Billy Payne has upped his weight to 208 by including four quarts of milk in his daily diet . . . Reggie Childs and band open at a Montreal gay spot late this month . . . Hy Fine and Sevitzky being lined up for a WNAC one-timer . . . They'll have around 100 musicians to work with, too . . .

Kate Smith arrives in town tonight via the Yankee Clipper . . . Larry Taylor, who you hear baritoning with Roxy's Gang, is only 18 . . . Helen Jepson's hubby is a flautist . . . He plays obligatos while Helen rehearses . . . Folks were remarking how Phil Baker was cleaning up appearing in "Calling All Stars" and doing his weekly Friday night aircast . . . The truth is that after Phil got through paying for the line charges and the train fares from Manhattan for his radio cast each week his weekly net amounted to $600 . . .

BENNY SNUBS LEGIT

Jack Benny has found it more profitable to appear in talkie houses than in the legit . . . While at the Plymouth, his weekly salary was very meagre . . . Today he is garnering around $5,000 for six

Sprightly Songbird!

Jessica Dragonette, favorite of thousands of air listeners, who'll be heard tonight at 8 o'clock over NBC-WEEI in her weekly soloing with that oil concert series.

Freddie Rich's Music for Jack Pearl

days, heading a vaudeville unit. . . .

Buddy Clark's Ma cornered him the other morning, "Say, what's the matter with you and Steve Fitzgibbon?" . . . Buddy: "Why, Ma, nothing" . . . Ma: "He never writes about you any more" . . . Buddy: "Well, nothing has been happening to me lately, that's why" . . . Ma: "You'd better go in and see him, because the neighbors are asking me questions" . . . Buddy, incidentally, has made some records under the Perfect label that are sensational . . . Wait'll you hear 'em. . . .

Louise Squire and Harry Lang break in a new CBS series soon tagged "Idle Roomers," a saga of boarding house life . . . The script calls for 17 charcters all portrayed by Louise and Harry . . . Lew Ashe joins Eliot Daniel's music on WBZ . . .

IS JACK'S FACE RED

It's Friday and Jacques Renard hasn't stopped blushing yet over the manner in which Paul Whiteman went through for him Tuesday night . . . Which recalls to us the remarks of a wag at Ruby Foo's Den the other night as he read aloud the following line which appeared in our stuff: **"Jack Renard dickering for a most ambitious series . . . "Yuh, and if he gets it his present cocktail commercial will be cancelled"** . . . We regret that Jack had departed before this remark was made, because he probably would have answered the gent.

Rudy Vallee started in at drums, later switching to the saxophone . . . Huey Long, the Louisiana "Kingfish," has an air date with CBS 16th . . .

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Big Crowd at Hearing on Fin. Com.

Governor Curley's ouster proceedings against four members of the Boston Finance Commission attracted a large crowd to the State House today.

Fireworks were expected as the executive council met in special public session to hear the Governor's "charges of cause."

Alexander Whiteside, former corporation counsel of Boston, was the first witness to appear under summons.

Two others, Frank L. Downey of the Atlas Petroleum Company and Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, followed.

Next came two contractors, Thomas D. Russo and Anthony Pignot.

The Governor maintained strict secrecy regarding the charges upon which he seeks to remove all members of the commission except E. Mark Sullivan, his own newly appointed chairman.

He is moving against Charles Moorfield Storey, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan and Alexander Wheeler.

These were not summoned but "invited" to attend.

The Governor will preside.

AMERICAN
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JAN 11 1935

CURLEY TO ASK U. S. FOR 19 MILLION

When Governor Curley makes his next trip to Washington, he is going to ask $19,700,000 for various projects in Massachusetts.

For the construction of new highways, Governor Curley will ask for approximately $8,000,000.

He will seek $10,000,000 for improvements to the Cape Cod Canal. He will also ask for $1,700,000 for a permanent artillery range at Bourne.

The Governor also declared he would seek additional funds for the development of Governor's Island as an air base.

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Best Bets Tonight

6:45 P. M.—WHDH—Billy Dooley's orchestra in a fifteen-minute program of dance music.

7:30 P. M.—WNAC—The Merry-Go-Round, featuring songs by Alice O'Leary.

8:00 P. M.—WNAC—Jacques Renard's Cocktail Party, with songs by Florence Case, Dick Landis and Charlie Wolk.

8:30 P. M.—WBZ—The Intimate Revue, Al Goodman's orchestra, Bob Hope as master of ceremonies. James Melton, tenor.

9:00 P. M.—WBZ—Beatrice Lillie, comedienne, in a program of songs and comedy with Lee Perrin and his orchestra and the Cavaliers quartet.

9:30 P. M.—WNAC—Hollywood Hotel, dramatic musical revue, with Ted Fio-Rito's music, Dick Powell, Jane Williams and Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon, guest stars.

10:00 P. M.—WBZ—Address by Governor James M. Curley on crime.

10:30 P. M.—WNAC—The O'Flynn, Radio Operetta; Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra, soloists, chorus and dramatic cast.

11:30 P. M.—WEEI—Joe Reichman's orchestra in a half hour program of melodious dance tunes.

12:30 A. M.—WMEX—Day's End, with Betty Gould at the organ.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

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2 BANANAS FRUIT JUICE CURLEY'S LUNCH

Observing that "there was not enough to do here to work up an appetite," Governor Curley has been making his mid-day meal at the State House of pineapple juice and two bananas.

When James Roosevelt, son of the President, went to dinner at the Governor's Jamaicaway home, however, he found that the chief executive served, and ate, a big dinner.

GENERAL CALLES Flies to Hospital

By Universal Service

Los Angeles, Jan. 11—Pale and haggard, General Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, arrived in Los Angeles by air in the hope of checking the gall bladder ailment which has ravaged him.

The trip was suddenly determined upon today by advice of his physicians, Drs. Verne C. Hunt and A. G. Ayala, both of whom accompanied the general from his Culiacan estate in Mexico.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Finance Board On Carpet

Fireworks on Beacon Hill were looked for today.

Proceedings were to start befroe Governor Curley and the executive council looking to the removal of all members of the Boston finance commission. E. Mark Sullivan, the governor's new chairman is the possible exception.

The members requested to show cause why they should not be ousted are Charles Moorfield Story, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan and Alexander Wheeler.

Atorneys John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding have been designated by Governor Curley to present charges against the commission members.

Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, Republican, who has definitely broken with the governor, is expected to battle for an opportunity to hear testimony from George R. Farnum, special counsel for the finance commission.

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Russo Testifies Donahue Was Paid A Total of $23,052 by Him in Fees

Hearing Reopened Late in Afternoon and Is Held up Until Finance Commissioner Returns with State Trooper

Hearing of Gov. Curley's ouster proceedings against Joseph Joyce Donahue, member of the Boston finance commission, was resumed shortly after 4 P. M. yesterday by the executive council, after a delay of a half-hour while a state trooper went to Donahue's office and returned with him. The council had reconvened at 3:30, but Gov. Curley announced the hearing would not proceed until Donahue was present.

The first witness at the afternoon hearing, as at the morning, was Thomas D. Russo of the C & R Construction Company, a client of Donahue, who is a lawyer. Russo was questioned by John P. Feeney, counsel for Gov. Curley:

Q.—Have you, Mr. Russo, at my request, produced the checks paid Mr. Joseph Joyce Donahue by you for services rendered.

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—You told us this morning, didn't you, that you thought you paid Mr. Donahue between $15,000 and $16,000 in the last three or four years.

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—From you examination of the checks what is your testimony now as to what you paid Mr. Donahue in the last three and a half years.

A.—$23,052.

Q.—And what was the original total paid Mr. Donahue by you.

A.—$31,552.

Q.—And you were reimbursed to the extent of $8500 by Mr. Donahue.

Reads Check Dates And Their Amounts

Mr. Russo testified that the two reimbursements were received from Mr. Donahue in December of 1933.

Q.—And what do you again say was paid Mr. Donahue by you in the last three and a half years? I mean net.

A.—$23.052.

Q.—You have these checks here with you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have the dates of those checks?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Feeney then asked the council's secretary to read the dates of the checks and the amounts. At Councillor Coakley's suggestion, however, Attorney Feeney read the dates and amounts.

"The first check is dated March 20, 1934," Atty. Feeney said, "and the amount of the check is $252."

Feeney then read a list of other checks given by Russo to Donahue.

With their dates they follow: May 19, 1932, $1000; Dec. 16, 1932 (when Donahue, Feeney said, was a member of the finance commission), $1500; May 27, 1933, $1500; May 27, 1933 (correct), $1500; Aug. 18, 1933, $1000; Sept. 7, 1933, $1600.

In addition, Feeney said, Donahue received $1800 from the city of Boston for the settlement of a case, which was turned over to him, and he also retained $3200 in a matter of a similar nature.

From Donahue, Russo received two payments, one of $5000 in December, 1933, and one of $3500 in April, 1934.

From March, 1930, to Dec. 6, 1933, the net total payments to Donahue amounted to $23,052, Feeney said.

At this point Gov. Curley suggested that the records of the conversation which Judge Sheehan had with the members of the Governor's council in executive session should be referred to "to determine the veracity" of Mr. Donahue and Judge Sheehan.

Councillor Schuster suggested that the transcript be read in detail. It recited that when Judge Sheehan was asked about the propriety of Donahue handling cases while a member of the finance commission that he, Sheehan, when he did so, accepted no fees for his clients.

When he was asked as to the ethics of the procedure followed by Mr. Donahue, the judge, according to the transcript, said that such a question to him was embarrassing. The transcript further went on to quote the judge as being embarrassed when asked if he knew anything which Donahue had done while a member of the commission.

Feeney Charges Breach of Duty

Atty. Feeney delivered a brief summation to the Governor and council in which he declared that he believed Donahue's acceptance of fees of about $22,000 while a member of the finance commission was "a violation of the law, a breach of duty, and misconduct on his part."

Donahue should not have continued to defend cases against the city of Boston, Feeney asserted, after he became a member of the commission. "For Donahue to get $22,000 from at least one contractor is to me sufficient reason in my judgment for his immediate removal."

Edmund Whitman, attorney for Donahue, asked Gov. Curley if he might be allowed to make some remarks. He thereupon said that Feeney had overlooked the fact that the commission had nothing to do with the matters handled by Donahue as a lawyer.

Feeney resumed his summation, declaring that Donahue's defending clients against the city of Boston after he had taken office as a member of the commission was the same thing as a district-attorney continuing to defend criminals after he had taken office.

Councillor Coakley questioned Russo, who was still on the witness stand, about going to see Gaspar Bacon. He determined that Russo went to Bacon while Bacon was president of the Senate, and that Bacon told him he handled no law practice and so advised him to go to Donahue, who was not then a member of the commission.

Frank Goodwin Called As Witness

Russo to Coakley—"The case was really in court when I went to Mr. Donahue. He merely started vising it.

Coakley—"Reviving it?"

Russo—"Revising it."

"Revising is the word," interjected Gov. Curley, chuckling.

Frank A. Goodwin took the stand. In reply to Feeney's questions, he said that he became chairman of the finance commission Oct. 9, 1929, and continued in that office until October, 1934, though Joseph Leonard was appointed chairman in April of that year.

Donahue, Goodwin said, came on the commission in September, 1931.

Feeney—Eventually you ceased to be chairman.

Goodwin, chuckling—I ceased to be chairman when Storey came on a year after me.

Feeney—As chairman or member of the commission, did you know of the activities of Mr. Donahue?

A.—At the first meeting we were discussing the Atlas Petroleum cases. He stated he was counsel for the concern.

Q.—At any later date did he say he was counsel for others doing work for the city? A.—I found out he was counsel for Kennedy. As far as Russo is concerned I never knew from him that he was counsel—but it was rumored.

Q.—Did you know he collected $20,000 off Russo during 3½ years? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you he was collecting money from Russo? A.—No.

Charges Gasoline Below Specifications

Feeney: Did you know he was interested in getting contracts?

Goodwin: I know he was interested in getting Atlas a contract.

Q.—How did you know?

Goodwin then read a letter which he sent to Curley when Curley was mayor of the city of Boston. In it he told how the Atlas concern had received a six months contract in March, 1931, to supply aviation gas to the city, and how tests at M. I. T. showed the gas supplied was below specifications.

The former commission chairman said that one day when he arrived at the commission's office he found Philip Chapman, former purchasing agent of the city, there with Secretary Cuniff. "I was asked by Chapman if I had called him on the telephone and told him to come to the commission's room," Goodwin testified. "I told Chapman that I had not called him and he said it was funny because Cuniff gave him the same answer.

"A few minutes later Mr. Donahue entered the room. He started talking about the Atlas contract. Chapman asked me what I thought about giving the contract to the Atlas company. I told him I had given him a letter and that letter was my answer. I walked out of the room then and left Chapman there with Mr. Donahue and Mr. Cuniff."

Discussed Probe Of Tunnel Contract

Q.—Do you remember any other incident concerning Mr. Donahue's activities with any contractor doing business with the city?

A.—I remember that Mr. Donahue was the one who brought into the office the question of whether there should be an investigation of the contract which Tom Sullivan of the transit department proposed to let to Silas Mason Company for the construction of the third section of the East Boston tunnel. Sullivan wanted to give the contract to Silas Mason Company without any bidding. He thought it was better because Silas Mason Company had constructed a big plant on the East Boston side of the tunnel. Sullivan believed that Silas Mason Company would have a suit against the city if their plant was disturbed. Mr. Donahue thought the contract should be open to bids. We gave a hearing on that subject."

At this point Mr. Chapman entered the council chamber, and Atty. Feeney asked Goodwin if the former was the man he referred to as participating in the conference regarding the Atlas contract. "Yes, that's the man, Mr. Chapman," Goodwin declared.

Q.—Do you know anything more about Mr. Donohue's activities with contractors from the city.

A.—Only the Kennedy matter.

Q.—And how did you know about the Kennedy contract?

A.—From Mr. Donahue's letter to me which was read here earlier.

At Attorney Feeney's request Goodwin read the Donahue letter in which the commissioner suggested that the Kennedy sewer contract be cancelled.

'Curley Was Given Clean Bill of Health'

Q.—What did you do when you received that letter from Mr. Donahue? A.—I turned the matter over to Mr. Emerson, the engineer.

Q.—And what did Mr. Emerson report? A.—You have his report there. He felt that there was no justification for the proposed cancellation of the contract.

He then read the report which Atty. Feeney had previously read into the record of the hearing.

Q.—Was Mr. Donahue familiar with Mr. Emerson's opinion? A.—I don't know. I assume he was.

Q.—Was it . . . I mean Mr. Emerson's opinion . . . made a part of the finance commission's records? A.—I don't know. Mr. Cunniff, the secretary, would know. He is here. You can ask him. It is the duty of the secretary to make and keep all the records.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Donahue filed a bill in equity against the city on the proposed cancellation of the Kennedy contract? A.—No.

Q.—Can you think of anything else concerning Mr. Donahue's activities with contractors that would throw light on this matter? A.—Nothing more about contractors. I do know that he would investigate over again things the commission had already investigated and disposed of.

Q.—Do you recall an investigation made by the commission in the closing days of the Curley administration?

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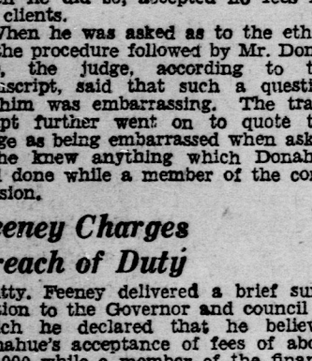

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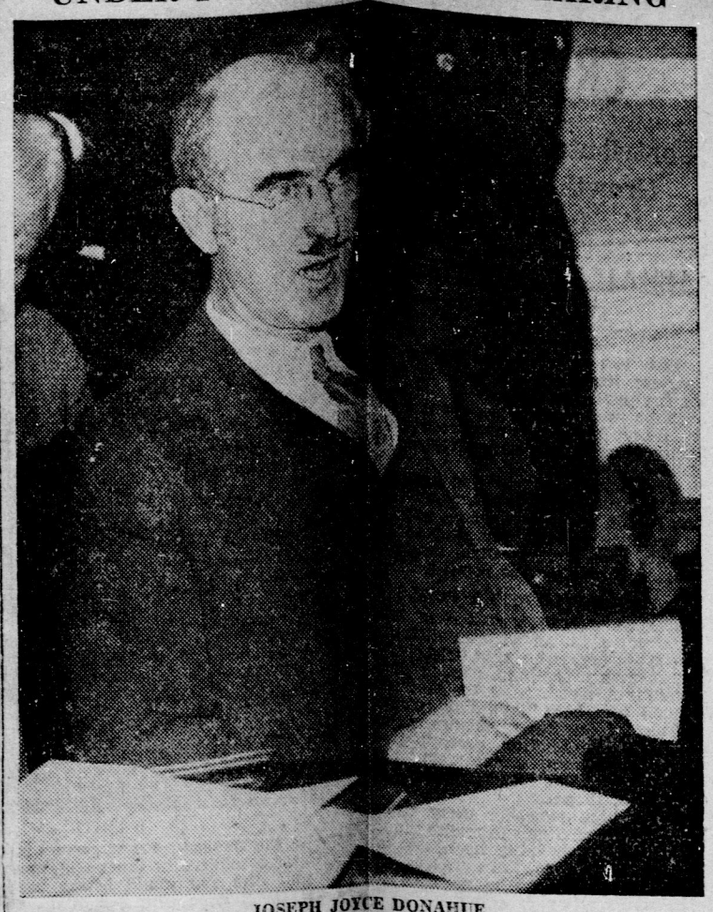

JOSEPH JOYCE DONAHUE
Member of the Boston finance commission.

A.—Yes, and the mayor was given a clean bill of health.

At Atty. Feeney's request Goodwin read a part of the finance commission's annual report of 1933.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue sign that report. A.—We all did.

Goodwin, on further questioning by Feeney, said that Donahue defended himself during a discussion about handling suits for persons against the city of Boston. Atty. Whitman asked Goodwin if he had discussed the Russo case with Donahue. Goodwin replied he had, but only so far as already stated.

Whitman: Did you have an opinion of this matter?

Goodwin: That a man should not have clients doing business with the city of Boston.

Whitman: Ever say that to Donahue?

Goodwin, laughing: Donahue and I never had much to say to one another.

Feeney: Did you know about Donahue's fees? A.—No.

Goodwin, questioned by both Feeney and Whitman, said that only two letters passed between him and Donahue. Both, he said, were "nasty" in tenor. When Donahue spoke out and said he had copies, Goodwin remarked that he might read them if he wished. They were not read.

At the request of Councillor Coakley an effort was made to locate a letter Goodwin sent to ex-Gov. Ely when he found he was to be dropped from the commission. The clerk later reported the letter was not in the files.

Philip A. Chapman, purchasing agent for Boston from 1930 to 1934, was next called to the stand by Feeney. He told of a conversation with Donahue in which Donahue told him that he was counsel for Frank L. Downey, president-treasurer of the Atlas Company, and asked him to give the company a "break."

Chapman said he objected because Goodwin, then chairman of the commission, had sent a letter in which he said the Atlas Company should not be given contracts. Donahue, according to Chapman, said, "I can take care of that over here," meaning at the finance commission.

Chapman said this conversation occurred in September, 1931, when the Atlas Company was seeking to get its contract for gasoline renewed.

Gov. Curley remarked: "Isn't it true, Mr. Chapman, that a supervisor of the fire department reported that a piece of apparatus stopped dead in the street because of the inferiority of the gasoline constituting a menace to the entire city in case of fire?"

Chapman—Yes.

Feeney—And after that Donahue wanted the company to get a "break"?

Chapman—Yes.

Donahue asked if he might question the witness. Feeney objected to both Whitman and Donahue questioning the witness, so Gov. Curley suggested that Donahue relay his questions to his counsel, Whitman, who proceeded to question the witness.

Whitman—Was the contract awarded to Atlas?

Chapman—Yes.

Whitman—In spite of Goodwin's letter?

Chapman—Yes.

Whitman—Then why?

Chapman—Because Atlas made good on returning an overcharge to the city, it was the lowest bidder, it would save the cost of readvertising the bid, and a checking system was instituted to guard against inferior gasoline.

Whitman asked if it wasn't true Donahue had nothing to do with making the contract. Chapman countered by declaring that he believed all members of the commission were working together, save Goodwin. He finished by telling Whitman he was certain Donahue had said give the company a "break."

Mr. Feeney said that with the exception of the missing letter and the testimony of Mr. Downey that was all he had to offer on the Donahue case.

Donahue was then given an opportunity of telling his side of the story. Regarding Atlas contract, he said he talked with Chapman about it. "The subject was mentioned that the city had over paid the Atlas company one, two or three cents a gallon. Chapman said he had not checked up on the daily tank wagon prices. We, however, had figures that the Atlas was over-paid. I never asked him for a 'break.' Chapman was a stranger to me. It was the first time I had ever met him. There was no reason why I should make the request."

Donahue denied that, in the Atlas matter, he had ever said that he would take care of the other members of the finance commission. "The idea that I would take care of Goodwin was ridiculous. Such men as Courtney Guild were on the commission. Such a statement was never made by me."

Referring to the statement of Goodwin that he, Goodwin, did not know that Donahue represented the C. & R. Construction Company, Donahue explained that he was in court constantly, being at few financial committee meetings until after 4 o'clock.

Speaking about the C. & R. and the construction of the East Boston tunnel, Donahue said that it was designed to be built in three sections. The C. & R. got the Boston end of the tunnel. Russo told him later that there was a plan afoot for the East Boston end to be awarded to the Silas Mason company, without bids or advertising, at a price of $275,000.

"I told Goodwin about it and went back to the office," Donahue went on. "Shortly afterward I received a call from the mayor's office for a conference on the subject of amending the contract, to include the East Boston end. The mayor was there. Col. Sullivan felt that the contract should be amended and the job given to Mason, without competitive bids. The law requires that bids be asked, for free competition. Sullivan said there was the possibility that a new contractor would interfere with the Mason company. I pointed out to him that the contractors were supposed to work together, when doing city work. He said that the war department had informed him that there might be interference. No bids, however, were taken. I was strong to have the job thrown open to competition."

Donahue declared that the Mason company was paid the same unit prices as the C. & R. despite the fact that the work done was much easier. On the matter of shoring there was a clear profit to the Mason concern of $90,000, he said.

"I made a vigorous protest about the bids and in doing so I wasn't working for the interests of Russo or the C. & R. company," Donahue said.

Donahue Denies He Will Resign

When Donahue finished reading the hostile correspondence between himself and Goodwin, Councillor Coakley inquired if the correspondence alone did not constitute a good reason for abolishing the commission—particularly in view of the manner in which fellow-members behaved. Donahue said, "It is not."

Feeney—You said you intended to resign because membership on the commission interfered with your earnings.

Donahue—Yes.

Q.—Do you intend to resign now?

A.—No.

Feeney—It is true that in three and a half years you got $22,000 from one client.

A.—I figure $21,309, and I would have made it whether I was on the commission or not.

Q.—Membership did not affect your fee?

A.—It did not.

Q.—But as a protest you gave back $8500.

A.—As an adjustment.

Q.—How much did you get from all your clients who were doing business with the city of Boston?

A.—$21,786.

Q.—You heard another witness say you asked for a "break?"

A.—I never said that.

Q.—At the time your client was off the list. You knew that?

A.—No.

Feeney—You knew a vigorous complaint had been made against their product.

A.—The stuff was not up to specifications.

Worked Nights on Commission Affairs

Atty. Feeney, in his cross-examination of Mr. Donahue, sat on the edge of the council desk and plied question after question. Photographers, not desiring to miss such an intimate closeup, began taking "shots." Mr. Donahue urged Mr. Feeney to hold his finger, which he was pointing at the witness, so that the photographers might get the pose. "Hold up your finger," Donahue said. "Never mind the finger," Feeney replied, "I'll give the orders here."

In reply to a series of questions the witness said that he had not been interested in seeing that his client, the C. & R. Construction Co., continued to do business with the city while he was a member of the commission nor did he see that the contract they received was approved.

Donahue declared that he did a large amount of work for the C. & R. and that the company had only one job while he was on the commission, "that was the so-called tunnel job."

Gov. Curley then called to the attention of the witness that he had stated earlier in the day that he had received $900 or $1000 from the Kennedy insurance case. Donahue recalled it and asked that it be added to the previous figures he had given.

Atty. Feeney then showed him checks, which he acknowledged as disbursements he had made for the C. & R. and which had been paid back to him.

Q.—So, the $21,000 was net to you?"

A.—"Yes, within a hundred or so.

Q.—"Do you still say that your services on the finance commission interfered with your earning capacity?"

A.—"Yes, I think it did."

The witness then went on to relate the numbers of nights he had been engaged in work of the commission.

'Drive Being Made To Stop Dolan Probe'

The witness said he could not tell of any other money he had received from contractors until he looked at his books. He was perfectly willing, he said, to produce the books.

Donahue, in reply to another query, said that he felt that he had the right to represent clients that were suing the city of Boston.

Q.—"Do you intend to do any further business with contractors?"

A.—"No, I don't think I would. I've cleaned up all the cases I have."

Feeney pressed him on this point and the witness said that he would not do any further business of this type. "I will not take on any more new contractors," he replied at another point, adding that he had no cases pending for a contractor.

Feeney then shifted his line of question to a set of rules recently passed by the finance commission and since the time, he said, E. Mark Sulivan was appointed chairman.

The rule that Feeney stressed was one whereby any two members of the commission could call a meeting. Atty. Donahue testified that he voted in favor of the rule and made the motion for it, in reply to another question, after Sullivan had been named by the Governor and between the time he was confirmed. "This is a very minor change," he remarked.

Q.—"Was this rule made in anticipation that some name was going in?"

A.—"Yes, partly."

Feeney then cross-examined Donahue on whether there was a rule of the commission not to give out information until the commission made a report stressing the fact that Donahue had made statements concerning commission activities. "I gave out a statement to the press that the drive on me was being made to stop the Dolan investigation," the witness said.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston transit commission, testifying, said that he was called in by the finance commission to discuss the question of tiling in the subway. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Donahue were present. The conversation had to do with the details of the contract with the J. J. Vincensi Company. Donahue did most of the questioning. The transit department desired to use a different kind of tile in the subway, at Haymarket square, than was used in other places. The merits of different kinds of tiles were discussed, as well as the difference in price. Donahue, Sullivan said, wanted to substitute another kind of tile for the one called for in the specifications. Sullivan said that Donahue's suggestions were rejected.

Sullivan recounted a conversation he had with Judge Sheehan, then a member of the finance commission, in which Sheehan told him of the financial losses being sustained by him by reason of his being on the city board. Clients of Sheehan had land taking cases before the courts and Sheehan had declined to handle them because of his membership on the finance commission.

"Sheehan remarked to me," Sullivan went on "that if he remained a member of the commission he would be ruined. I told him he should resign from it."

Gov. Curley then questioned Sullivan about the statement of Donahue at the hearing that the Mason Company secured an advantage of $90,000 by reason of lesser costs. Sullivan replied that if it had been otherwise there would have been a claim against the city many times greater than the amount specified on the ground of delay. He explained that the Mason Company had set up a new form of machine, which provided continuous operation. Interference on the part of another contractor, quite likely, he said, would result in claims.

Bid $750,000 Lower Than Many Others

In reply to questions from the Governor, Sullivan said that the bid, on a project of $5,600,000, was $750,000 lower than the nearest competitor's.

Questioned about the award made to the C. & R. Company on the Dorchester extension of the rapid transit system, Sullivan declared it was not entitled to it. "I always felt that they had no claim," he remarked.

Goodwin, former chairman of the finance commission, again a witness, expressed the belief that a person appointed to the commission "should not use the power of his office to get business, either directly or indirectly."

Goodwin said he knew of no other member of the commission acting in the manner in which Donahue admitted he had.

Goodwin denied, on questioning from Whitman, that he had ever used his power as chairman of the finance commission to force city employes to join the Equal Tax League. An examination by a certified public accountant of the books of the league showed, he said, that he had never received a cent for his services.

Donahue, recalled, said that he had received word that Goodwin was investigating his activities, going over court records, etc.

"I take it that Mr. Feeney's information was secured from Frank," the witness remarked.

"I deny it," exclaimed Feeney.

Donahue said that he never told Goodwin that he was being paid by Russo. "It was obvious that I was being paid," he said.

He was asked by Mr. Feeney if he knew of any other member of the commission who worked for the city and his clients at the same time.

"No, but there were no other trial lawyers on it," he said.

Donahue said that the reason why the rules of the commission were changed just before E. Mark Sullivan, the new chairman, took office, was because in the past there had been an informal procedure. The rules were drafted by Judge Kaplan and were adopted unanimously, he said. (Judge Jacob J. Kaplan was appointed a member of the finance commissioner by Gov. Ely two weeks ago).

Curley Discusses Mohawk Packing Co.

Feeney called Goodwin's attention to the testimony of Donahue that Goodwin, while chairman, had represented Brockton shoe workers, the Equal Tax League and other organizations.

"I never got paid by the Brockton workers or any other organization I worked for," the former chairman answered. Asked if he had used the stationery of the commission for campaign purposes, Mr. Goodwin answered:

"I might have written a letter now and then, but very few. There was a stenographer at the Equal Tax League office. I always paid for the stamps."

The Governor then remarked that there had been a whole lot of talk about the Mohawk Packing Company and that he desired to state that there had been numerous complaints about the meat at the Boston City Hospital when he was mayor of Boston and that the board of trustees had asked to have the chef select the food, which request the mayor complied with. The Governor said he never attempted to make an explanation before, "realizing the futility of it," but felt that the board trustees should have had the decency to make it. Goodwin said that the commission, at the time, had found that the Mohawk Company was being paid more for beef than it should have been. He testified that he conferred with Mr. Curley and the latter stated that the hospital ought to have the best beef. "I still believe that," the Governor remarked. Goodwin said he made the suggestion that the specifications should be raised and that federal inspectors be placed on the job of inspection, which was done.

The next witness called and sworn was Robert E. Cunniff, secretary of the finance commission since 1928. He was questioned by Feeney about the change in rules made by the commission.

"On Jan. 4, 1935, the commission made some slight changes in the rules," he said. "On Jan. 3 there was a very slight change. There has been no change since that date."

Atty. Feeney then brought out that the change in rule made on Jan. 4 was on the day that Mr. Sullivan had been named a member of the commission the Governor.

"There was a recodification of rules," Mr. Cunniff testified. "On Jan. 4 the change was worked into the codification. Up to that time it was indefinite as to who should call a meeting. I used to call them. After Sullivan's appointment I saw confusion to the staff with two men claiming chairmanship.

"At a meeting yesterday a vote was taken to recognize Mr. Sullivan as chairman. A resolution was so adopted and all the members voted favorably except Mr. Kaplan."

Donahue also voted in favor of the recognition of Sullivan as chairman, the witness said in response to a question by Feeney.

Asked if there had been a discussion among the members of recognition of Sullivan as chairman the witness said: "There was a discussion and all the members took part in it. I cannot attempt to recall what was said. There was a free discussion. They all took part in it."

Feeney then asked him to relate the changed rule. The change provided that unless otherwise ordered there would be a meeting of the commission each week on Thursday at 3:30 p. m. and that special meetings may be called by the chairman or any two members of the commission.

He said that Kaplan filed a statement questioning the authority of the Governor to name the chairman and he read the statement to the council.

"Was any question raised as to the right of the Governor to serve as Governor?" Gov. Curley asked. Cunniff half smiled and said: "I could not say, so much was said." Well, I thought the people settled that in November," the Governor replied, "although some legal minds on the finance commission do not seem to realize it."

Feeney had no more witnesses and was about to make a statement when Councilor Coakley said he had a witness to call and Councilor Schuster said he would like to hear Kaplan.

The Governor said that he had an appointment to talk on the radio at 10 o'clock on crime and what had taken place on the finance commission today and therefore the meeting would be adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

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Russo Testifies Donahue Was Paid A Total of $23,052 by Him in Fees

Hearing Reopened Late in Afternoon and Is Held up Until Finance Commissioner Returns with State Trooper

Hearing of Gov. Curley's ouster proceedings against Joseph Joyce Donahue, member of the Boston finance commission, was resumed shortly after 4 P. M. yesterday by the executive council, after a delay of a half-hour while a state trooper went to Donahue's office and returned with him. The council had reconvened at 3:30, but Gov. Curley announced the hearing would not proceed until Donahue was present.

The first witness at the afternoon hearing, as at the morning, was Thomas D. Russo of the C & R Construction Company, a client of Donahue, who is a lawyer. Russo was questioned by John P. Feeney, counsel for Gov. Curley:

Q.—Have you, Mr. Russo, at my request, produced the checks paid Mr. Joseph Joyce Donahue by you for services rendered.

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—You told us this morning, didn't you, that you thought you paid Mr. Donahue between $15,000 and $16,000 in the last three or four years.

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—From you examination of the checks what is your testimony now as to what you paid Mr. Donahue in the last three and a half years.

A.—$23,052.

Q.—And what was the original total paid Mr. Donahue by you.

A.—$31,552.

Q.—And you were reimbursed to the extent of $8500 by Mr. Donahue.

Reads Check Dates And Their Amounts

Mr. Russo testified that the two reimbursements were received from Mr. Donahue in December of 1933.

Q.—And what do you again say was paid Mr. Donahue by you in the last three and a half years? I mean net.

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A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have the dates of those checks?

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Atty. Feeney delivered a brief summation to the Governor and council in which he declared that he believed Donahue's acceptance of fees of about $22,000 while a member of the finance commission was "a violation of the law, a breach of duty, and misconduct on his part."

Donahue should not have continued to defend cases against the city of Boston, Feeney asserted, after he became a member of the commission. "For Donahue to get $22,000 from at least one contractor is to me sufficient reason in my judgment for his immediate removal."

Edmund Whitman, attorney for Donahue, asked Gov. Curley if he might be allowed to make some remarks. He thereupon said that Feeney had overlooked the fact that the commission had nothing to do with the matters handled by Donahue as a lawyer.

Feeney resumed his summation, declaring that Donahue's defending clients against the city of Boston after he had taken office as a member of the commission was the same thing as a district-attorney continuing to defend criminals after he had taken office.

Councillor Coakley questioned Russo, who was still on the witness stand, about going to see Gaspar Bacon. He determined that Russo went to Bacon while Bacon was president of the Senate, and that Bacon told him he handled no law practice and so advised him to go to Donahue, who was not then a member of the commission.

Frank Goodwin Called As Witness

Russo to Coakley—"The case was really in court when I went to Mr. Donahue. He merely started vising it.

Coakley—"Reviving it?"

Russo—"Revising it."

"Revising is the word," interjected Gov. Curley, chuckling.

Frank A. Goodwin took the stand. In reply to Feeney's questions, he said that he became chairman of the finance commission Oct. 9, 1929, and continued in that offce until October, 1934, though Joseph Leonard was appointed chairman in April of that year.

Donahue, Goodwin said, came on the commission in September, 1931.

Feeney—Eventually you ceased to be chairman.

Goodwin, chuckling—I ceased to be chairman when Storey came on a year after me.

Feeney—As chairman or member of the commission, did you know of the activities of Mr. Donahue?

A.—At the first meeting we were discussing the Atlas Petroleum cases. He stated he was counsel for the concern.

Q.—At any later date did he say he was counsel for others doing work for the city? A.—I found out he was counsel for Kennedy. As far as Russo is concerned I never knew from him that he was counsel—but it was rumored.

Q.—Did you know he collected $20,000 off Russo during 3½ years? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you he was collecting money from Russo? A.—No.

Charges Gasoline Below Specifications

Feeney: Did you know he was interested in getting contracts?

Goodwin: I know he was interested in getting Atlas a contract.

Q.—How did you know?

Goodwin then read a letter which he sent to Curley when Curley was mayor of the city of Boston. In it he told how the Atlas concern had received a six months contract in March, 1931, to supply aviation gas to the city, and how tests at M. I. T. showed the gas supplied was below specifications.

The former commission chairman said that one day when he arrived at the commission's office he found Philip Chapman, former purchasing agent of the city, there with Secretary Cuniff. "I was asked by Chapman if I had called him on the telephone and told him to come to the commission's room," Goodwin testified. "I told Chapman that I had not called him and he said it was funny because Cuniff gave him the same answer.

"A few minutes later Mr. Donahue entered the room. He started talking about the Atlas contract. Chapman asked me what I thought about giving the contract to the Atlas company. I told him I had given him a letter and that letter was my answer. I walked out of the room then and left Chapman there with Mr. Donahue and Mr. Cuniff."

Discussed Probe Of Tunnel Contract

Q.—Do you remember any other incident concerning Mr. Donahue's activities with any contractor doing business with the city?

A.—I remember that Mr. Donahue was the one who brought into the office the question of whether there should be an investigation of the contract which Tom Sullivan of the transit department proposed to let to Silas Mason Company for the construction of the third section of the East Boston tunnel. Sullivan wanted to give the contract to Silas Mason Company without any bidding. He thought it was better because Silas Mason Company had constructed a big plant on the East Boston side of the tunnel. Sullivan believed that Silas Mason Company would have a suit against the city if their plant was disturbed. Mr. Donahue thought the contract should be open to bids. We gave a hearing on that subject."

At this point Mr. Chapman entered the council chamber, and Atty. Feeney asked Goodwin if the former was the man he referred to as participating in the conference regarding the Atlas contract. "Yes, that's the man, Mr. Chapman," Goodwin declared.

Q.—Do you know anything more about Mr. Donohue's activities with contractors from the city.

A.—Only the Kennedy matter.

Q.—And how did you know about the Kennedy contract?

A.—From Mr. Donahue's letter to me which was read here earlier.

At Attorney Feeney's request Goodwin read the Donahue letter in which the commissioner suggested that the Kennedy sewer contract be cancelled.

'Curley Was Given Clean Bill of Health'

Q.—What did you do when you received that letter from Mr. Donahue? A.—I turned the matter over to Mr. Emerson, the engineer.

Q.—And what did Mr. Emerson report? A.—You have his report there. He felt that there was no justification for the proposed cancellation of the contract.

He then read the report which Atty. Feeney had previously read into the record of the hearing.

Q.—Was Mr. Donahue familiar with Mr. Emerson's opinion? A.—I don't know. I assume he was.

Q.—Was it . . . I mean Mr. Emerson's opinion . . . made a part of the finance commission's records? A.—I don't know. Mr. Cunniff, the secretary, would know. He is here. You can ask him. It is the duty of the secretary to make and keep all the records.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Donahue filed a bill in equity against the city on the proposed cancellation of the Kennedy contract? A.—No.

Q.—Can you think of anything else concerning Mr. Donahue's activities with contractors that would throw light on this matter? A.—Nothing more about contractors. I do know that he would investigate over again things the commission had already investigated and disposed of.

Q.—Do you recall an investigation made by the commission in the closing days of the Curley administration?

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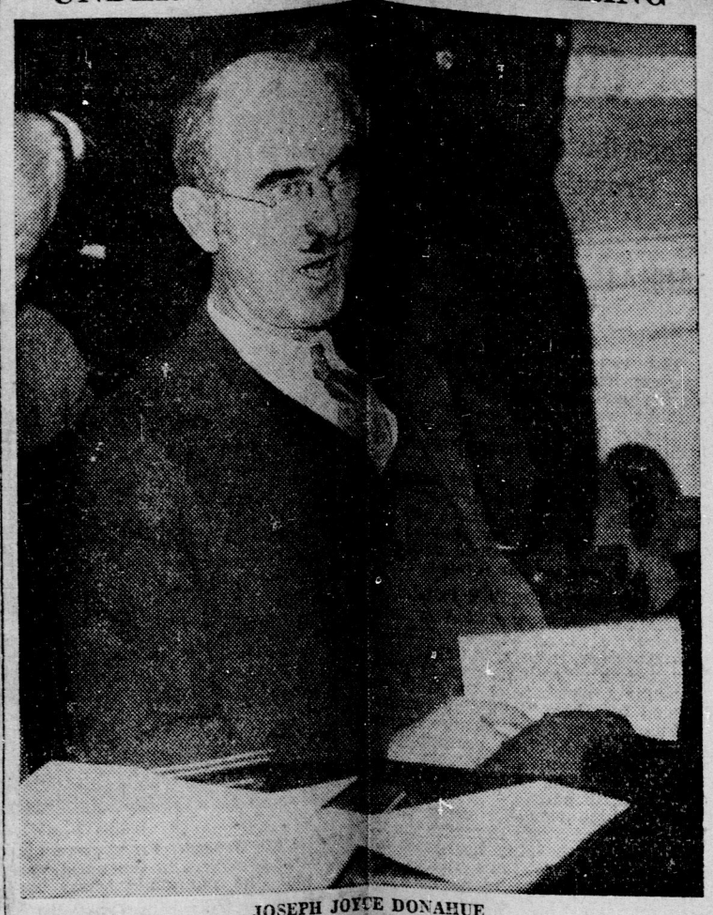
Ingredients of Vicks VapoRub in Convenient Candy Form
VICKS COUGH DROP

UNDER FIRE AT OUSTER HEARING



JOSEPH JOYCE DONAHUE
Member of the Boston finance commission.

A.—Yes, and the mayor was given a clean bill of health.

At Atty. Feeney's request Goodwin read a part of the finance commission's annual report of 1933.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue sign that report. A.—We all did.

Goodwin, on further questioning by Feeney, said that Donahue defended himself during a discussion about handling suits for persons against the city of Boston. Atty. Whitman asked Goodwin if he had discussed the Russo case with Donahue. Goodwin replied he had, but only so far as already stated.

Whitman: Did you have an opinion of this matter?

Goodwin: That a man should not have clients doing business with the city of Boston.

Whitman: Ever say that to Donahue?

Goodwin, laughing: Donahue and I never had much to say to one another.

Feeney: Did you know about Donahue's fees? A.—No.

Goodwin, questioned by both Feeney and Whitman, said that only two letters passed between him and Donahue. Both, he said, were "nasty" in tenor. When Donahue spoke out and said he had copies, Goodwin remarked that he might read them if he wished. They were not read.

At the request of Councillor Coakley an effort was made to locate a letter Goodwin sent to ex-Gov. Ely when he found he was to be dropped from the commission. The clerk later reported the letter was not in the files.

Philip A. Chapman, purchasing agent for Boston from 1930 to 1934, was next called to the stand by Feeney. He told of a conversation with Donahue in which Donahue told him that he was counsel for Frank L. Downey, president-treasurer of the Atlas Company, and asked him to give the company a "break."

Chapman said he objected because Goodwin, then chairman of the commission, had sent a letter in which he said the Atlas Company should not be given contracts. Donahue, according to Chapman, said, "I can take care of that over here," meaning at the finance commission.

Chapman said this conversation occurred in September, 1931, when the Atlas Company was seeking to get its contract for gasoline renewed.

Gov. Curley remarked: "Isn't it true, Mr. Chapman, that a supervisor of the fire department reported that a piece of apparatus stopped dead in the street because of the inferiority of the gasoline constituting a menace to the entire city in case of fire?"

Chapman—Yes.

Feeney—And after that Donahue wanted the company to get a "break"?

Chapman—Yes.

Donahue asked if he might question the witness. Feeney objected to both Whitman and Donahue questioning the witness, so Gov. Curley suggested that Donahue relay his questions to his counsel, Whitman, who proceeded to question the witness.

Whitman—Was the contract awarded to Atlas?

Chapman—Yes.

Whitman—In spite of Goodwin's letter?

Chapman—Yes.

Whitman—Then why?

Chapman—Because Atlas made good on returning an overcharge to the city, it was the lowest bidder, it would save the cost of readvertising the bid, and a checking system was instituted to guard against inferior gasoline.

Whitman asked if it wasn't true Donahue had nothing to do with making the contract. Chapman countered by declaring that he believed all members of the commission were working together, save Goodwin. He finished by telling Whitman he was certain Donahue had said give the company a "break."

Mr. Feeney said that with the exception of the missing letter and the testimony of Mr. Downey that was all he had to offer on the Donahue case.

Donahue was then given an opportunity of telling his side of the story. Regarding Atlas contract, he said he talked with Chapman about it. "The subject was mentioned that the city had over paid the Atlas company one, two or three cents a gallon. Chapman said he had not checked up on the daily tank wagon prices. We, however, had figures that the Atlas was over-paid. I never asked him for a 'break.' Chapman was a stranger to me. It was the first time I had ever met him. There was no reason why I should make the request."

Donahue denied that, in the Atlas matter, he had ever said that he would take care of the other members of the finance commission. "The idea that I would take care of Goodwin was ridiculous. Such men as Courtney Guild were on the commission. Such a statement was never made by me."

Referring to the statement of Goodwin that he, Goodwin, did not know that Donahue represented the C. & R. Construction Company, Donahue explained that he was in court constantly, being at few financial committee meetings until after 4 o'clock.

Speaking about the C. & R. and the construction of the East Boston tunnel, Donahue said that it was designed to be built in three sections. The C. & R. got the Boston end of the tunnel. Russo told him later that there was a plan afoot for the East Boston end to be awarded to the Silas Mason company, without bids or advertising, at a price of $275,000.

"I told Goodwin about it and went back to the office," Donahue went on. "Shortly afterward I received a call from the mayor's office for a conference on the subject of amending the contract, to include the East Boston end. The mayor was there. Col. Sullivan felt that the contract should be amended and the job given to Mason, without competitive bids. The law requires that bids be asked, for free competition. Sullivan said there was the possibility that a new contractor would interfere with the Mason company. I pointed out to him that the contractors were supposed to work together, when doing city work. He said that the war department had informed him that there might be interference. No bids, however, were taken. I was strong to have the job thrown open to competition."

Donahue declared that the Mason company was paid the same unit prices as the C. & R. despite the fact that the work done was much easier. On the matter of shoring there was a clear profit to the Mason concern of $90,000, he said.

"I made a vigorous protest about the bids and in doing so I wasn't working for the interests of Russo or the C. & R. company," Donahue said.

Donahue Denies He Will Resign

When Donahue finished reading the hostile correspondence between himself and Goodwin, Councillor Coakley inquired if the correspondence alone did not constitute a good reason for abolishing the commission—particularly in view of the manner in which fellow-members behaved. Donahue said, "It is not."

Feeney—You said you intended to resign because membership on the commission interfered with your earnings.

Donahue—Yes.

Q.—Do you intend to resign now?

A.—No.

Feeney—It is true that in three and a half years you got $22,000 from one client.

A.—I figure $21,309, and I would have made it whether I was on the commission or not.

Q.—Membership did not affect your fee?

A.—It did not.

Q.—But as a protest you gave back $8500.

A.—As an adjustment.

Q.—How much did you get from all your clients who were doing business with the city of Boston?

A.—$21,786.

Q.—You heard another witness say you asked for a "break?"

A.—I never said that.

Q.—At the time your client was off the list. You knew that?

A.—No.

Feeney—You knew a vigorous complaint had been made against their product.

A.—The stuff was not up to specifications.

Worked Nights on Commission Affairs

Atty. Feeney, in his cross-examination of Mr. Donahue, sat on the edge of the council desk and plied question after question. Photographers, not desiring to miss such an intimate closeup, began taking "shots." Mr. Donahue urged Mr. Feeney to hold his finger, which he was pointing at the witness, so that the photographers might get the pose. "Hold up your finger," Donahue said. "Never mind the finger," Feeney replied, "I'll give the orders here."

In reply to a series of questions the witness said that he had not been interested in seeing that his client, the C. & R. Construction Co., continued to do business with the city while he was a member of the commission nor did he see that the contract they received was approved.

Donahue declared that he did a large amount of work for the C. & R. and that the company had only one job while he was on the commission, "that was the so-called tunnel job."

Gov. Curley then called to the attention of the witness that he had stated earlier in the day that he had received $900 or $1000 from the Kennedy insurance case. Donahue recalled it and asked that it be added to the previous figures he had given.

Atty. Feeney then showed him checks, which he acknowledged as disbursements he had made for the C. & R. and which had been paid back to him.

Q.—So, the $21,000 was net to you?"

A.—"Yes, within a hundred or so.

Q.—"Do you still say that your services on the finance commission interfered with your earning capacity?"

A.—"Yes, I think it did."

The witness then went on to relate the numbers of nights he had been engaged in work of the commission.

'Drive Being Made To Stop Dolan Probe'

The witness said he could not tell of any other money he had received from contractors until he looked at his books. He was perfectly willing, he said, to produce the books.

Donahue, in reply to another query, said that he felt that he had the right to represent clients that were suing the city of Boston.

Q.—"Do you intend to do any further business with contractors?"

A.—"No, I don't think I would. I've cleaned up all the cases I have."

Feeney pressed him on this point and the witness said that he would not do any further business of this type. "I will not take on any more new contractors," he replied at another point, adding that he had no cases pending for a contractor.

Feeney then shifted his line of question to a set of rules recently passed by the finance commission and since the time, he said, E. Mark Sulivan was appointed chairman.

The rule that Feeney stressed was one whereby any two members of the commission could call a meeting. Atty. Donahue testified that he voted in favor of the rule and made the motion for it, in reply to another question, after Sullivan had been named by the Governor and between the time he was confirmed. "This is a very minor change," he remarked.

Q.—"Was this rule made in anticipation that some name was going in?"

A.—"Yes, partly."

Feeney then cross-examined Donahue on whether there was a rule of the commission not to give out information until the commission made a report stressing the fact that Donahue had made statements concerning commission activities. "I gave out a statement to the press that the drive on me was being made to stop the Dolan investigation," the witness said.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston transit commission, testifying, said that he was called in by the finance commission to discuss the question of tiling in the subway. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Donahue were present. The conversation had to do with the details of the contract with the J. J. Vincensi Company. Donahue did most of the questioning. The transit department desired to use a different kind of tile in the subway, at Haymarket square, than was used in other places. The merits of different kinds of tiles were discussed, as well as the difference in price. Donahue, Sullivan said, wanted to substitute another kind of tile for the one called for in the specifications. Sullivan said that Donahue's suggestions were rejected.

Sullivan recounted a conversation he had with Judge Sheehan, then a member of the finance commission, in which Sheehan told him of the financial losses being sustained by him by reason of his being on the city board. Clients of Sheehan had land taking cases before the courts and Sheehan had declined to handle them because of his membership on the finance commission.

"Sheehan remarked to me," Sullivan went on "that if he remained a member of the commission he would be ruined. I told him he should resign from it."

Gov. Curley then questioned Sullivan about the statement of Donahue at the hearing that the Mason Company secured an advantage of $90,000 by reason of lesser costs. Sullivan replied that if it had been otherwise there would have been a claim against the city many times greater than the amount specified on the ground of delay. He explained that the Mason Company had set up a new form of machine, which provided continuous operation. Interference on the part of another contractor, quite likely, he said, would result in claims.

Bid $750,000 Lower Than Many Others

In reply to questions from the Governor, Sullivan said that the bid, on a project of $5,600,000, was $750,000 lower than the nearest competitor's.

Questioned about the award made to the C. & R. Company on the Dorchester extension of the rapid transit system, Sullivan declared it was not entitled to it. "I always felt that they had no claim," he remarked.

Goodwin, former chairman of the finance commission, again a witness, expressed the belief that a person appointed to the commission "should not use the power of his office to get business, either directly or indirectly."

Goodwin said he knew of no other member of the commission acting in the manner in which Donahue admitted he had.

Goodwin denied, on questioning from Whitman, that he had ever used his power as chairman of the finance commission to force city employes to join the Equal Tax League. An examination by a certified public accountant of the books of the league showed, he said, that he had never received a cent for his services.

Donahue, recalled, said that he had received word that Goodwin was investigating his activities, going over court records, etc.

"I take it that Mr. Feeney's information was secured from Frank," the witness remarked.

"I deny it," exclaimed Feeney.

Donahue said that he never told Goodwin that he was being paid by Russo. "It was obvious that I was being paid," he said.

He was asked by Mr. Feeney if he knew of any other member of the commission who worked for the city and his clients at the same time.

"No, but there were no other trial lawyers on it," he said.

Donahue said that the reason why the rules of the commission were changed just before E. Mark Sullivan, the new chairman, took office, was because in the past there had been an informal procedure. The rules were drafted by Judge Kaplan and were adopted unanimously, he said. (Judge Jacob J. Kaplan was appointed a member of the finance commissioner by Gov. Ely two weeks ago).

Curley Discusses Mohawk Packing Co.

Feeney called Goodwin's attention to the testimony of Donahue that Goodwin, while chairman, had represented Brockton shoe workers, the Equal Tax League and other organizations.

"I never got paid by the Brockton workers or any other organization I worked for," the former chairman answered. Asked if he had used the stationery of the commission for campaign purposes, Mr. Goodwin answered:

"I might have written a letter now and then, but very few. There was a stenographer at the Equal Tax League office. I always paid for the stamps."

The Governor then remarked that there had been a whole lot of talk about the Mohawk Packing Company and that he desired to state that there had been numerous complaints about the meat at the Boston City Hospital when he was mayor of Boston and that the board of trustees had asked to have the chef select the food, which request the mayor complied with. The Governor said he never attempted to make an explanation before, "realizing the futility of it," but felt that the board trustees should have had the decency to make it. Goodwin said that the commission, at the time, had found that the Mohawk Company was being paid more for beef than it should have been. He testified that he conferred with Mr. Curley and the latter stated that the hospital ought to have the best beef. "I still believe that," the Governor remarked. Goodwin said he made the suggestion that the specifications should be raised and that federal inspectors be placed on the job of inspection, which was done.

The next witness called and sworn was Robert E. Cunniff, secretary of the finance commission since 1928. He was questioned by Feeney about the change in rules made by the commission.

"On Jan. 4, 1935, the commission made some slight changes in the rules," he said. "On Jan. 3 there was a very slight change. There has been no change since that date."

Atty. Feeney then brought out that the change in rule made on Jan. 4 was on the day that Mr. Sullivan had been named a member of the commission the Governor.

"There was a recodification of rules," Mr. Cunniff testified. "On Jan. 4 the change was worked into the codification. Up to that time it was indefinite as to who should call a meeting. I used to call them. After Sullivan's appointment I saw confusion to the staff with two men claiming chairmanship.

"At a meeting yesterday a vote was taken to recognize Mr. Sullivan as chairman. A resolution was so adopted and all the members voted favorably except Mr. Kaplan."

Donahue also voted in favor of recognition of Sullivan as chairman the witness said in response to a question by Feeney.

Asked if there had been a discussion among the members of recognition of Sullivan as chairman the witness said: "There was a discussion and all the members took part in it. I cannot attempt to recall what was said. There was a free discussion. They all took part in it."

Feeney then asked him to relate the changed rule. The change provided that unless otherwise ordered there would be a meeting of the commission each week on Thursday at 3:30 P. M. and that special meetings may be called by the chairman or any two members of the commission.

He said that Kaplan filed a statement questioning the authority of the Governor to name the chairman and he read the statement to the council.

"Was any question raised as to the right of the Governor to serve as Governor?" Gov. Curley asked. Cunniff half smiled and said: "I could not say, so much was said." Well, I thought the people settled that in November," the Governor replied, "although some legal minds on the finance commission do not seem to realize it."

Feeney had no more witnesses and was about to make a statement when Councilor Coakley said he had a witness to call and Councilor Schuster said he would like to hear Kaplan.

The Governor said that he had an appointment to talk on the radio at 10 o'clock on crime and what had taken place on the finance commission today and therefore the meeting would be adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

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Curley Broadcasts

Opens War on Crime

GOVERNOR WILL ASK CITIZENS' SUPPORT IN DRIVE

By THE EARCUPPER

Lending his voice and personality to the campaign for stamping out crime over the nation, particularly in this Commonwealth, Governor James M. Curley comes to the WBZ-WBZA microphone at 10 o'clock tonight,

In line with the recent clarion call to arms against crime, as sounded by President Roosevelt, the forceful, new Bay State executive plans to strike out straight from the shoulder, as is his wont, declaring open warfare on law violation of every description. Support of the citizenry is expected to be urged by Governor Curley in outlining various ways and means to be entered upon to purge Massachusetts of criminal depredations.

Gov. Curley

* * *

Beatrice Lillie, slated for her second network comedy turn (WBZ) on the stroke of 9 o'clock this evening, has in mind to burlesque the efforts of would-be classic soprano to reach the heights (vocally) in grand opera. Some travesty on the art of popular song renditions will likewise occupy the high priestess of satire.

* * *

Then there's the funmaking of Phil Baker brought through with 9:30, immediately preceding the address by Governor Curley. Giving the WBZ-WBZA waves a bit of advantage over competition for tonight it would seem.

* * *

Best Tomorrow

7:30 A. M.—WNAC—Joe Mitchell Chapple presents a program of philosophy and human interest.

8:30 A. M. — WAAB — Popular Pleasantries, organ music.

9:45 A. M.—WNAC—The Eton Boys, male quartet.

10:15 A. M.—WEEI—The Morning Parade, a variety musicale.

10:30 A. M.—WAAB—"Let's Pretend," a children's program.

11:00 A. M.—WAAB—The Feature Forecaster, outlining the features in the Boston Sunday Advertiser. Farm and Garden Chat by "Uncle Ted."

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JEWISH VETS to Meet Here

Jewish war veterans from the eastern part of the country and New England will gather here January 27 in Hotel Touraine.

A testimonial dinner is to be given for Commander-in-Chief Captain William Berman of Boston, who is serving his second term as the national commander.

Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield and high ranking officers of the Army and Navy and veteran organizations will be present.

A reception will precede the dinner from 4 to 5 p. m.

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'FLIERS' AIR PARADE TO OPEN DRIVE

Joint maneuvers by Navy and National Guard fliers tomorrow over Boston Common will usher in the mass meting of the Emergency Campaign of 1935, beginning at 7:30 in the Colonial Theater.

Governor Curley will speak in behalf of the Emergency Campaign.

Jan Smeterlin, Lucienne Boyer, Warner Baxter, and other figures famous in the stage, musical, radio and film world all are giving their services.

Mayor Mansfield and Oscar W. Haussermann, general campaign chairman, will address the meeting and Warner Baxter, screen star, will do his bit.

The meeting is free to the public and there will be no collection taken nor campaign gifts solicited. Everyone is invited.

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the closing, desecration and seizure of churches, schools, seminaries and private property."

They were referred to the foreign relations committee for consideration.

REQUIEM
MASS SUNG
FOR FR. McHUGH

Funeral services for the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., late dean of Boston College, were held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Harrison avenue, today.

Several thousand, persons including Governor Curley and his military staff, attended. Mayor Frederic W. Mansfield, together with other city officials, was also in attendance.

The Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College, celebrated a requiem mass. The senior class attended in a body, eight of their number acting as pallbearers.

Burial was at Holy Cross College, Worcester. Boston motorcycle police escorted the funeral cortege from the chapel to the church and thence to the Boston line on the Worcester pike.

In Congress

SENATE
In adjournment until Monday.
HOUSE
Meets at noon to debate independent offices appropriation bill.
Appropriations sub-committees work on war and deficiency appropriation measures.

Former Associates Attend McHugh Rites

Members of the factulty of Boston College march bareheaded into the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Harrison avenue, South End, today, to pay final tribute to their former colleague, Dean Patrick J. McHugh, S. J. The funeral was attended by more than 200 members of the Catholic clergy and by hundreds of Boston College students and alumni. (Picture by Boston Evening American Staff Photographer.)

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GOVERNOR CURLEY

will deliver an important message to New England citizens and patriots on

CRIME

the Nation's Danger and Disgrace

AT 10 O'CLOCK

WBZ—TONIGHT

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Donamits $15,000 F

IN SUIT *Against* CITY

DONAHUE IN HEARING

TELLS OF CASH IN FIN. COM. CASE

The Governor's Council held a torrid public hearing on the Boston Finance Commission ouster proceedings today.

Spirited clashes and testimony regarding suits against the city, and legal fees, featured the first session called on Governor Curley's proposal to oust four commission members.

Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue was the first target.

Donahue, it was brought out, received a fee of between $15,000 and $20,000 for prosecuting a suit against the city.

That was after he became a member of the commission.

He so testified himself.

But he added that the case was unfinished private business—that he had taken it before becoming a commission member.

Attorney John P. Feeney, prosecuting the Governor's case, told the council:

"His continuing cases in the courts while a member of the finance commission are grounds for his removal."

Feeney said Donahue's acceptance of fees constituted violation of law, breach of duty and misconduct.

Donahue vigorously defended his right to work for private clients while on the commission.

After a public session lasting more than two hours, the Council

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

He said he saw [illegible] said:

"You know,I am counsel for the Atlas Corporation. Can't we give them a break?"

"How about this letter sent me by Mr. Goodwin?" Chapman replied. "What can I do on the face of it?"

Donahue said to "never mind" about the letter, according to the witness, and that Donahue would take care of the letter.

He testified that for Kennedy he tried to have the city abrogate a sewer contract on which Kennedy was losing money, and that he later sued for cancellation in court, and lost.

The propriety of Donahue having acted against the city after becoming a commission member was assailed by Feeney, who said:

"I think your conduct has been most ——."

Donahue rejoined:

"Now, John, now, John, don't be too severe."

Feeney's retort was:

"Don't John me."

Governor Curley, presiding, interrupted:

"I think Mr. Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

Clash Over Issue

The Governor declared that the issue involved was whether Donahue's activities were right or wrong, not the light in which Donahue considered them.

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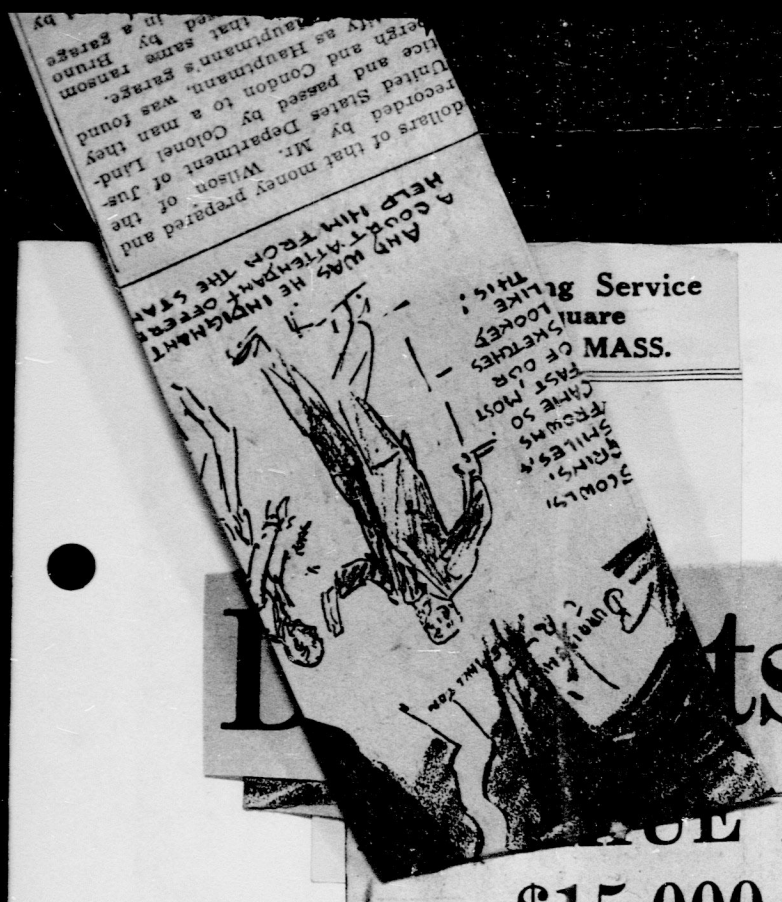

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ADMITS $15,000 FEE

Continued from First Page

went into executive meeting apparently to decide Donahue's fate.

Called Again

At 3:40, however, Governor Curley again called the councillors into public session and Donahue was sent for again.

A contractor who retained Donohue to sue the city and who received a $85,700 verdict in the court, testified Donahue was recommended to him by Gaspar G. Bacon, former lieutenant-governor.

The contractor said Donahue retained $22,000 of the award. The contractor protested this was too high and Donahue later returned $8500 in two installments.

This contractor was Thomas D. Russo, who did work for the city on the Dorchester rapid transit and East Boston tunnel projects. He was the first witness.

Donahue was also examined regarding his legal work for Anthony Pignot and John F. Kennedy, other contractors, and for the Atlas Petroleum Co.

Recalled after the hearing was reopened, Russo produced checks purporting to show he paid Donahue $31,552 for various services. This total was reduced by $23,052 by the refunds. Additional checks totaling $6353 were for expenses of the trial, Russo said.

Addressing the councillors, Feeney said:

"Gentlemen, I intend to show you that Mr. Donahue received between $22,000 and $23,000 while he was a member of the commission. For Donahue to get $22,000 from at least one contractor is to me sufficient reason, in my judgment, for his immediate removal."

Taking the stand late in the day, Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the commission, went into the Atlas company proceedings.

He told of having written a letter to Curley, then mayor, regarding a six-months' contract Atlas secured to supply the city with aviation gas. He at that time informed the mayor that tests at Technology showed the gasoline below specifications.

One day in his office, he said, Philip Chapman, then city purchasing agent, appeared. He thought Goodwin had called him but Goodwin said he had not. Goodwin added:

"Donahue entered the room and started talking abbout Atlas."

Chapman, called following Goodwin, told of going to the finance commission offices.

He said he saw Donahue, who said:

"You know,I am counsel for the Atlas Corporation. Can't we give them a break?"

"How about this letter sent me by Mr. Goodwin?" Chapman replied. "What can I do on the face of it?"

Donahue said to "never mind" about the letter, according to the witness, and that Donahue would take care of the letter.

He testified that for Kennedy he tried to have the city abrogate a sewer contract on which Kennedy was losing money, and that he later sued for cancellation in court, and lost.

The propriety of Donahue having acted against the city after becoming a commission member was assailed by Feeney, who said:

"I think your conduct has been most ——."

Donahue rejoined:

"Now, John, now, John, don't be too severe."

Feeney's retort was:

"Don't John me."

Governor Curley, presiding, interrupted:

"I think Mr. Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

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BOSTON MASS.

TIMES
Beverly, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

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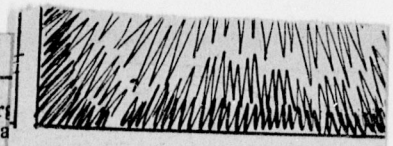

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(Special to the Times)
STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 11—

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

RECORD
Chelsea, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

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As Relief Commissioner in Revere

(Special to The Record)

By Beacon Hill Features

STATE HOUSE, Boston—Under the terms of a bill filed by Rep. Augustine Airola of Revere, upon the petition of James W. Bond, commander of Camp 58, United Spanish War Veterans, Revere, and an official of the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, the soldirs' relief commissioner in Revere would be required to be a veteran.

Under the proposed law or amendment to the Revere city charter, no person shall be appointed to the office of soldiers' relief commissioner, or to any office wherein the principal duties are relative to war veterans or their dependants unless he is a veteran.

The proposed change in the charter would become effective upon its passage by the Legislature and the signature of Gov. James M. Curley, unless a referendum it attached to the measure.

The Evening Record was informed this morning from reliable sources that an attempt was being made by a non-veteran to obtain the position of soldiers' relief commissioner, inasmuch as the present term of office held by Commissioner Ralph Robertson is about to expire.

The bill, endorsed by a large number of Revere veterans, was filed to block such an appointment, it is said.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL
Somerville, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

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RECORD

1935

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The bankers, agreeing to adopt the reduction, passed a resolution urging all banks throughout the state to reduce their mortgage rates on dwelling to 5½ per cent, beginning March 1.

At the conclusion of the conference, Governor Curley stated:

"The representatives of the banking institutions of the state, as a result of this conference, have agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages on all homes, not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, this rate to be recommended to all banks, to be effective March 1."

"You've got to clean house," the Governor told the bankers. "If 5 per cent is too much reduction, you may reduce it to 5½ per cent, not for my gratification, but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution of the problem, or the legislature will do it for you."

THE PRACTICAL TYPE

In one of the suburbs the other day there was a benefit show for the unemployed. The price of admission, instead of cash, was something in the way of provisions, such as canned goods, potatoes, or other foodstuffs that would be helpful to the poor. A certain lad asked his mother for some money with which to buy something to take. She gave it to him.

"Well, what did you take?" she asked when he came home.

"Oh," said the kid, "I took ice cream!"

U. S. S. CANOGA

Sagoyewatha, better known as Red Jacket, the famous orator of the Senecas, was born at Canoga point, on Lake Cayuga, N. Y., in 1750. A small town, known as Canoga, is now located there.

The U. S. S. Canoga, built in 1918 at Seattle, is a 415 foot, 12,200 ton, 12 knot cargo ship, armed with one 5-inch and one 3-inch guns during hostilities. She made several trips overseas as an army supply ship. In 1919, she was returned to the Shipping Board, which still controls her. She is now in reserve at Philadelphia.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
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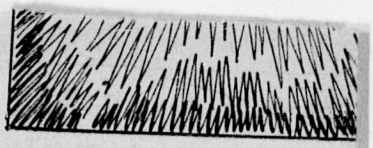

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

STAR
Winchester, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

WINCHESTER BOY GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD

O'Leary Promoted to Sergeant in State Police

Trooper Arthur T. O'Leary of the State Constabulary, a Winchester boy and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. O'Leary of Church street was on last Friday appointed body guard to Governor James M. Curley and on Saturday, promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Sergeant O'Leary first became interested in police work while acting as Winchester correspondent for the Boston Globe. Later when a member of the Globe repertorial staff he maintained his interest and made contacts that caused him to give up a promising newspaper career to join the State Constabulary about two years ago.

Previous to his appointment as the Governor's bodyguard, he had been stationed at the West Bridgewater barracks of the State Patrol, and had recently been at his home on Church street recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident while on duty.

Sergeant O'Leary has many friends in Winchester and around Boston, all of whom are extending congratulations and best wishes upon his promotion.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

it draws its customers from a wide expanse of territory, that report suggests quite a general improvement in conditions.

Boston police may be counted upon to show every courtesy to the occupants of the cars used by Governor Curley and members of his family. But they should also remember that all citizens are entitled to similar consideration.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Confirm Sheehan Associate Judge

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (U.P.)—The Executive Council today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Joseph A. Sheehan of Boston as associate justice of the Superior court.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES
Beverly, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Gov. Curley to Confer With Finance Commission

BOSTON, Jan. 11—(INS)—Discovery today by Richard D. Grant, secretary to Governor James M. Curley, that no notice had been sent the four members of the Boston finance commission whom the governor seeks to have before the executive council, led to a hasty despatch of letters asking attendance of the commissioners.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATE TO BE 5 1-2 P. C.

Governor, Asking 5 per Cent, Compromises with Group of Bankers at Conference.

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A reduction of interest on Massachusetts household mortgages from the present 6 per cent rate to 5½ per cent was announced tonight by Governor James M. Curley after a conference with 25 representatives of banks throughout the state.

The new rate represented an apparent compromise with the governor, for he had recommended a reduction to 5 per cent in his inaugural address.

Before the new rate was agreed upon, the governor reminded the bankers of the tendency in some sections to establishment of municipal power plants and urged them to "clean house."

"You've got to work out your own solution," said the governor, "or that body (the legislature) will do it for you and if it does, God help you."

After the agreement, the governor issued the following statement:

"The representatives of the banking institution of the state, as a result of a conference held with Governor Curley, today agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages on homes, mortgages for not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, and in which the owner resides. This rate is to be recommended to all banks in the commonwealth, to be effective as of March 1, 1935."

Represented at the conference were savings banks, trust companies and co-operative banks, and three of the largest banking organizations in the state, the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bankers Association and the Co-operative Banks Association of Massachusetts. Prominent representatives of the three organizations expressed the belief the banks would put the 5½ per cent rate into effect.

Governor Curley reminded the bankers that in New Jersey rates on mortgages had been reduced to 5 per cent and told them they must work for their own salvation or they would be forced to take what they could get. He also reminded them that many bills had been filed in the legislature for lower rates, some as low as 3½ per cent.

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association, told the governor that the 2.800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks had a deep interest in any reduction, for it would be made at the depositors' expense.

Referring to the possibility of legislative action, the governor told the bankers that a voluntary reduction might forestall an even more drastic one, which might even pass over his veto. He said he realized the courts might not hold arbitrary reductions legal, but added that "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions would be given."

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BOSTON MASS.

EAGLE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

SEEKS REMOVAL OF TWO COM. MEMBERS

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The removal of two members of the Boston Finance Commission will be sought at a special meeting of the executive council tomorrow. The members are Charles M. Storey and Joseph J. Donahue, against whom Governor James M. Curley today laid formal charges of irregularity in office.

Governor Curley said he himself would preside and that he had appointed John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, to prosecute the charges.

Bank accounts, papers, and other data of the two men under fire were ordered brought to the hearing. Similar papers from contractors and real estate operators with whom the governor declared Donahue and Storey had been doing business, would also be brought in, Curley asserted. The nature of the business was not disclosed.

Curley stressed that he was not acting against the commission as such but against its members as individuals.

The governor said that among those whose records have been ordered brought to the hearing are Thomas Russo, a contractor, and Lebowitz Lowe, who, Curley charged, employed Storey as an attorney and was one of the largest owners of property taken by the city in the construction of the East Boston tunnel.

Meanwhile the tiff between Curley and former Governor Joseph B. Ely broke out anew following charges by Curley that Ely had conferred in New York with former Lieutenant Governor Gaspar Bacon and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas about the finance commission. Ely declared today:

"I do not know the source of Governor Curley's misinformation, but the fact is I have not been in New York and I have not seen or talked with Mr. Bacon or Mr. Schuster about the investigation of the finance commission."

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT
Dedham, Mass.

Recorder

JAN 11 1935

James Leo says

That Attorney Thomas A. Cronin was Chairman of the Committee which arranged the banquet on New Year's Eve for the Two Twenty Club, and he handled it with his usual eclat. "Tom" is the brother of the late John F. Cronin, who in life was the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, and who left behind him about a quarter of a million dollars, a name sweet in the mouths of men, and a memory that will never fade.

* * * *

That Frank Pedonti, who is a member of Governor Curley's official family, served him as Assistant Secretary at City Hall, while Mr. Curley was Mayor, and is the only one of his previous secretaries to be with him at the State House.

* * * *

That Town Moderator Elmer G. Royce of Stoughton, who represented the towns of Canton, Stoughton and Sharon in the Legislature during the years 1931-1932, is not particularly enamored of the NEW DEAL.

* * * *

That Governor James M. Curley resembles most closely Nathaniel P. Banks, who was Governor of Massachusetts during 1858-1859-1860, both were born of humble parents, and rose by the sheer force of their own ability to positions of importance in the Nation. The story is told of Governor Banks visiting Harvard College on one occasion, and ex-

pressing regret at never having had the opportunity to go to college, and particularly to Harvard, and when he had concluded the late Edward Everett, arose and said, "Banks lost nothing in not having Harvard, but, Harvard lost much in not having Banks." Let us hope when Governor Curley represents the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the Commencement Exercises in June at Harvard University, some distinguished son of Harvard may repeat with the same sincerity and truth of him what was said of his predecessor.

That a banquet will be tendered Attorney General Paul A. Dever, by

his frends on Wednesday evening, January 16th, in the Cambridge Armory.

* * * *

That Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, used good judgment in not retiring Superintendent of Police James McDevitt, an honest, capable loyal police official.

* * * *

That it is now Sergeant Charles E. Manion — Governor Curley's chauffeur.

* * * *

That Chief of Police George M. McGilley of Westwood, is in favor of certain portions of the Police Unification Bill—for instance the part that makes a Police Officer one in any part of Massachusetts.

* * * *

That Attorney Luke A. Keeley of Milton, formerly connected with Hill, Barlow and Homans, is now Associate General Counsel in Washington of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

* * * *

That Representative Frank B. Coughlin of Norwood is serving on the most important committees in the Massachusetts House of Repretime vigor.

* * * *

Bishop Jospeh N. Dinand, former president of the Holy Cross College, who has been in ill health for some time, is rapidly regaining his old tme vigor.

* * * *

That the Rev. William J. O'Connell, pastor of St. Edward's Church, Medfield, who has been transferred to Newton, will leave behind him in Medfield, irrespective of religion, a flock of sad hearts—sad and glad. Sad that he is going and glad that he is being promoted. He is truly a priest of God.

* * * *

That the Emmanuel College Class of 1933, had a delightful supper dance at the Barclay Club on Tuesday evening. We noticed there Murray Wilson and Rosemary O'Neill, Michael Rutlege and Katherine Burke, Paul Snow and Eleanor Cronin, John Heaney and Margaret Donoghue and many others.

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~~SUN~~
Lowell, Mass.
Leader
JAN 11 1935

GOV. CURLEY MAKES CALL FOR TROOPERS

Demands Right to Preside at Fin Com. Hearing.

Hears Russo Tell of Retaining John Joyce Donohue.

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (U.P.)—Governor Curley summoned state troopers today when his right to preside at the public hearing on the removal of four unpaid members of the Boston Finance commission was questioned.

Heated verbal exchanges began immediately after the hearing opened.

The governor presented his charges that Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue had not conducted his duties properly, but was interrupted by Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for the commissioner.

Whitman contended that Curley had brought the charges and that consequently he should not act as presiding officer and prosecutor. He said Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley should conduct the proceedings.

"Under what section of the Constitution do you base your assertion?" Curley asked.

When Whitman replied that he had not had an opportunity of looking up the section and continued to argue, the governor commanded him to sit down.

Whitman refused to stop.

"Sit down!" the governor repeated. "Let me say to you that I am conducting this hearing and that I

Continued on Page Twenty-two.

the Russo concern was engaged in the oil-burner business.

Donahue, the next witness called, said he had been a member of the commission since September, 1931.

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GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

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Moran was attended by Dr. Charles G. Miles, senator from Brockton, and he was afterward taken to his home.

The new president revived for a few minutes sufficiently to ask Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham to take the gavel and adjourn the session, which began its wrangling and filibustering a week ago last Wednesday. It also was arranged to have Senator Wragg take the gavel upon the next meeting of the Senate next Monday, should Moran still be absent.

Amidst the turmoil came an announcement from the governor's office that the representatives of three of the largest banking organizations in the state would urge their member banks to reduce the interest rate on home mortgages to 5½ per cent beginning March 1. The prevailing rate on these mortgages is now 6 per cent.

Decision to attempt an agreement to this voluntary reduction was reached after a conference of 25 bankers with Governor Curley at the State House. The Governor urged upon the bankers the imperative necessity of acting voluntarily upon this suggestion for a reduction, lest the Legislature enact a compulsory statute calling for a more substantial cut.

Another flood of bills engulfed the legislators yesterday—bills ranging from one seeking repeal of the compulsory auto insurance law to another petitioning a pension of $50 monthly for every citizen of Massachusetts more than 55 years of age.

Others blasted away at the utilities and still others sought inquiries into criminal court procedure and an increase in the number of Superior court judgeships from 31 to 43.

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GRAPHIC
Newton, Mass.
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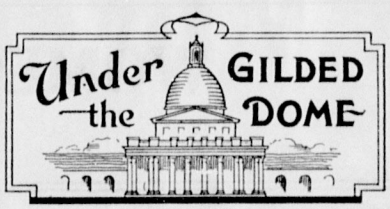
~~TRANSCRIPT~~
Dedham, Mass.
Recorder
JAN 11 1935



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Among the appointments confirmed this week by the Council were those of Governor Curley's office staff. Robert Gallagher of Channing st., Newton, nephew of Dr. T. M. Gallagher, is assistant executive messenger for Governor Curley.

Among the late appointments of Governor Ely before he vacated office was that of William F. Callahan, of Waban, as Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Callahan, who is a native of Stoughton, has been an associate commissioner for the past year in place of Gen. Richard K. Hale, who was given the opportunity of filling the other position as associate commissioner when that of Herman A. MacDonald expired. Commissioner Callahan succeeds former Commissioner Frank T. Lyman, who was appointed as associate commissioner. Commissioner Callahan is 42 years old, and until a year ago was treasurer of the Quincy Dry Dock and Yacht Corporation. He received his engineering experience on waterfront construction and on river and harbor work. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Boston City Club, and the Merchant Marine Club. He has two sons. The family residence is at 792 Chestnut st., Waban.

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EDITORIAL

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SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

Calls Troopers

Continued from Page One.

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The first witness called was Thomas D. Russo, Boston contractor, who revealed that Donahue acted as counsel for him in a suit against the City of Boston while a member of the Finance commission.

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GAZETTE
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Newton, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

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~~TRANSCRIPT~~
Dedham, Mass.
Recorder
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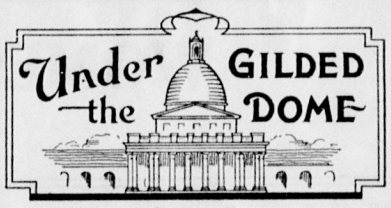

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Hats

...owing of

...Bon Marche, Street Floor

29c ea.

...es, Earrings, ...d Bracelets, ...and Gold

...t and Samples

...0c and $1.00 Values

...d Special!

Jewelry

...ent at ... Holy Trinity ... Miss Edna Kudla, ... and Mrs. Joseph Kudla and Mrs. John Dzia... side street, Methuen, ... dosz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dzia...

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GRAPHIC
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On the first ballot Senator Erland Fish, former president, who incurred the displeasure of the Democrats by refusing to grant their demands for Democratic committee chairmanships, polled 19 votes; Senator Cotton, Republican of Lexington, 1; Senator Moran, 1; and Senator Scanlan of Somerville, 19. On the second ballot the entire Democratic strength was thrown to Senator Moran, giving him 20 votes while Senator Fish polled the remaining 20 Republican votes. Late Wednesday evening Senator Nicholson, of Wareham, was called home because of the fatal illness of his sister.

When the Senate met yesterday afternoon it was agreed by Senator Moran that he would not vote because of Senator Nicholson's absence, thus continuing the deadlock at 19 votes each for the two leading candidates. For six ballots there was no change with the seventh showing signs of a break with Moran receiving 18, Fish 17, Scanlan 1, and Charles G. Miles of Brockton and Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, both Republicans, 1 each. Proceeding to the eighth ballot Senator Davenport, Republican stated that he felt that the Senate owed it to the Commonwealth and their constituents to elect a president. It was taken for granted that the Greenfield Senator would vote for Moran on the next ballot. The result of the 8th ballot gave Moran 20 votes, Fish 13 and Samuel Wragg, Republican, of Needham 5. With 20 votes necessary for a choice Senator Moran was elected. He collapsed from the nervous strain which he had been under but after an hour's rest was able to be driven home. Senator Wragg, next Senator in point of seniority, took the chair upon Senator Moran's request after the election. Senator Hollis of Newton moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday. Senator Davenport asked Senator Hollis to withdraw the motion in order that a motion to make the election of Senator Moran unanimous might be put but the Newton member made no move to do so, stating that his motion had been made upon Senator Moran's request. Senator Wragg put the question and it being carried the Senate will meet again next Monday when it is expected that Senator Moran will announce the committee assignments. In view of Senator Moran's election with the aid of the one Republican vote, presumably cast by Senator Davenport, it is believed that the Democratic members of the Senate will be in virtual control of the Senate most of the time.

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

~~TRANSCRIPT~~
Dedham, Mass.
Recorder
JAN 11 1935

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

MORAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF STATE SENATE

Curley Seeks Removal of Two Members of Fin. Com. on Charges of Irregularities

BOSTON (AP)—A special council meeting for the announced purpose of seeking removal of two members of the Boston finance commission; an end to the Senate's wrangling, and hope for the home owner today turned the attention of both politician and plain John Citizen toward Beacon Hill.

Gov. James M. Curley charged Charles M. Storey and Joseph J. Donahue, finance commission members, with irregularity in office. He appointed Attys. John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding to prosecute. He said he would seek removal of Storey and Donahue at today's special meeting at which he, himself, presided.

The Governor made it plain he was not acting against the commission as such but against its members as individuals.

Bank accounts, papers and data from contractors and real estate operators with whom Governor Curley charged the two had been doing business were ordered brought to the hearing. The specific incidentals of the alleged irregularities were not made known.

While news of the special council meeting was circulating, the Senate suddenly stopped its filibustering and elected a president.

James G. Moran of Mansfield, a Republican, was elected president of the Massachusetts Senate, and scarcely had he completed announcing the ballot giving him the high honor than he plunged from the president's dais in a complete physical collapse.

The climax to the prolonged organization of the upper legislative body came on the 19th ballot, when Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield deserted the Republican forces and Erland Fish of Brookline to cast his vote for Moran.

Moran was attended by Dr. Charles G. Miles, senator from Brockton, and he was afterward taken to his home.

The new president revived for a few minutes sufficiently to ask Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham to take the gavel and adjourn the session, which began its wrangling and filibustering a week ago last Wednesday. It also was arranged to have Senator Wragg take the gavel upon the next meeting of the Senate next Monday, should Moran still be absent.

Amidst the turmoil came an announcement from the governor's office that the representatives of three of the largest banking organizations in the state would urge their member banks to reduce the interest rate on home mortgages to 5½ per cent beginning March 1. The prevailing rate on these mortgages is now 6 per cent.

Decision to attempt an agreement to this voluntary reduction was reached after a conference of 25 bankers with Governor Curley at the State House. The Governor urged upon the bankers the imperative necessity of acting voluntarily upon this suggestion for a reduction, lest the Legislature enact a compulsory statute calling for a more substantial cut.

Another flood of bills engulfed the legislators yesterday—bills ranging from one seeking repeal of the compulsory auto insurance law to another petitioning a pension of $50 monthly for every citizen of Massachusetts more than 55 years of age.

Others blasted away at the utilities and still others sought inquiries into criminal court procedure and an increase in the number of Superior court judgeships from 31 to 43.

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2 Park Square
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SUN
well, Mass.
N 11 1935

Sans Troopers

Continued from Page One.

you must be seated or you will be ejected."

Whitman sat down only after two state troopers were called into the room.

The first witness called was Thomas D. Russo, Boston contractor, who revealed that Donahue acted as counsel for him in a suit against the City of Boston while a member of the Finance commission.

A court verdict awarded Russo $65,000 in the case and Donahue received an original fee of $22,000, according to Russo, but $8500 was paid back by Donahue.

Russo also testified that he had employed Donahue while he was a member of the Finance commission in land damage claim suits in connection with construction of the Dorchester subway.

He said he had paid Donahue "between $15,000 and $16,000" during the last four years.

"I got to know Mr. Donahue when I was contemplating suing the city for damages in connection with the construction of the Dorchester subway," Russo said. "I went to see Gaspar Bacon and endeavored to employ him as counsel. He declined and gave me the name of Mr. Donahue. I went immediately to see Mr. Donahue and retained him."

Questioned by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Russo said he was an officer of the C. & R. Construction Co., and informed the governor and council he also was connected with the Thomas D. Russo Corp. He said the Russo concern was engaged in the oil-burner business.

Donahue, the next witness called, said he had been a member of the commission since September, 1931.

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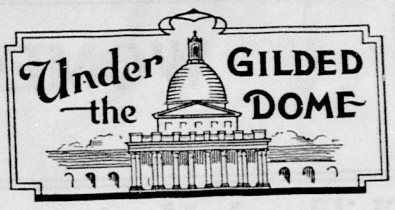
GRAPHIC
Newton, Mass.
JAN 11 1935



Last night the Massachusetts Senate elected James G. Moran of Mansfield president for the session of 1935-1936. The election culminated a deadlock which had existed since the upper branch first met on January second. The failure of the Senate to organize previously had delayed the progress of the Legislature and the organization of committees. The House has met daily but with the exception of the adoption of a few routine orders has adjourned almost immediately.

The Senate deadlock was due to the small Republican majority of 21 to 19 in the Senate with Senator Moran, a Republican, voting with the Democrats, making a 20 to 20 deadlock. Senator Moran, senior member of the Senate, was in the chair as the presiding officer and a Democratic filibuster was maintained for several days in an effort to delay proceedings until Senator McKeown, of Springfield, who had been ill, was able to be present. The filibuster ended on Wednesday when the Springfield senator was sworn in by Governor Curley and the Senate began balloting for its president. Eleven ballots were taken on Wednesday without a majority choice before a recess was taken at about ten o'clock until two yesterday afternoon.

On the first ballot Senator Erland Fish, former president, who incurred the displeasure of the Democrats by refusing to grant their demands for Democratic committee chairmanships, polled 19 votes; Senator Cotton, Republican of Lexington, 1; Senator Moran, 1; and Senator Scanlan of Somerville, 19. On the second ballot the entire Democratic strength was thrown to Senator Moran, giving him 20 votes while Senator Fish polled the remaining 20 Republican votes. Late Wednesday evening Senator Nicholson, of Wareham, was called home because of the fatal illness of his sister.

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ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

Drive on County Government.

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The people might well ask themselves if they want the State to take on still more functions of local government. Municipalities already find themselves committed to many expenses imposed by State regulation, while even some of their local administrative functions have been taken over.

Boston people who are eager for cleaning up Suffolk county point to duplication of functions, to extra expense and to county political rings. They hardly look to those other counties which are honestly and efficiently administered. Were county farms, houses of correction, courthouses, roads and so on, now administered by county commissioners, taken over by the State it is to be expected that in numerous instances counties would lose their identity, some would fare better at the expense of others and a new political control set up that would look chiefly to jobs.

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Waltham, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

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The only "Bob" Washburn in his latest letter, pays high tribute to Governor Ely and disagrees quite harshly with the present Democratic governor. He criticises some of the appointments of Ely, but admits that on the whole, they are very good. In his favor, it should be remembered until Curley entered the field, Ely was an out and out Alfred E. Smith Democrat. When Curley became the party candidate for governor, Ely retired from politics and seemingly became an independent. He refused to support Curley and we doubt not, on election day, voted against him.

Of Curley he says, "A political bludgeon has had much to do with his success." "Bob" says that it is often said of him that he has yet to put the responsibilities of public office before his own personal advantage. He contends that Curley's fine wife possessed as much brains and more tact than the governor. When he faced difficult tasks, Mary Herlihy Curley always stood by him and fought for his success.

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Brockton, Mass.
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GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 1 1 1935

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 1 1 1935

Curley's Choice

International News Photo
E. Mark Sullivan, recently named by Governor Curley as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

DONAHUE TELLS OF RECEIVING FEE

Boston Finance Commission Member Testifies He Was Paid "Between $15,000 and $20,000" by Contractor, at Hearing Before Executive Council—Governor Curley Presides Over Meeting, Aimed for Removal of Four Commissioners — Threatens to Eject Counsel

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Joseph J. Donahue, member of the Boston Finance Commission, testified today before the Executive Council he received a fee of "between $15,000 and $20,000" from a contractor while he was a member of the commission.

Above: As Governor Curley adm
Senator Francis M. McKeon of Spr
Below: As the Governor swore
of the Boston Finance Commission.

The hearing, presided over by Gov. James M. Curley, resulted from Curley's desire to remove four members of the commission and his invitation to them to appear before the council and show why they should not be removed.

Verbal fireworks marked the opening of the h[illegible]ng when Edmund A. Whi[illegible] counsel for Donahue, objected [illegible] Curley's presiding. The Governor ordered Whitman to sit down but the latter continued to talk until Curley asked his secretary to call in "a couple of state troopers." Whitman sat down when the troopers arrived.

The first witness at the hearing was Thomas D. Russo, a contractor. Under questioning of John P. Feeney, counsel for the Governor, Russo said Donahue had acted for him in a law suit against the city of Boston while Donahue was a member of the commission.

Russo said a verdict of $65,000 was returned in his favor and that Donahue retained a fee of $22,000. After protesting the fee, Russo said he received $8500 of it from Donahue.

Besides Donahue, the Governor seeks to remove Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Jacob J. Kaplan.

CURLEY SETTLES HEARING PROTEST

(Continued from Page One)

members whose removal Governor Curley was seeking.

Whitman contended that inasmuch as the Governor had brought the charges, he had no right to preside. Governor Curley ordered Whitman to sit down, and when he refused, ordered his secretary, Richard D. Grant, to summon two state troopers to eject him. Whitman sat down, however, and was allowed to remain.

Thomas D. Russo, of Roslindale, a contractor, was the first witness. He told how he had engaged Donahue as counsel in several cases, and estimated he had paid him between $15,000 and $16,000 in fees the last four years. Donahue represented him in connection with a suit brough against the city of Boston in connection with the Dorchester Rapid Transit System, while Donahue was a member of the finance commission. gave Russo $65,000, of which Donahue took $22,000 fees, Russo said. The latter protested, he said, and $8500 was returned to him.

Discovery by Grant that no notice had been sent the four members of the commission whom the Governor seeks to have before the Executive Council, led to a hasty dispatch of letters asking attendance of the commissioners.

Those requested to attend the council meeting and show cause why they should not be removed are: Charles Moorfield Storey, Mr. Donahue, Alexander Wheeler, and Jacob J. Kaplan, John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, were to be the attorneys for the Governor, who is understood to be ready to make specific charges against Storey and Donahue.

While the notices sent the members were letters, summonses were served on a number of contractors, attorneys, and business men, including Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney; Col. Thomas Sullivan, of the Boston Transit commission; Mr. Russo; Frank L. Downey, Boston oil man; John S. Slater, Boston attorney, and Anthony Pignat, marble tile and mosaic dealer of Jamaica Plain.

The summonses said their presence was demanded "to give evidence of what you know relating to an inquiry concerning certain members of the Boston Finance commission, the sale of land to the city of Boston for the purpose of maintaining and operating the East Boston tunnel, and other such related matters as may be pertinent to this inquiry"

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (INS)—While the executive council was conducting a hearing on removal of two members of the Boston finance commission, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely as chairman of the commission, today asked the supreme court to issue an order of mandamus against E. Mark Sullivan, Gov. James M. Curley's appointee as chairman.

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (INS)—A protest against Gov. James M. Curley presiding over the public hearing conducted by the executive council into charges against members of the Boston Finance commission was made at the start of the hearing this afternoon by Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Joseph J. Donahue, one of the commission

(Continued on Page Two)

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ENTERPRISE
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AT LOWER COST
Saturday
Food Values for
9.00 P. M. FRIDAY AND
Fresh
Fresh Roasting
Sugar Cured
lb. 15c
lb. 12½c
lb. 25c
lb. 14c
lb. 14c
Eggs
Roast
Pork
SAUL ELIAS
284 MAIN ST.
Close Saturday at 6 P. M.
OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT
NO MONEY DOWN • EASY TERMS
Sold to $32.00
taken from our regular stock—a value you should not miss.

Sworn In by Curley

Photo (c) International Newsreel

Above: As Governor Curley administered the oath of office to State Senator Francis M. McKeon of Springfield.

Below: As the Governor swore in E. Mark Sullivan as new head of the Boston Finance Commission.

CURLEY SETTLES HEARING PROTEST

(Continued from Page One)

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ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Councilor Cote Is Named as Chairman

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 11. —Gov. Curley has announced the personnel of the executive council committees to serve the ensuing two years. He picked two republicans as chairmen, Schuster of Douglas on State House, and Cote of Fall River on military and naval affairs.

Councilor Grossman of Quincy was named to pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, and to waterways, public lands and railroads. Councilor Cote's other committee is finance, accounts and warrants.

Silver doses are considered as a purifier for liquor.

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

GOVERNOR OFFERED FORGOTTEN $5 LOAN

Stranger Springs Surprise in Curley's Office

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 10. — Governor Curley was handed a surprise on leaving his office tonight. A man waiting in an outer office approached the Governor and asked if he might speak with him a minute. The Governor assented and the man handed him $5.

"You lent me this when I needed it," the man said, "and I want to pay it back." The Governor said he had forgotten and handed the money back. But the man insisted and the Governor finally took it.

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

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'FIN COM' STILL CURLEY TARGET

Governor Summonses 4 of 5 Members for Inquiry on 'Irregularities'

TO 'PROBE PROBERS'

Ignores Schuster Charges Drive Begun to Hide Land Taking Quiz

By CLINTON P. ROWE

Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Generally ignoring charges by Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas that he was anxious to suppress evidence obtained by a Boston Finance commission investigator, Governor Curley continued his drive today for removal of four members by ordering that they be summonsed before the Governor's council at a special session tomorrow afternoon to answer charges he will make against them.

At the same time he announced his determination to have summonses served on the commission members, with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, designated recently by the Governor as chairman, Mr. Curley said he had engaged two widely known lawyers to prosecute charges of irregularities which will be made tomorrow against two members.

The Governor indicated that this latest move in his fight against the Finance commission, with which he has often locked in heated struggle, would be pushed vigorously and along far-reaching lines. He said he would have the bank accounts of Charles Moorefield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue, the two members against whom he moves specially, (although desiring to remove others) summonsed for examination.

To Be Included

The Governor said that the bank accounts and records of several contractors and real estate men would be included in the lists of summonses to be issued.

Continued on Page Eighteen

The Governor said he would preside at the hearing. He did not disclose the charges which will be made, but said they would be read to the men when they appeared at the public hearing tomorrow afternoon.

John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, have been appointed by the Governor to prosecute the charges he will make. While the action is directe specifically at only Mr. Storey a Mr. Donahue, the Governor is

the scalps of other members, with the exception of Chairman Sullivan.

"Probing Probers"

"We are going to investigate the investigators," Governor Curley said in announcing completion of his plans to proceed against the body which has often criticised him while he was mayor of Boston.

It has already been indicated by Finance commission members that they will stoutly resist Governor Curley's attempt to remove them, with the counter attack headed by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was supplanted as chairman by Mr. Sullivan. He has announced he would appeal the issue to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial court.

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WILL RECOMMEND LOWER INTEREST

Mortgage Rate Action Follows Curley's Talk

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Following a conference with a banking group this afternoon, at which he talked bluntly, Governor Curley late this afternoon said that bankers had agreed to recommend to all banks a 5½ per cent interest rate on homes not mortgaged above $16,000 The present rate is 6 per cent.

The Governor said this reduction, under the agreement, would apply to houses not occupied by more than four families. The owner or owners must live in it.

"The rate is to be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth to be effective as of March 1," the Governor said as he expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the specially called conference. The lowered interest rate was recommended in his inaugural address.

Optional With Banks

Following the conference with the Governor the bankers went over the situation alone and the agreement announced by the Governor was reached. It will be optional with individual banks whether they accept the agreement.

The Governor told the bankers they must do something "not for my own gratification, but for your own good."

Continued on Page Eighteen

it did not favor his proposal for lowered rates.

Governor Curley said bills have been filed this year which would reduce the rate to even 3 per cent. While admitting the courts might hold an arbitrary reduction illegal, he added that "in these abnormal times, it was not possible to forecast what court action would be." In his talk Governor Curley said a large share of municipal costs falls on real estate.

Talks on Prohibition

Turning to prohibition enforcement Governor Curley said that under it practical confiscation of property to the extent of two or three billion dollars took place. He outlined what he said would be the consequences of municipal lighting plants on private enterprises. Then, completing this phase of his talk, he warned the bankers they must "clean house."

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts bankers association said banks have a large amount of foreclosed property on their hands, with interest and other charges on them.

Among those attending the conference were Myron F. Converse, president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings bank and Raymond P. Harold, president of the Worcester Home and Equity co-operative banks.

The mortgage rate in Worcester for homes of the type affected has been 6 and 5½, with the majority believed to be at the lower rate. Banks frequently have cut the rate from 6 per cent in distress or threatened distress cases.

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ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Councilor Cote Is Named as Chairman

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 11. —Gov. Curley has announced the personnel of the executive council committees to serve the ensuing two years. He picked two republicans as chairmen, Schuster of Douglas on State House, and Cote of Fall River on military and naval affairs.

Councilor Grossman of Quincy was named to pardons, charitable institutions and prisons, and to waterways, public lands and railroads. Councilor Cote's other committee is finance, accounts and warrants.

Silver doses are considered as a purifier for liquor.

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GOVERNOR OFFERED FORGOTTEN $5 LOAN

Stranger Springs Surprise in Curley's Office

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 10. — Governor Curley was handed a surprise on leaving his office tonight. A man waiting in an outer office approached the Governor and asked if he might speak with him a minute. The Governor assented and the man handed him $5.

"You lent me this when I needed it," the man said, "and I want to pay it back." The Governor said he had forgotten and handed the money back. But the man insisted and the Governor finally took it.

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When Your EYES Go To Work
Visible Saving

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CURLEY TARGET

Continued from Page One

"Why did Councilor Schuster mention only the names of Mr. Storey and Mr. Donahue when he issued his statement regarding the matter," the Governor was asked this afternoon.

"I presume those were the only two names mentioned to him by Mr. Bacon," the Governor responded smilingly. "In the afternoon Mr. Schuster seemed to know very little about the matter and was asking questions about it, but by night he seemed to know all about it and was issuing information concerning it," the Governor said.

Not only was the name of former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon brought into the case, but today former Governor Ely came in with a statement denying the allegation by Governor Curley that the finance commission matter had been discussed during the past few days at a New York conference attended by Councilor Schuster, Mr. Ely and Mr. Bacon.

"I do not know the source of Governor Curley's misinformation," Mr. Ely said today, "but the fact is I have not been in New York and I have not seen or talked with Mr. Bacon or Mr. Schuster about the investigation of the finance commission. I left Boston Friday and went directly to Westfield and remained there until this morning. I know the Governor did not intend to misinform anyone, but someone gave him unreliable information."

"Correct," Says Curley

To which Governor Curley promptly replied that his information concerning the New York conference had been correct.

In his statement Councilor Schuster had said that former Assistant United States District Attorney George R. Farnum of Boston, retained, he said, by the commission to investigate land tunnel takings in Boston, should be brought before the council if there were any inclination on its part to stop Farnum's investigations.

Governor Curley said that Mr. Farnum was not under investigation and that he knew of no reason why he should be summonsed before the council.

The Governor said he would preside at the hearing. He did not disclose the charges which will be made, but said they would be read to the men when they appeared at the public hearing tomorrow afternoon.

John P. Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, have been appointed by the Governor to prosecute the charges he will make. While the action is directed specifically at only Mr. Storey and Mr. Donahue, the Governor is said to have designated the scalps of other members, with the exception of Chairman Sullivan.

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Continued from Page

Unless some steps are taken, the Governor warned the Legislature "would do the job and the result might not be pleasant."

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, told the Governor he would carry his proposal to the association, but added that he could not promise too much on it. Mr. Spencer said the bank policy has been to treat each mortgage according to the individual case and give relief where warranted with interests of the bank's depositors considered.

Mr. Spencer said the banks would like to continue this program. The proportion of distressed home owners, he said, is not large and a general reduction would include many who do not need it.

At Depositors' Expense

"Each of the 2,800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks has a deep interest in the proposed reduction," he said, "for it will be made at the depositors' expense."

"You've got to work out your own salvation or the legislature will do it for you," said the Governor, "and if it does, God help you."

During the hearing the Governor drew a laugh when he read a communication from the Hibernian Savings Bank of Boston, of which he has been president a number of years. The bank informed him it did not favor his proposal for lowered rates.

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An act prohibiting the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes;

An act to prevent interference with peaceful picketing and other forms of peaceful persuasion in industrial disputes;

An act to provide for a system of unemployment insurance;

An act to abolish the poll tax;

Resolutions memorializing Congress to pass the workers unemployment and social insurance act;

Resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of a 30-hour week and $30 minimum pay;

An act to provide for a state university;

An act to increase the rate of taxation on legacies and successions;

Under terms of a resolution filed on petition of Albert Crossley of New Bedford, a special unpaid legislative commission, with three appointees by the governor, would be created to investigate the cost of administration of the state compulsory automobile insurance law.

Persons broadcasting defamatory, slanderous or libelous statements over the radio and the station from which such statements are broadcast would be responsible under law, according to provisions of a bill filed with the house clerk today by Rep. G. Bowker (R.) of Brookline. The proposed measure also would require each radio station to keep a record of transcripts of broadcasts.

The Lanesborough Volunteer Firemen's Association, Inc., has petitioned the Massachusetts legislature for the right to extinguish fires.

Statements in the New York press that he was advocating coordination of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads, with the elimination of the Pennsylvania road, were called to Governor James M. Curley's attention today. Governor Curley said that his railroad plans went no further than outlined in his inaugural in which he advocated better railroad service thru strengthening of the roads.

Prof. Jacob To Speak On "Germany Today"

On Sunday evening at the 7 o'clock service at Grace Church the speaker will be Prof. Cary Jacob of Smith College. Prof. Jacob was in Germany from March 1 to August 23, 1934. In the universities of Munich, Dresden and Berlin he studied art and also contemporary German life. He visited all parts of Germany except the Saar Valley and East Prussia. He

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REPUBLICAN
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CURLEY WILL USE SUMMONSES FOR FINANCE MEMBERS

Governor Will Have Them Answer Charges of Irregularity of Conduct at His Hearing Today

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 10—Gov Curley announced today that at the hearing to be conducted tomorrow before the executive council on the question of removing Charles Moorfield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston finance commission, summonses would be issued for their appearance. He charges they have been guilty of irregularities in the conduct of their office and tried to remove them yesterday, but was balked by the majority of the council.

Bank accounts, paper and other data of the men, as well as similar documents of contractors with whom, the governor states, they have been doing business, also will be secured. The governor will preside and his case will be presented by Attys John P. Feeney and Henry Fielding, Boston lawyers. Donahue and Storey are the only two members of the commission against whom the governor will make specific charges, which will be read to them when they appear at the hearing.

Curley this afternoon stressed that his attempt to bring about removal of these members is not an act against the commission as such, but against the individual members concerned. He said the two members of the board could act in such manner that it would be possible for collusion to occur. Under such condition, there is always possibility for conspiracy, he said.

Former Gov Joseph B. Ely, when asked today about an alleged conference at New York with ex-Lieut-Gov Gaspar G. Bacon and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, concerning the finance commission, declared: "I do not know the source of Gov Curley's information, but the fact is I have not been in New York and I have not seen or talked to Mr Bacon or Mr Schuster about the investigation of the finance commission. I left Boston Friday and went directly to Westfield and remained there until this morning. I know the governor did not intend to misinform anyone, but someone gave him unreliable information."

Shown Ely's statement, Gov Curley, in substance, said Ely was incorrect and that his (Curley's) information about the conference was correct.

When Curley's attention was called to statements in New York newspapers to the effect he is advocating a coordination of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads, with the possibility of the elimination of the Pennsylvania railroad, and that he might take this matter up with the Legislature, said the article was rather far of the mark. His railroad plan, he said, went no further than outlined in his inaugural address, in which he advocated better railroad service through strengthening of the roads. He said this message might be interpreted as a suggestion to the Pennsylvania railroad to come into the district and do what is needed and wanted.

ROUNSEVILLE PETITION

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

BANKERS AGREE TO INTEREST CUT ON HOME LOANS

Curley Advises Them to Clean House, Adding 'God Help You' If Legislature Decides to Act

WILL RECOMMEND 5½ PER CENT RATE

Governor Forces Them to Accept Losses Totaling Thousands of Dollars Annually by Citing Electric Concerns' Situation

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 10—Reduction of interest rates on home mortgages from 6 to 5½ per cent was forced upon the bankers of the state this afternoon by Gov James M. Curley, after he had told them that unless they put their house in order, the Legislature may have to act, and "God help you," he warned, if that becomes necessary.

By this one act, the governor forced the bankers to accept a loss in business of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, with an equal saving to home-owners whose buildings are mortgaged for $16,000 or less, and which are occupied by not more than four families, one of which is that of the owner. The new rate, if recommendations of the bankers' representatives are adopted, will go into effect March 1.

Bankers Offer Excuses

The bankers balked at the suggestion of the governor at first. It was that the 5½ per cent rate be put into effect at once, and that the reduction be to 5 per cent a little later. They offered all sorts of excuses, such as protecting the depositors' moneys, meeting the hidden expenses of banks, and others, but the governor was adamant and persisted in his warning.

Then the bankers' representatives, 25 in number, appearing for savings banks, trust companies and cooperative banks all over the state, asked for the use of the executive council chamber. It was accorded, and behind closed doors, they went into conference. The conference lasted about 30 minutes, after which three of the representatives were taken back before the governor and made known their acquiescence to his proposal.

Gov Curley immediately called for newspaper reporters, and they rushed to his office, anticipating much the kind of news they got. When they offered congratulations on his quick work, the governor smiled, and in the presence of the banking trio, remarked, "Good salesmanship; that's all. I think that when conditions improve, we may be able to go a little better."

Governor Reads Statement

The governor read the statement that had been agreed upon, which was to the effect that the bankers would recommend to all their banks in all parts of the state that they drop their interest rate on home mortgages, amounting to not more than $16,000, from 6 to 5½ per cent, effective March 1, next, and to affect home properties occupied by not more than four families, one of them the owner's.

"That's a pretty good idea," said the governor. "One-half of 1 per cent off on $16,000 means a saving of $80 a year, which will go some distance in meeting the cost of repairs."

When the 25 bankers foregathered in the governor's office, as agreed a

posed reduction for, he said, it will be made at the depositors' expense. Spencer concluded by stating that he would take to the bankers' association any recommendation the governor might care to make and that the best possible will be done. He added, however, that he could not promise too much.

Gov Curley then discussed enforcement of prohibition, stating that under it and the practical confiscation of property that followed, some two or three billions of dollars of property was "taken" without remunerative payment. He also discussed the proposed plans for municipal lighting plants and for the extension of hydro-electric energy under governmental auspices, pointing out the drop in stocks affected by these programs. He then commented on the failure of persons connected with enterprises which might come under governmental activity to realize that volume is essential to their businesses.

"Got to Clean House"

If the bankers do not want their business to be handled in the manner that prohibition and electric businesses have been handled, they must act accordingly, he declared. He said that if municipal electric and gas plants are started in all the cities of the state and in each of the 10 towns served by the Edison company, its stock will not be worth $5. He hoped for some sliding scale system throughout the country to prevent practical confiscation of property, he said.

"Now, you've got to clean your house," Gov Curley then told the bankers, and added comment about banks collecting 6 per cent on household mortgages and paying nothing on state money on deposit in their institutions. "If 6 per cent is too much," the governor said, "you may reduce to 5½ per cent. You've got to clean house, not for my gratification, but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution or that body (the Legislature) will for you and if it does, God help you."

The bankers then retired to the council chamber for a private conference, to emerge 30 minutes later with their acceptance of the reduced rate proposal. It is merely to be recommended to the banks by their representatives. Its acceptance by them is optional.

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Statements in the New York press that he was advocating coordination of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads, with the elimination of the Pennsylvania road, were called to Governor James M. Curley's attention today. Governor Curley said that his railroad plans went no further than outlined in his inaugural in which he advocated better railroad service thru strengthening of the roads.

Prof. Jacob To Speak On "Germany Today"

On Sunday evening at the 7 o'clock service at Grace Church the speaker will be Prof. Cary Jacob of Smith College. Prof. Jacob was in Germany from March 1 to August 23, 1934. In the universities of Munich, Dresden and Berlin he studied art and also contemporary German life. He visited all parts of Germany except the Saar Valley and East Prussia. He

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CURL... SUMMONS... FINANCE MEM...

Governor Will Have Them Answer Charges of Irregularity of Conduct at His Hearing Today

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 10—Gov Curley announced today that at the hearing to be conducted tomorrow before the executive council on the question of removing Charles Moorfield Storey and Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston finance commission, summonses would be issued for their appearance. He charges they have been guilty of irregularities in the conduct of their office and tried to remove them yesterday, but was balked by the majority of the council.

Bank accounts, paper and other data of the men, as well as similar documents of contractors with whom, the governor states, they have been doing business, also will be secured. The governor will preside and his case will be presented by Attys John P. Feeney and Henry Fielding, Boston lawyers. Donahue and Storey are the only two members of the commission against whom the governor will make specific charges, which will be read to them when they appear at the hearing.

Curley this afternoon stressed that his attempt to bring about removal of these members is not an act against the commission as such, but against the individual members concerned. He said the two members of the board could act in such manner that it would be possible for collusion to occur. Under such condition, there is always possibility for conspiracy, he said.

Former Gov Joseph B. Ely, when asked today about an alleged conference at New York with ex-Lieut-Gov Gaspar G. Bacon and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, concerning the finance commission, declared: "I do not know the source of Gov Curley's information, but the fact is I have not been in New York and I have not seen or talked to Mr Bacon or Mr Schuster about the investigation of the finance commission. I left Boston Friday and went directly to Westfield and remained there until this morning. I know the governor did not intend to misinform anyone, but someone gave him unreliable information."

Shown Ely's statement, Gov Curley, in substance, said Ely was incorrect and that his (Curley's) information about the conference was correct.

When Curley's attention was called to statements in New York newspapers to the effect he is advocating a coordination of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads, with the possibility of the elimination of the Pennsylvania railroad, and that he might take this matter up with the Legislature, said the article was rather far of the mark. His railroad plan, he said, went no further than outlined in his inaugural address, in which he advocated better railroad service through strengthening of the roads. He said this message might be interpreted as a suggestion to the Pennsylvania railroad to come into the district and do what is needed and wanted.

ROUNSEVILLE PETITION

Agree ... Interest Cut On Home Loans

(Continued from First Page)

week ago, Gov Curley told them that he was of an open mind as to the reduction in these rates, but he thought something should be done in the way of a reduction. He declared that adoption by the banks of a 5 per cent rate would tend to stave off proposed legislation, forcing a lower rate—legislation which, he said, might pass, even over the governor's veto. Various bills, he explained, have been filed in the Legislature looking to a reduction in these rates, even to 3 per cent. He admitted the courts might hold that an arbitrary reduction was not legal, but added that "in these abnormal times it is not possible to forecast what court opinions may be given."

To Prevent Legislation

In dealing with the mortgage reduction question in his message, said the governor, he intended to bring the matter into the open so that the bankers of the state might take it up with him, as was being done today. New Jersey, he declared, had already reduced the rate to 5 per cent. He stressed the importance of real estate to municipalities as a chief source of revenue, pointing out the large share of municipal costs now borne by real estate.

A reduction of rate to 5 per cent, he said, would probably prevent legislation providing for a much larger reduction. He laughed when he received a communication from the Hibernia bank, of which he has long been president, stating that the directors of the bank were not favorable to the proposed rate reduction.

None of the bankers present appeared to approve Curley's proposal that, for the time being, they reduce their rate of interest to 5½ per cent on mortgages near maturity and those to be written, with the possibility of a further reduction later to 5 per cent.

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' association, said he did not wonder that the public felt that the spread of bank interest at 3½ and 4 per cent, with mortgage interest at 6 per cent, was too great, but, he added, the banks have many expenses of which the public is not aware. He called attention to the fact that banks are now carrying a large amount of foreclosed property, paying taxes and other charges against them. On the other hand, he said, there have been no abnormal surpluses built up or dividends increased. The increased cost of handling their real estate during the depression, Makepeace said, has brought down the return on the investment to 5 per cent, instead of the 6 per cent commonly thought of.

To this, Gov Curley replied by calling attention to information he has secured that a number of banks throughout the country are receiving deposits on which no interest has to be paid and lending the money to municipalities at a rate of 5 per cent, which the community is glad to pay. The governor was told that cooperative banks, under the law of contract, cannot increase their interest charges, once having lowered them. Curley replied that the Legislature could meet this situation by appropriate legislation.

It was here that he cautioned the bankers they must work out their own salvation or take what was forced on them.

Present Policy Cited

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, declared that it is the policy of the banks to treat each mortgage case on its merits and grant relief in individual cases to the extent that the facts warrant and the interests of the banks' depositors will permit. The banks, he said, would like to continue this program. He added that the leniency extended to borrowers by Massachusetts savings banks has been very marked and has enabled thousands of people to retain their homes.

Of the entire group of mortgagors, he said, the proportion who would qualify as distressed home owners is not large. The sweeping reduction would include many who are not in need, he contended. Each of the 2,800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks has a deep interest in this proposed reduction for, he said, it will be made at the depositors' expense. Spencer concluded by stating that he would take to the bankers' association any recommendation the governor might care to make and that the best possible will be done. He added, however, that he could not promise too much.

Gov Curley then discussed enforcement of prohibition, stating that under it and the practical confiscation of property that followed, some two or three billions of dollars of property was "taken" without remunerative payment. He also discussed the proposed plans for municipal lighting plants and for the extension of hydro-electric energy under governmental auspices, pointing out the drop in stocks affected by these programs. He then commented on the failure of persons connected with enterprises which might come under governmental activity to realize that volume is essential to their businesses.

"Got to Clean House"

If the bankers do not want their business to be handled in the manner that prohibition and electric businesses have been handled, they must act accordingly, he declared. He said that if municipal electric and gas plants are started in all the cities of the state and in each of the 10 towns served by the Edison company, its stock will not be worth $5. He hoped for some sliding scale system throughout the country to prevent practical confiscation of property, he said.

"Now, you've got to clean your house," Gov Curley then told the bankers, and added comment about banks collecting 6 per cent on household mortgages and paying nothing on state money on deposit in their institutions. "If 6 per cent is too much," the governor said, "you may reduce to 5½ per cent. You've got to clean house, not for my gratification, but for your own good. You've got to work out your own solution or that body (the Legislature) will for you and if it does, God help you."

The bankers then retired to the council chamber for a private conference, to emerge 30 minutes later with their acceptance of the reduced rate proposal. It is merely to be recommended to the banks by their representatives. Its acceptance by them is optional.

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"Under what section of the constitution do you base your assertion?" Curley asked.

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"Did you know that Pignat was under investigation by the finance commission while you were a member?" Feeney asked

Donahue could not recall if Pignat had been summoned before the investigating body, and said he did not know the value of the Pignat contract with the city.

In regard to the Kennedy contract which proved to be a losing one to the amount of about $27,000, according to Feeney, Kennedy retained Donahue to bring about its abrogation.

Donahue admitted writing a letter to his associates on the commission on the subject, which letter was discussed by them in private, and they later told him he would have to take the case to the courts. He said he also discussed the matter with Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

The contract, he said, forced Kennedy into bankrutpcy and was lost when carried to the State Supreme Court.

Donahue denied he sought to abrogate the contract. He said he also had acted as counsel for the Atlas Petroleum Company "on a few small matters." He said he was aware of the fact that the Atlas Company returned $1400 to the city on a contract.

He was asked to inform the governor and council regarding the nature of a report on the Atlas Company which was read to the finance commissioners. The witness said the report contained a statement that a sample of the company's gasoline was taken from one of the city's tanks and found to be below standard. Donahue recalled talking with Former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the commission but was not familiar with any report by the former chairman that the company's name should be stricken from the list of prospective city contractors.

Feeney then demanded whether Commissioner Storey was familiar with affairs of the clients which Donahue had named. Donahue said Storey was not a member of the board at the time of the "Atlas Affair," but said he had 'told him about the tile work."

Feeney asked Donahue to obtain information concerning his fees and report the sum to him.

After Feeney concluded his examination, the case was taken up by Atty. Whitman for Donahue.

Whitman said he felt the hearing should be suspended temporarily until he had an opportunity to secure necessary information from his client as he had been retained only a short time.

Curley, however, supported Feeney's contention that Donahue should have known he was to be called before the Council.

Donahue said he was appointed to the Finance Board in September, 1931. Before that time he had handled a number of court cases of contractors, among them being that of Kennedy, he testified. When he assumed his duties, he said, he discussed with the chairman of the Finance Commission the matter of his continuing to act as attorney in city cases for which he previously had been retained.

Feeney interrupted to say Donahue's conferring with anyone had no connection with the case and characterized Donahue's conduct as "most damnable."

Donahue replied:

"Now, John, don't be too severe."

The governor thereupon remarked that "Mr. Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

Donahue said he could see nothing wrong in his continuing to work for private clients after having been appointed to the commission "despite the statement of the purist that 'damnable' was an extremely charitable characterization."

"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan," Donahue shouted in referring to the case now before the state supreme court.

"I object," said Feeney.

"Objection sustained," the governor ruled.

After some discussion regarding Donahue's books, the governor remarked that he thought Donahue "has already testified to the essentials."

Feeney then said that it was agreeable to him that the hearing close as far as Donahue was concerned, and the governor ordered the cham-

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Heated verbal exchanges began immediately after the hearing opened.

The governor presented his charges that Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue had not conducted his duties properly, but was interrupted by Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for the commissioner.

Whitman contended that Curley had brought the charges and that consequently he should not act as presiding officer and prosecutor. He said Lieut-Gov Joseph L. Hurley should conduct the proceedings.

"Under what section of the constitution do you base your assertion?" Curley asked.

When Whitman replied that he had not had an opportunity of looking up the section and continued to argue, the governor commanded him to sit down.

Whitman refused to stop.

"Sit down," the governor repeated. "Let me say to you that I am conducting this hearing and that you must be seated or you will be ejected." Whitman sat down only after two state troopers were called into the room.

The first witness called was Thomas D. Russo, Boston contractor, who revealed that Donahue acted as counsel for him in a suit against the city of Boston while a member of the finance commission.

A court verdict awarded Russo $65,000 in the case and Donahue received an original fee of $22,000, according to Russo, but $8500 was paid back by Donahue.

Russo also testified that he had employed Donahue while he was a member of the finance commission in land

Continued on Page Twelve

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1 1935

The Postmaster of Boston

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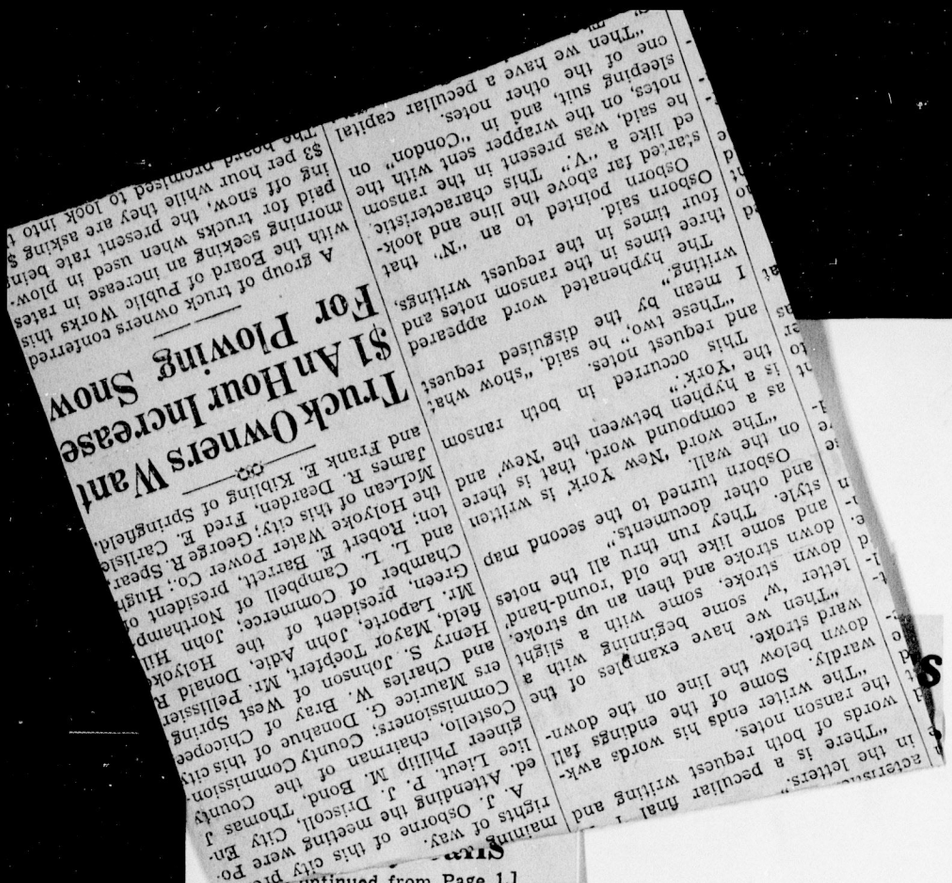
The only possible reason for displacing him at the end of his present term next month is political. There are many active Democrats, no doubt, waiting for rewards in the shape of federal patronage, who cast hungry looks upon the Boston postoffice. If the senior senator, however, will stand by Postmaster Hurley, the right thing can be done as it should be done. The senator cannot be ignored, if custom is followed; furthermore, his position in the Senate gives him a certain veto power over Massachusetts nominations.

It is entirely premature, of course, to assume that the Washington administration intends to deny Postmaster Hurley another term. Above Mr Farley is the President and the President is aware of the fact that Senator Walsh's plurality in the November elections was more than twice Gov Curley's. The President realizes also that Massachusetts has a large independent vote. It is not too much to say that the independents of Massachusetts desire Postmaster Hurley's reappointment if for no other reason than that such an executive act would demonstrate that the administration's patronage policy is not so bad as it is painted.

As for Gov Curley's influence in this connection, may we not confidently remind him of this passage in his inaugural address: "Under 'any system elected officials would 'consider it both a duty and a 'privilege to retain in office men and 'women who could actually qualify 'as career officials." Postmaster Hurley can thus qualify.



Truck Owners Want $1 An Hour Increase For Plowing Snow

A group of truck owners conferred with the Board of Public Works this morning seeking an increase in plowing rates paid for trucks, when they are asking $3 per hour while they are asking $

[Continued from Page 1.]

cording to Russo, but $8500 was paid back by Donahue.

Russo also testified that he had employed Donahue while haw as a member of the Finance Commission in land damage claim suits in connection with construction of the Dorchester subway.

He said he had paid Donahue "between $15,000 and $16,000 during the last four years.

"I got to know Mr. Donahue when I was contemplating suing the city for damages in connection with the construction of the Dorchester subway," Russo said. "I went to see Gaspar Bacon and endeavored to employed him as counsel. He declined and gave me the name of Mr. Donahue. I went immediately to see Mr. Donahue and retained him."

Questioned by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Russo said he was an officer of the C. & R. Construction Company, and informed the Governor and Council he also was connected with the Thomas A. Russo Corporation. He said the Russo concern was engaged in the oil-burner business.

Donahue, the next witness called, said he had been a member of the commission since September, 1931.

Donahue admitted working for Russo while a member of the commission, but said he merely finished pending business and took on "no new matters." He corroborated Russo's testimony regarding the $22,000 fee and return of $8500 after "some discussion."

Donahue said he had a law business when asked if he had represented other persons while a member of the commission.

Former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the commission, was among the summoned witnesses at the hearing.

Donahue then testified concerning legal work for Anthony Pignat, Boston manufacturer of tilings and mosaics, and John F. Kennedy who had a contract with the city for construction of a sewer.

"Did you know that Pignat was under investigation by the finance commission while you were a member?" Feeney asked

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TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

696,088. If strikes can be considered a sign of rising prosperity, you have all the proof you need right there.

Governor Curley got the consent of a visiting group of Massachusetts bankers yesterday of a reduction of interest rates on mortgages of less than $16,000 from six to five and one-half per cent. That won't help us in Holyoke, or the western part of the State, where the bankers long ago realized that six per cent was too burdensome a charge on real estate mortgages. The prevailing rate here is five per cent and five and one-half per cent.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Governor Refuses Repayment of Loan Stranger Offers

By Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 10—When Gov Curley was leaving the State House tonight, a man who had been waiting in the outer office of the executive suite for two hours approached and thrust into the governor's hand a $5 bill.

"You lent me this, Governor, when I needed it and I want to return it with a thousand thanks."

"Why, I had forgotten all about the matter," the governor replied, slipping the bill into the man's pocket.

The stranger protested, but the governor insisted and left minus the five-spot.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

Gov. Curley Refuses to Take Back $5 He Lent to Man

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"You lent me this, Governor, when I needed it and I want to return it with a thousand thanks."

"Why, I had forgotten all about the matter," the Governor replied, quickly slipping the bill into the man's pocket again. The stranger protested but the Governor insisted.

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

run motion pictures from Warner

Continued on Page Twelve

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JAN 11 1935

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Whatever may have been decided upon as to a working arrangement, it is well understood today that at least two Republican councilors will, in the main, go along with Gov Curley thus giving him a reasonable certainty of approval in most of the matters coming before the council for such action.

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JAN 11 1935

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SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1935

THIRTY PAGES

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The Senate was not present at the ceremony and the oath was not administered by the Senate's president. Nor, as Judge Kaplan now affirms, had the returns been canvassed by the Senate and Mr Curley's election duly declared. Judge Kaplan's contention is that Mr Curley was not the governor of Massachusetts when he removed the judge from his chairmanship; if the contention is sound in law, Mr Curley is not governor even now.

Inasmuch as the Senate is not yet officially organized and has no president, on account of the rather silly deadlock which is being prolonged by various circumstances, Mr Curley has been unable to take the oath over again, in strict accord with the constitutional provisions.

Whether he has planned to fulfil the technical phases of the swearing in procedure, so as to cure any defect in his official title, is unknown to us, but such a course seemed advisable when he was inaugurated and Judge Kaplan's threatened attack now renders that course more than ever desirable.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

BANKERS ADOPT PLAN TO REDUCE MORTGAGE RATE

Agree to Suggest Cut to 5½ Per Cent Following Conference with Curley Who Asked Five.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 10—After a conference this afternoon between Gov. James M. Curley and representatives of the banks of Massachusetts a resolution was adopted urging all the banks to reduce their mortgage rates on dwellings to 5½ per cent beginning March 1. It is optional with the banks to accept this recommendation.

The Governor, at the conclusion of the conference, issued the following statement: "The representatives of the banking institutions of the State, as a result of a conference, held with Gov. Curley this day, agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages on homes, mortgaged for not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, and in which the owner resides. This rate is to be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth, to be effective as of March 1, 1935."

Curley Asked Five Per Cent.

In opening the conference Gov. Curley advocated a reduction in the interest rate on mortgages to five per cent, saying this would tend to stave off proposed legislation forcing a lower rate; legislation, he said, which might pass even over the veto of the Governor.

Various bills, he pointed out, have been introduced, one of which was so drastic as to seek a reduction to three per cent. The Governor admitted that the courts might hold that an arbitrary reduction was not legal, but added that "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions might be given."

In placing the mortgage reduction question in his message, said Curley, he intended to bring the matter into the open so that the bankers of the

[Continued on Second Page]

the depositor's expense.

Bankers Doubtful.

None of the bankers present appeared to approve the proposal of Gov. Curley that for the time being they reduce their interest rate to 5½ per cent on mortgages near maturity and those to be written later, with the possibility of a further reduction later to five per cent.

John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, said that he did not wonder that the public felt that the spread of bank interest at three and one half and four per cent with mortgage interest at six per cent was too high but, he added, the banks have many expenses of which the public is not aware.

He called attention to the fact that they are now carrying on their hands a large amount of foreclosed property, paying taxes and other charges against them. On the other hand, he said, there have been no abnormal surpluses built up or dividends increased.

The increased costs of handling their real estate during the depression, he said, has brought down the return on the investment to five per cent, instead of the six per cent, commonly thought of.

To this Gov. Curley called attention to information secured by him that a number of banks throughout the country are receiving deposits on which no interest has to be paid and lending the money to municipalities at a rate of five and one-half per cent.

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

premises.

DIRECT ACTION PROMISES RESULTS

Gov Curley has proved that direct action, stripped of quibbling, will get results quickly and that wasted words have no place in his political creed.

During his campaign for the governorship Mr Curley pledged himself to an effort directed at reducing the interest rate on home mortgages. Some bankers may have smirked a trifle. They may have regarded the pledge as one made merely for political effect. But they are doing no smirking today.

The governor conferred yesterday with 30 representatives of savings banks, trust companies and cooperative banks. He told the financiers that the time had come to reduce the interest rate on home mortgages. They would have none of it, and some of them revived the old bromide about protecting the depositors. Then Gov Curley told them a few things and he knows how to put words together to make them effective. After hearing from Mr Curley the bankers went into a huddle and shortly thereafter announced that the interest rate on home mortgages would be reduced at once from 6 to 5½ per cent, with an intimation that a reduction to 5 per cent would follow shortly.

What did the governor say to these bankers? He told them that they should take warning from what is happening in the hydro-electric field, where the government has felt forced to compete with private companies in order to bring about lower rates for electricity. He recalled that these same bankers are obtaining money from the state without interest, loaning it to the public at 5½ per cent interest. He couldn't see, under the circumstances, why they should object to doing something for the home owners. He told them, in effect, that if they didn't come to time, if they persisted in a refusal to help economic recovery, they might soon face the same dilemma that now confronts the power companies.

Here is an example of direct and decisive action and the speedy fulfilment of a campaign pledge. And home owners can rest assured that the governor will continue to hammer away until the interest rate is reduced to 5 per cent. This much was intimated when he advised the bankers that if they refused to act voluntarily in that direction the Legislature would force such action, and "God help you if they do" was added by way of emphasizing his point.

The public seems to stand in awe of the banking fraternity. But why should such a condition obtain when one stops to recall that these bankers fell so far short of the mark as keen businessmen that President Roosevelt was forced to close all of their banking houses? They were given a new start simply because the government decreed that they should have the opportunity to make good for past transgressions. They apparently look like "small potatoes" to Gov Curley, for he plainly told them where to get off and they wasted no time in bowing to his edict.

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BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

INTEREST RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD MORTGAGES CUT

Governor Curley Announces Reduction to 5½ from 6 P. C.

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A reduction of interest on Massachusetts household mortgages from the present 6 percent rate to 5½ percent was announced tonight by Governor James M. Curley after a conference with 25 representatives of banks throughout the state.

The new rate represented an apparent compromise with the governor, for he had recommended a reduction to 5 percent in his inaugural address.

Before the new rate was agreed upon, the governor reminded the bankers of the tendency in some sections to establishment of municipal power plants and urged them to "clean house."

"You've got to work out your own solution," said the governor, "or that body (the legislature) will do it for you and if it does, God help you."

Issues Statement.

After the agreement, the governor issued the following statement:

"The representatives of the banking institutions of the state, as a result of a conference held with Governor Curley, today agreed to adopt a 5½ percent interest rate on mortgages on homes, mortgages for not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, and in which the owner resides. This rate is to be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth, to be effective as of March 1, 1935."

Represented at the conference were savings banks, trust companies and cooperative banks, and three of the largest banking organizations in the state, the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bankers Association and the Cooperative Banks' Association of Massachusetts. Prominent representatives of the three organizations expressed the belief the banks would put the 5½ percent rate into effect.

Governor Curley reminded the bankers that in New Jersey rates on mortgages had been reduced to 5 percent and told them they must work for their own salvation or they would be forced to take what they could get. He also reminded them that many bills had been filed in the legislature for lower rates, some as low as 3½ percent.

At Depositors' Expense.

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association, told the governor that the 2,800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks had a deep interest in any reduction, for it would be made at the depositors' expense.

Referring to the possibility of legislative action, the governor told the bankers that a voluntary reduction might forestall an even more drastic one, which might even pass over his veto. He said he realized the courts might not hold arbitrary reductions legal, but added that "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions would be given."

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MERCURY
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JAMES ROOSEVELT PAYS CURLEY CALL

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, visited Boston today to attend to personal and business matters here, with politics, he said, completely out of the picture, even though he called upon his friend and political ally, Governor James M. Curley.

Young Roosevelt, who is retaining his legal residence in Massachusetts, said that his talk with Curley, one of his father's "before Chicago" supporters, had "no political significance."

One of the purposes of his visit here from New York, he said, was to determine if it would be necessary for him to have hospital treatment of an ailment which has troubled him occasionally.

BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

(Continued on Page Four)

Mortgage Interest Cut Is Recommended

March 1 has been set as the date for the reduction of interest on Massachusetts household mortgages from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Gov. James M. Curley, who advocated a cut to five per cent in his inaugural message, announced today that representatives of banking institutions in the State had conferred with him yesterday and "agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages for homes not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, and in which the owners reside. This rate will be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth, to be effective, March 1, 1935."

In pressing for the reduction, Gov. Curley warned the banking representatives of the danger of the Legislature taking the matter into its own hands, and ordering a more substantial cut. He added, "If it does, God help you."

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

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for an important message on

SEE PAGE 19

Bankers Adopt Plan to Reduce Mortgage Rate

[Continued from First Page.]

State might take it up with him as they did today.

New Jersey, he declared, had already reduced the rate to five per cent. He stressed the importance of real estate to municipalities as a chief source of revenue, pointing out the large share of municipal costs now borne by real estate.

A reduction of rate to five per cent, he said, would probably prevent legislation providing for a much greater reduction. He laughed when he received a communication from the Hibernian Bank, of which he has long been president, stating that the directors of the banks were not favorable to the proposed rate reduction.

Cautions Bankers.

Gov. Curley cautioned the bankers that they must either work for their own salvation or that they will be forced to take what they can get.

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, declared that it is the policy of the banks to treat each mortgage case on its merits and grant relief in individual cases to the extent that the facts warrant and the interests of the banks' depositors will permit. The banks, he said, would like to continue this program.

He added that the leniency extended to borrowers by Massachusetts savings banks has been very marked and has enabled thousands of people to retain their homes.

Of the entire group of mortgagors the proportion, he said, who would qualify as distressed home owners is not large. The sweeping reduction would include many who are not in need, he added.

Each of the 2,800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks has a deep interest in the proposed reduction, for, the speaker said, it will be made at the depositor's expense.

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Represented at the conference were savings banks, trust companies and cooperative banks, and three of the largest banking organizations in the state, the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bankers Association and the Cooperative Banks' Association of Massachusetts. Prominent representatives of the three organizations expressed the belief the banks would put the 5½ percent rate into effect.

Governor Curley reminded the bankers that in New Jersey rates on mortgages had been reduced to 5 percent and told them they must work for their own salvation or they would be forced to take what they could get. He also reminded them that many bills had been filed in the legislature for lower rates, some as low as 3½ percent.

At Depositors' Expense.

Carl M. Spencer, president of the Savings Banks Association, told the governor that the 2,800,000 depositors in the state's savings banks had a deep interest in any reduction, for it would be made at the depositors' expense.

Referring to the possibility of legislative action, the governor told the bankers that a voluntary reduction might forestall an even more drastic one, which might even pass over his veto. He said he realized the courts might not hold arbitrary reductions legal, but added that "in these abnormal times, it is not possible to forecast what court opinions would be given."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

JAMES ROOSEVELT PAYS CURLEY CALL

BOSTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, visited Boston today to attend to personal and business matters here, with politics, he said, completely out of the picture, even though he called upon his friend and political ally, Governor James M. Curley.

Young Roosevelt, who is retaining his legal residence in Massachusetts, said that his talk with Curley, one of his father's "before Chicago" supporters, had "no political significance."

One of the purposes of his visit here from New York, he said, was to determine if it would be necessary for him to have hospital treatment of an ailment which has troubled him occasionally.

BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS
Fall River, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

(Continued on Page Four)

Mortgage Interest Cut Is Recommended

March 1 has been set as the date for the reduction of interest on Massachusetts household mortgages from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Gov. James M. Curley, who advocated a cut to five per cent in his inaugural message, announced today that representatives of banking institutions in the State had conferred with him yesterday and "agreed to adopt a 5½ per cent interest rate on mortgages for homes not in excess of $16,000, and which are not occupied by more than four families, and in which the owners reside. This rate will be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth, to be effective, March 1, 1935."

In pressing for the reduction, Gov. Curley warned the banking representatives of the danger of the Legislature taking the matter into its own hands, and ordering a more substantial cut. He added, "If it does, God help you."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 1 1 1935

Gov Curley Goes to Rescue Of Northampton Democrats In Council Head Deadlock

Makes Sure That Councilman Bartley Is Excused From Military Inspection So That He Can Attend Meeting of Council on Presidency Election

Northampton, Jan. 11—The common council may still be deadlocked on the question of a new presiding officer today, but the fact that the Democrats were unable to gain control of the situation last night is not because of lack of cooperation on the part of Gov James M. Curley.

Disclosure was made for the first time today that Gov Curley, responding to an urgent appeal from the Democratic forces, used his influence to enable Councilman Charles J. Bartley, Democrat, to attend last night's council meeting. Councilman Bartley is a sergeant in Co G, Massachusetts National Guard, which was subjected to an annual state and federal inspection last night. Fearing that Sergt Bartley would not be excused. The Democratic city committee financed an urgent telephone call to Gov Curley yesterday afternoon.

The governor was requested to communicate with Capt Leon J. Lavallee, commanding officer of Co G, and ask that Councilman Bartley be excused. Gov Curley graciously acceded to the

Continued on Page Twenty-six

quorum, when the Republicans refused to enter the chamber at the appointed hour.

The meeting had been called for 7.30. At that time the Democrats assembled in the council chamber with their full strength of 10 men. President Francis J. Lyons then instructed City Messenger Thomas F. Burns to summon eight Republicans and John Kislo, Democrat, who were outside, into the chamber. The Republicans, because of the absence of Councilman Charles N. DeRose, would not heed the call to attend the session. President Lyons then directed Burns to compel the Republicans and Kislo to enter the chamber, but the messenger failed to carry out this order.

The roll was called at 7.45 and President Lyons ordered the meeting adjourned because of the absence of a quorum. Just as the meeting was breaking up, Councilman DeRose, who had been attending a merchants' meeting, dashed up the front steps of City hall. He joined his Republican confreres and they came piling up stairs to be met by the Democratic contingent on the way out.

Storm Breaks Out Afresh

Startled by the turn things had taken, the Republicans stormed and fumed. They threatened to call a meeting of their own, but were helpless because of the absence of Councilman Raymond A. St Laurant, which deprived them over a quorum. The best they could do was muster 10 votes with the aid of the Democrat, Kislo, who has gone over to the G. O. P. side.

Even if a session had been held, a deadlock must have resulted, because both sides each commanded 10 votes and neither is disposed to give in. The night a Democratic filibuster was staged to prevent the election of a president, the Republicans, with St Laurent present, commanded 11 votes. He is commanding a CCC camp in New Hampshire and had been induced to return here for the special purpose of giving Republicans control of the chamber long enough to choose a president. Last night St Laurent was among the missing and it is indicated that he will hesitate to make the long trek back here to vote.

The action of the Democrats in calling off the meeting because of lack of a quorum when the Republicans refused to enter the chamber at the appointed time last night, was upheld on all sides.

If the meeting had started at 7.30, the Republicans, without Councilman DeRose would have been outnumbered 10 to 9. DeRose was 15 minutes late. Within that period of time, it would have been possible to have staged an election. The Republicans were helpless in the face of the circumstances and the election of a president of the council continues to hang in the air.

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State House Briefs

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HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 11 1935

THE POLITICAL GRAB BAG

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The Boston newspaper says Gov. James M. Curley will not discuss the situation, "but legislators opposed to Jackson's reappointment have been given assurance that he must yield his place."

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He claims the walks will save lives as well as give employment to a large number of men.

Pumping Plants Operated for First Time in Month of January

Brightwood Section Is Drained

The Connecticut rose five feet in the 24 hours ending at 8 this morning, bringing the level at the Hampden County Memorial bridge up to 14.8 feet above mean low water mark. This is the highest for the river here in January since 1910. At the present time the river is going up at the rate of .1 of a foot an hour, the rise being somewhat slower than during the night.

Rising levels in the Connecticut river in this city today forced a start in operation of the pumping plants in the big sewers at Rowland avenue and Ashburn street to keep the water from flowing back into sewers in the Brightwood section. This is the first time the pumps have been in operation in January since they were installed.

request. He 'phoned Capt Lavallee, but could not locate him and requested that the officer call the executive offices at the State House. Capt Lavallee later did so and Gov Curley then asked that Sergt Bartley be excused from the inspection. With such a request coming from the chief executive of the commonwealth and commander-in-chief of the National Guard, Capt Lavallee was only too glad to accommodate.

Elated Over Gov Curley's Prompt Response

The alarm of Democratic chiefs over Sergt Bartley appears to have been unwarranted. Capt Lavallee told the correspondent of The Daily News earlier in the day that he intended to excuse Bartley so that the latter might attend the council meeting.

In any event the Democrats were elated over Gov Curley's prompt response to their request, which made Bartley's attendance at the meeting a certainty.

The Democrats held the whip hand again last night as an adjournment was ordered because of the lack of a quorum, when the Republicans refused to enter the chamber at the appointed hour.

The meeting had been called for 7.30. At that time the Democrats assembled in the council chamber with their full strength of 10 men. President Francis J. Lyons then instructed City Messenger Thomas F. Burns to summon eight Republicans and John Kislo, Democrat, who were outside, into the chamber. The Republicans, because of the absence of Councilman Charles N. DeRose, would not heed the call to attend the session. President Lyons then directed Burns to compel the Republicans and Kislo to enter the chamber, but the messenger failed to carry out this order.

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FINAL TRIBUTE PAID FR. M'HUGH

Thousands Attend Rites for Noted Dean of Boston College

DIGNITARIES OF CITY AND STATE PRESENT

Boston College buried its beloved dean yesterday.

Thousands of persons—fellow priests, dignitaries of city and state, sorrowing students, alumni and friends—thronged the Immaculate Conception Church in the South end yesterday morning to pay final honor to the best known member of the faculty, the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of the college for 14 years, who died suddenly Tuesday.

At 8:30 o'clock the hundreds of mourners began to file into the church. Rich and poor, prominent and unknown—and almost everyone of them a personal friend of Fr. McHugh.

The students and former students of Boston College—ever the object of the fatherly solicitude and constant interest of the departed dean—entered, their heads bowed in grief.

Among the early arrivals were Gov. Curley, accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty; Mayor Mansfield, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Patrick Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools; Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the Boston school committee; Superintendent of Police Martin King, and Joseph A. Tomasello, Boston merchant.

Inside the church, a sudden hush settled over the congregation as the priests choir began the mournful chant of the office of the dead, the Matins and the Lauds, at 9:30 o'clock.

The body of the dean rested in a plain black coffin in the centre aisle, directly before the high altar, which was draped in black. On either side were three large white candles, flickering in the gloom.

The Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of Boston College, was presiding priest at the chant. The cantors were the Rev. Leo P. O'Keefe, S. J., instructor in psycology, and the Rev. Joseph Shanahan, S. J. instructor in the classics.

The chanting of the office of the dead was followed by a low funeral mass of requiem, celebrated by the Very Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College.

The acolytes were the Rev. Bernard Fiekers, S. J., and the Rev. Joseph M. Quinn, S. J., of the Boston College faculty.

Seated within the sanctuary during the services were:

The Very Rev. James T. McCormick, S. J., New England provincial of the Society of Jesus; the Very Rev. Francis J. Dolan, S. J., president of Holy Cross College; the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bertrand Dolan, O. S. B., president of St. Anselm's College; the Very Rev. Joseph C. Walsh, D. D., rector of St. John's Seminary, Brighton; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Burke of Jamaica Plain; the Rev. William R. Crawford, S. J., rector of Boston College high school; the Rev. Joseph J. Sullivan, S. J., dean of Holy Cross, and the Rev. James L. McGovern, S. J., prefect of studies, B. C. High.

Among those present were:

U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford, Dr. James A. Keenan, director of the department of hygiene of Boston; William Arthur Reilly, former chairman of the school committee; Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, president of Boston Teachers College; William Lineham, dean of Teachers College; Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston street commission; Morgan Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles; Joseph L. Powers, headmaster of Boston Latin school; Walter Downey, headmaster of English high school, and Adjt.-Gen. William I. Rose.

Among the several hundred priests present were:

The Revs. J. A. O'Brien, S. J., J. Dore, S. J., J. W. Keyes, S. J., G. A. Coraire, S. J., M. P. Harney, S. J., R. M. Sullivan, S. J., A. B. Langguth, S. J., J. S. Smith, S. J., T. J. Quinn, S. J., James H. Dolan, S. J., J. F. Doherty, S. J., R. F. X. Cahill, S. J., P. R. Power, S. J., F. W. Boehm, S. J., H. P. Gately, S. J., E. T. Douglas, S. J., T. E. O'Lalor, S. J., E. C. Dubois, S. J., F. J. Driscoll, S. J., P. J. Cummings, S. J., J. A. Tobin, S. J., L. J. Gilleran, S. J., F. V. Sullivan, S. J., Charles Reardon, S. J., Leo Muldoon, S. J., Harold Kirley, S. J., Joseph Shannahan, S. J., J. O. O'Callahan, S. J., James McNamara, S. J., J. P. O'Connell, S. J., J. M. Hickey, S. J., G. A. Keelan, S. J., T. L. Connolly, S. J., P. E. O'Brien, S. J., M. J. Hardy, S. J., T. A. Fay, S. J., J. J. E. Risk, S. J., W. J. Murphy, S. J., and Kelley, S. J., Charles Tone, S. J., all of Boston College.

The Revs. H. J. Adelman, S. J., of Holy Trinity Church, Boston; T. R. Logive, S. J., of Cohasset; J. A. McLaughlin of Charlestown, F. J. Allerun of Charlestown, E. P. Tivan, S. J., of Cohasset; J. P. Fox, S. J., of Cohasset; J. D. McLoughlin, S. J., of B. C. high; F. B. Gooding, S. J., of Holy Trinity Church; J. S. Chippendale of Mansfield, Leo Dore of St. Margaret's, Boston; Mark E. Madden of Winthrop, John A. Sheridan of Lynn, C. M. Cunningham of Dorchester, P. J. Quill of Dorchester, Irving Gifforce of Haverhill, Walter Furlong of St. John's Seminary, J. F. Donoghue of Beverly, Gerard Shea of Milton, J. H. Doherty of Norwood, F. J. Holleran of Wakefield, E. T. Kenney of Franklin.

The Reverends P. J. Foley, S. J., of St. Mary's Church, Boston; D. H. Sullivan, S. J., of the Immaculate Conception Church; E. W. Croke of West Roxbury, T. B. Flynn of East Boston, J. H. Doyle of Charlestown, Harold McDermott of Woburn, T. J. Brennan, S. J., of B. C. High; J. T. Lowry, S. J., of St. Mary's, Boston; T. L. Golding of Medford, Thomas J. Feeney, S. J., of Jesuit Missions, New York city; A. J. Hogan of Wrentham, A. J. Flagerty of Somerville, S. F. Moran of Cambridge, R. E. McAliere of Norwood, C. B. Murphy of Cambridge.

The Reverends E. S. Swift, S. J., of the Immaculate Conception Church; T. F. O'Leary of South Natick; J. M. Gavin, S. J., of St. Mary's, Boston; R. B. Bourgoin of New Bedford, R. P. Barry of Boston, Augustine F. Hickey of Cambridge, W. A. Dacey of Boston, R. J. Quinlan of Boston, J. E. Mullarkey of Boston, M. J. Derby of Boston, Kevin Conley, C. P., and Agathe Dupen, C. P., of St. Gabriel's Monastery; C. W. Lyons, S. J., of St. Mary's, Boston; J. H. Casey of West Newton, T. J. McCarthy, S. J., of St. Mary's, Boston; C. H. Bryson of West Roxbury, J. V. Bonin of Somerville, J. Walter Lambert of Brighton.

The Revs. R. H. Hurley of East Cambridge, J. E. Connor of Boston, T. C. Garrahan of East Boston, J. L. Parsons of Jamaica Plain, G. H. Quigley of Boston, Donald A. McGowan of Boston, G. E. Hanlon, S. J., of the Immaculate Conception Church; J. J. Murphy of Brighton, F. L. Reilly, S. J., of Boston, Edward P. Boland of Providence, R. I.; L. F. Quinn of Nashua, N. H.; E. T. Lyons of Waverly, P. F. Lydon of Pepperell, F. M. Stenson of Roxbury, M. J. Desmond of Roxbury, J. R. Connell, C. SS. R. of Roxbury; D. J. Donovan of Brighton, J. M. Gibbons of Brighton, W. R. O'Connor of Jamaica Plain, J. P. Green of Boston, J. W. Healy of Roxbury, James Hurley of Boston.

The Revs. G. T. Eberle, S. J., of Weston College, J. F. Dustin of Weston College, C. A. Finn of Brockton, T. J. Tierney, J. L. Gifford of Haverhill, J. R. Hurley, S. J., of B. C. high, J. P. Green of Boston, W. R. O'Connor, L. M. McCabe, J. F. Kelly and J. P. Dowling, all of Jamaica Plain; A. J. Corbett of Malden, J. J. Hart of Roslindale, E. M. Corbetts, J. G. Glennon of North Andover, T. J. Fahey of Roslindale, J. J. Dugan, S. J., of B. C. high; M. H. Keohane of Dorchester, H. C. Reardon of Holliston, E. A. Twomey of Woburn, J. J. Minihan of Brockton, J. H. Downey of Abington, J. P. Flanagan, S. J., of Boston.

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GOV. CURLEY LEAVING CHURCH

Gov. Curley leaving the church this morning after attending the funeral services for the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J. He is accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty. Directly behind Gov. Curley is Mayor Mansfield.

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JAN 12 1935

COUN

REPEATS ACTION AGAINST WISH OF GOV. CURLEY

Finance Commissioner Vigorously Defends Counsel Fees of $22,000

ASSERTS HIS ACTS WERE HONORABLE

Public Hearing to Continue Today With Storey Under Fire

By W. E. MULLINS

Testimony concerning the activities of Joseph Joyce Donahue as a member of the Boston finance commission was practically concluded early last night before Gov. Curley and the executive council after the councillors for the second time had refused to accede to the Governor's request that they oust Donahue from membership on the commission.

The public hearing will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. today when testimony also will be taken on charges laid by the Governor against Charles Moorfield Storey, the second member of the commission against whom Mr. Curley has begun ouster proceedings. Yesterday's public hearing, begun shortly after noon, was adjourned a few minutes before 8 o'clock last night.

DEFENDS ACTS

Donahue, admitting that he had received more than $22,000 in attorney's fees from contractors engaged in business with the city of Boston, vigorously defended his acts as having been honorable in every respect and conducted in open court procedures for the most part. Other charges laid against him were vigorously denied by him during the course of his two appearances as a witness.

Twice during the hearing John P. Feeney, counsel for the Governor, denounced Donahue's activities as constituting "a violation of the law, a breach of duty and misconduct. In fact, on the whole, conduct that can be described only as damnable."

In mid afternoon when testimony had been presented to show that Donahue had received in excess of $21,000 in fees

(Continued on Page Four)

was preceded on the stand by Thomas D. Russo of the C. & R. Construction Company, who testified that he had been referred to Donahue as a lawyer by former Lt.-Gov. Bacon in 1929.

Donahue became Russo's counsel at that time, two years before he accepted membership on the commission, and the testimony revolved chiefly around his procedure in having accepted more than $21,000 in fees from Russo. One of these fees was originally set at $22,500 and under protest by Russo at the size of the fee Donahue subsequently returned $8500, although vigorously maintaining that he had been underpaid because of the importance of the case and the length of time it required to try.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACT

Chapman testified that Donahue had urged him to give the Atlas Petroleum Company "a break in renewing their contract" after the city had discovered that the oil company had delivered to the city some gasoline for use by fire trucks which was alleged to have been below specifications. Donahue, in the course of the hearing, denied making such a request.

The Kennedy case was one in which the contractor went broke filling a municipal contract after Donahue had attempted to persuade the city to rescind the contract on the ground that it had been entered into under a mutual mistake. The finance commission insisted that the contract be carried out and the contractor lost approximately $20,000, a loss that had to be absorbed by the bonding company which guaranteed his capacity to fill the contract. Donahue subsequently received a fee of $750 or $1000, he could not remember which, for representing the bonding company in court proceedings.

BITTER ATTACKS.

The sole humorous angle to the proceedings was contributed when Donahue read to the councillors and the assembled crowd an exchange of four letters between him and Goodwin last March. Donahue's two letters, although headed with the salutation, "Dear Frank, were bitter attacks on Goodwin, while Goodwin's two replies were equally as bitter in attacking Donahue.

The Governor interrupted to ask Donahue if he had used asbestos paper.

In those letters Mr. Curley's activities as mayor of Boston during his third administration were brought under Donahue's fire, while Goodwin was charged with running "up the back stairs at City Hall to whisper into Curley's ears" the activities of the finance commission.

In one of his replies Goodwin denied that he had been on terms of friendship with Curley or with Samuel Silverman, although he admitted that they once had been intimately associated. Silverman was corporation counsel for the city of Boston in Curley's most recent administration.

While Goodwin was testifying for the second time against Donahue the Governor interrupted to bring in the Mohawk Packing Company case which had been used against him by former Lt.-Gov. Bacon in the last election campaign.

The activities of the Mohawk Packing Company in doing business with the Boston City Hospital had been referred to by Donahue in one of his letters. The Governor said he was mentioning it in public for the first time. He explained that he had attempted to assure the City Hospital of receiving better quality meat for the patients. He expressed the opinion that the hospital trustees long ago should have made a public explanation of his activities along this line.

REQUEST IGNORED

Goodwin testified that he had written to former Gov. Ely last year urging him to remove Donahue from the commission because of his legal activities with contractors engaged in transacting business with the city of Boston. This request, he said, had been ignored.

He produced a copy of this letter at the suggestion of Councillor Daniel H. Coakley.

Joseph A. Sheehan, former member of the finance commission and newly confirmed superior court justice, appeared privately before the Governor and council in executive session to deny that he ever had engaged in legal activities against the city while on the finance commission.

It was declared that the Governor had pressed him for an expression of opinion on the ethics of such activities. He asked to be excused from making any reply.

Much of the testimony was a discussion of the numerous finance commission reports that have been published at intervals over the last four-year period.

Col. Sullivan testified that Donahue had attempted to prevent the city from giving the Silas Mason Company the contract for the construction of the third section of the East Boston tunnel without first opening the contract to competitive bids.

It developed that the C. & R. Construction Company had constructed the first section from Hanover street to the waterline and that the Mason company had constructed the middle section under the harbor.

DISCUSS CONTRACT

When the time arrived for awarding the contract for constructing the third section to the East Boston outlet Col. Sullivan advocated giving the award to the Mason Company without competitive bidding. The inference was made that Donahue objected so that the C. & R. Construction Company would have a chance to bid.

Donahue denied that his demand for competitive bids was influenced by his association with Russo's Company and cited the fact that any one of 20 contractors might have been given the award in open competition.

When the first session of the hearing had been concluded at 2 P. M., Donahue was excused from the witness chair to go to his office in search of records and books. He agreed to produce the records at Feeney's request but subsequently it was announced that the council would go into executive session.

Donahue left under the impression that he had been excused for the day. This impression seemed to be general. Meanwhile the Governor attempted to have the council vote his removal and when this was refused the councillors had lunch brought to them in the council chamber.

When the hearing was resumed at 3:30 o'clock Donahue did not appear. He was located by telephone at his office and agreed to return at once. His return was delayed by his search for figures demanded by Feeney and after 30 minutes delay the Governor sent a state trooper in quest of Donahue. He returned eventually without escort.

Several times Donahue, resentful at the vigorous manner in which Feeney was cross-examining, charged that he was being driven out of office as means of stopping the current investigation of Edmund L. Dolan's activities as city treasurer. Feeney objected to these interruptions and his objections were sustained.

Feeney repeatedly raised his voice and waved his forefinger in Donahue's face in an accusing manner. In one of these bitter exchanges Feeney said, "I think your conduct has been most damnable."

Donahue—"Now John, don't be too severe."

Feeney—"Don't 'John' me—"

Curley—"Mr. Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

Feeney—"His continuing cases in the courts while a member of the finance commission are grounds for his removal."

Whitman—"If you please, the question at issue is Mr. Donahue's views in relation to his official duties."

Curley—"The question is whether it was right or wrong."

At the conclusion of Donahue's reading of his exchange of correspondence with Goodwin, Gov. Curley interrupted with the remark, "Page Dr. Briggs," obviously a reference to Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, the psychiatric specialist.

In discussing his relations with Kennedy, the contractor, Donahue said he encountered a written agreement in which Kennedy had arranged with the late Terrill Regan, president of the closed Continental National Bank, to divide the profits on a state construction project in return for financing the contract.

Donahue said he was astounded at this discovery and said he called attention to the fact that Regan might be indicted for making such an agreement.

At the conclusion of the hearing Atty. Whitman complained bitterly to his associates at the methods that had been employed in conducting the hearing. He admitted that he was helpless to interfere.

Atty. Feeney said last night that his chief witness against Storey today would be Lebowitch Lowe, a real estate operator.

Chicago-Newark Plane Sets New Mark, 3¼ Hrs.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—A TWA plane, with 14 passengers, inaugurating a new run tonight set what company officials at the airport here said was a new record of 3 hours 15 minutes from Chicago to Newark.

The plane left Chicago at 5:35 central standard time, and rolled in here at 9:50 P. M. eastern standard time, airport officials said, beating by two minutes the mark set by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Pilot R. S. Leroy and Co-Pilot C. E. Robey said they were aided by a stiff tail-wind over the Alleghanies, which allowed them to average 266 miles an hour on some stretches.

POSTPONE DOLAN COURT HEARING

Judge Pierce Orders Inquiry For Jan. 18

Court inquiry into the alleged organization by Edmund L. Dolan, while city treasurer, of a securities corporation which sold approximately $2,000,000 in bonds to the city during the Dolan incumbency yesterday was postponed to Jan. 18 by Judge Edward P. Pierce in the supreme court.

Postponement came at the request of Thomas H. Mahony, Dolan's counsel in the present effort to bring the former city treasurer back from Florida to testify.

George R. Farnum, special attarney for the Boston finance commission, who is seeking Dolan's return, presented an affidavit setting out the results of an investigation conducted by the finance commission. This was impounded at Mahony's request.

In arguing for a postponement of hearing on Farnum's effort to have personal testimony from Dolan, Mahony declared the matter should rest until the end of a dispute as to who is chairman of the finance commission.

Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed by ex-Gov. Ely as commission chairman, yesterday asked the supreme court for a writ of mandamus against Gov. Curley's appointee, E. Mark Sullivan, and other members of the commission. This writ, if granted, would order the respondents to desist from recognizing Sullivan as chairman and would prevent "his presuming to act" in that capacity. Hearing on Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15.

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FINAL TRIBUTE PAID FR. M'HUGH

Thousands Attend Rites for Noted Dean of Boston College

DIGNITARIES OF CITY AND STATE PRESENT

Boston College buried its beloved dean yesterday.

Thousands of persons—fellow priests, dignitaries of city and state, sorrowing students, alumni and friends—thronged the Immaculate Conception Church in the South end yesterday morning to pay final honor to the best known member of the faculty, the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of the college for 14 years, who died suddenly Tuesday.

At 8:30 o'clock the hundreds of mourners began to file into the church. Rich and poor, prominent and unknown—and almost everyone of them a personal friend of Fr. McHugh.

The students and former students of Boston College—ever the object of the fatherly solicitude and constant interest of the departed dean—entered, their heads bowed in grief.

Among the early arrivals were Gov. Curley, accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty; Mayor Mansfield, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Patrick Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools; Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the Boston school committee; Superintendent of Police Martin King, and Joseph A. Tomasello, Boston merchant.

Inside the church, a sudden hush settled over the congregation as the priests choir began the mournful chant of the office of the dead, the Matins and the Lauds, at 9:30 o'clock.

The body of the dean rested in a plain black coffin in the centre aisle, directly before the high altar, which was draped in black. On either side were three large white candles, flickering in the gloom.

The Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of Boston College, was presiding priest at the chant. The cantors were the Rev. Leo P. O'Keefe, S. J., instructor in psycology, and the Rev. Joseph Shanahan, S. J. instructor in the classics.

The chanting of the office of the dead was followed by a low funeral mass of requiem, celebrated by the Very Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College.

The acolytes were the Rev. Bernard Fiekers, S. J., and the Rev. Joseph M. Quinn, S. J., of the Boston College faculty.

Seated within the sanctuary during the services were:

The Very Rev. James T. McCormick, S. J., New England provincial of the Society of Jesus; the Very Rev. Francis J. Dolan, S. J., president of Holy Cross College; the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bertrand Dolan, O. S. B., president of St. Anselm's College; the Very Rev. Joseph C. Walsh, D. D., rector of St. John's Seminary, Brighton; the Rt. Rev. Mgsr. Francis J. Burke of Jamaica Plain; the Rev. William R. Crawford, S. J., rector of Boston College high school; the Rev. Joseph J. Sullivan, S. J., dean of Holy Cross, and the Rev. James L. McGovern, S. J., prefect of studies, B. C. High.

Among those present were:

U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford, Dr. James A. Keenan, director of the department of hygiene of Boston; William Arthur Reilly, former chairman of the school committee; Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, president of Boston Teachers College; William Lincham, dean of Teachers College; Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston street commission; Morgan Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles; Joseph L. Powers, headmaster of Boston Latin school; Walter Downey, headmaster of English high school, and Adjt.-Gen. William I. Rose.

Among the several hundred priests present were:

The Revs. J. A. O'Brien, S. J., J. Dore, S. J., J. W. Keyes, S. J., G. A. Coraire, S. J., M. P. Harney, S. J., R. M. Sullivan, S. J., A. B. Langguth, S. J., J. S. Keating, S. J., T. J. Quinn, S. J., J. S. Keating, S. J., J. F. Doherty, S. J., James R. Dolan, S. J., P. R. Power, S. J., R. F. X. Cahill, S. J., H. P. Gately, S. J., F. W. Boehm, S. J., T. E. O'Lalor, S. J., E. T. Douglas, S. J., F. J. Driscoll, S. J., E. C. Dubois, S. J., J. A. Tobin, S. J., P. J. Cummings, S. J., F. V. Sullivan, S. J., L. J. Gilleran, S. J., Leo Muldoon, S. J., Charles Reardon, S. J., Joseph Shannahan, S. J., Harold Kirley, S. J., James McNamara, S. J., J. O. O'Callahan, S. J., J. M. Hickey, S. J., J. P. O'Connell, S. J., T. L. Connolly, S. J., G. A. Keelan, S. J., M. J. Hardy, S. J., P. E. O'Brien, S. J., J. E. Risk, S. J., T. A. Fay, S. J., J. J. Kelley, S. J., J. J. Murphy, S. J., and Charles Tone, S. J., all of Boston College.

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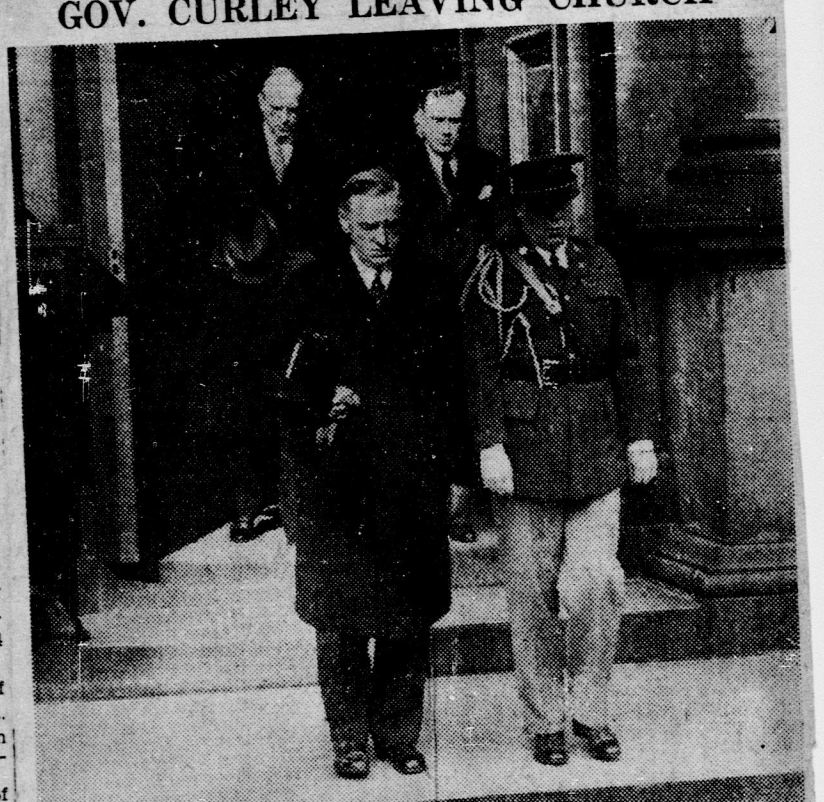
GOV. CURLEY LEAVING CHURCH



Gov. Curley leaving the church this morning after attending the funeral services for the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J. He is accompanied by his personal aide, Maj. Joseph Timilty. Directly behind Gov. Curley is Mayor Mansfield.

RUDDER TORN AWAY

...did not abate...

Besides the missing ...apt. Fred... the present acting ma... Jured cook and the Fieldwood ter, John B. Wilkie, Frederick Rhoden crew included Bosun Stevens Hauser and Seamen Herbert Schnare Tancook Island, William Schnare Lunenburg and Clarence Joudrey Mahone Bay.

AT MERCY OF GALE

Rudderless, her mainsail torn an broken and her deck rails split an shattered, the Fieldwood had 24-hour gale for seven day at the mercy of a gale for seven day until it attracted attention of the Fa River collier William G. Atwater yes terday. The collier radioed coastguard and the cutter Argo took the Field wood in tow last night about thre miles off Gay Head.

Stories of the captain's heroism an of his death were told by crew mem bers. Twenty-one days out of Turk Island Head, Bahamas, with a carg of salt for the codfish salting industry in Lunenburg, the Fieldwood ran into extreme weather almost immediately. On Jan. 4, shortly before noon, wher about 180 miles southeast of the wheel light, Capt. Oxner was at the wheel members related, when a tremendou sea washed over the vessel.

"When the wave was sweeping ove I grabbed Bill Schnare who was just outside and pulled him into the cabin, Joudrey said. "I thought for a min ute he was going to be a goner. Later we went to find the captain. He was nowhere in sight. We searched every where. Finally we realized he had been swept out by the wave. No one saw him go."

TO FIRE DONAHUE

Council Balks at Ouster During Hearing Which Will Continue Today

(Continued from First Page)

from the C. & R. Construction Company, a concern that had been engaged in construction work for the city of Boston, the Governor pressed the councillors in executive session to vote to remove Donahue without proceeding further with the hearing.

The councillors again rejected the Governor's request as they previously had refused so to act when asked by him Wednesday afternoon. The five Republican members yesterday afternoon were not convinced that sufficient evidence had been submitted to warrant Donahue's removal at that time.

Shortly after the hearing was adjourned until this morning the Governor said he would refer the entire proceedings to the attention of Dist.-Atty. Foley when a conclusion is reached.

In addition to Donahue the witnesses at yesterday's hearing were Thomas R. Russo, the C. & R. Construction Company contractor; Frank A. Goodwin, former finance commission chairman; Philip A. Chapman, former purchasing agent for the city of Boston; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, transit commissioner for the city of Boston, and Robert E. Cunniff, executive secretary of the finance commission.

ACTED AS COUNSEL

The testimony disclosed that Donahue at various times during the last three and one-half years, had acted as legal counsel for the C. & R. Construction Company, the Atlas Petroleum Company and John F. Kennedy, a contractor. These companies and this individual had transacted business with the city. Donahue said he had acted as counsel for them prior to his appointment to the commission and subsequent to that appointment he had cleaned up all pending cases for them.

Under a rigid cross-examination by Feeney, Donahue steadfastly stood his ground in defending his conduct in acting in this capacity. He insisted that at no time had he employed the authority or influence of his office to aid him in the conduct of his legal practice.

The hearing was conducted by the Governor over the objections of Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue and Storey. Whitman said the Governor was disqualified in fact from presiding over the hearing because of his action in bringing the charges against the members. He suggested that Lt.-Gov. Hurley conduct the hearing.

The Governor refused to entertain Whitman's objections and at the outset of the hearing he called two state troopers into the crowded council chamber and threatened to have Whitman ejected unless he sat down and desisted from interrupting the proceedings.

OVERRULED BY CURLEY

Repeatedly during the long hearing Whitman objected to certain testimony and he was as repeatedly overruled by the Governor.

Before leaving the State House last night the Governor said that if any of the witnesses summonsed to attend yesterday's hearing fail to put in appearance today for the continued hearing, he would send state troopers out with orders to bring them to the council chamber under arrest.

This threat was uttered after it had been discovered that Frank L. Downey, treasurer of the Atlas Petroleum, was not in attendance. Downey arrived at the council chamber in the forenoon and remained until nearly 3 o'clock. When his name was called after 6 o'clock last night he failed to answer.

The chief witness was Donahue. He was preceded on the stand by Thomas D. Russo of the C. & R. Construction Company, who testified that he had been referred to Donahue as a lawyer by former Lt.-Gov. Bacon in 1929.

Donahue became Russo's counsel at that time, two years before he accepted membership on the commission, and the testimony revolved chiefly around his procedure in having accepted more than $21,000 in fees from Russo. One of these fees was originally set at $22,500 and under protest by Russo at the size of the fee Donahue subsequently returned $8500, although vigorously maintaining that he had been underpaid because of the importance of the case and the length of time it required to try.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACT

Chapman testified that Donahue had urged him to give the Atlas Petroleum Company "a break in renewing their contract" after the city had discovered that the oil company had delivered to the city some gasoline for use by fire trucks which was alleged to have been below specifications. Donahue, in the course of the hearing, denied making such a request.

The Kennedy case was one in which the contractor went broke filling a municipal contract after Donahue had attempted to persuade the city to rescind the contract on the ground that it had been entered into under a mutual mistake. The finance commission insisted that the contract be carried out and the contractor lost approximately $20,000, a loss that had to be absorbed by the bonding company which guaranteed his capacity to fill the contract. Donahue subsequently received a fee of $750 or $1000, he could not remember which, for representing the bonding company in court proceedings.

BITTER ATTACKS

The sole humorous angle to the proceedings was contributed when Donahue read to the councillors and the assembled crowd an exchange of four letters between him and Goodwin last March. Donahue's two letters, although headed with the salutation, "Dear Frank, were bitter attacks on Goodwin, while Goodwin's two replies were equally as bitter in attacking Donahue.

The Governor interrupted to ask Donahue if he had used asbestos paper.

In those letters Mr. Curley's activities as mayor of Boston during his third administration were brought under Donahue's fire, while Goodwin was charged with running "up the back stairs at City Hall to whisper into Curley's ears" the activities of the finance commission.

In one of his replies Goodwin denied that he had been on terms of friendship with Curley or with Samuel Silverman, although he admitted that they once had been intimately associated. Silverman was corporation counsel for the city of Boston in Curley's most recent administration.

While Goodwin was testifying for the second time against Donahue the Governor interrupted to bring in the Mohawk Packing Company case which had been used against him by former Lt.-Gov. Bacon in the last election campaign.

The activities of the Mohawk Packing Company in doing business with the Boston City Hospital had been referred to by Donahue in one of his letters. The Governor said he was mentioning it in public for the first time. He explained that he had attempted to assure the City Hospital of receiving better quality meat for the patients. He expressed the opinion that the hospital trustees long ago should have made a public explanation of his activities along this line.

REQUEST IGNORED

Goodwin testified that he had written to former Gov. Ely last year urging him to remove Donahue from the commission because of his legal activities with contractors engaged in transacting business with the city of Boston. This request, he said, had been ignored.

He produced a copy of this letter at the suggestion of Councillor Daniel H. Coakley.

Joseph A. Sheehan, former member of the finance commission and newly confirmed superior court justice, appeared privately before the Governor and council in executive session to deny that he ever had engaged in legal activities against the city while on the finance commission.

It was declared that the Governor had pressed him for an expression of opinion on the ethics of such activities. He asked to be excused from making any reply.

Much of the testimony was a discussion of the numerous finance commission reports that have been published at intervals over the last four-year period.

Col. Sullivan testified that Donahue had attempted to prevent the city from giving the Silas Mason Company the contract for the construction of the third section of the East Boston tunnel without first opening the contract to competitive bids.

It developed that the C. & R. Construction Company had constructed the first section from Hanover street to the waterline and that the Mason company had constructed the middle section under the harbor.

DISCUSS CONTRACT

When the time arrived for awarding the contract for constructing the third section to the East Boston outlet Col. Sullivan advocated giving the award to the Mason Company without competitive bidding. The inference was made that Donahue objected so that the C. & R. Construction Company would have a chance to bid.

Donahue denied that his demand for competitive bids was influenced by his association with Russo's Company and cited the fact that any one of 20 contractors might have been given the award in open competition.

When the first session of the hearing had been concluded at 2 P. M., Donahue was excused from the witness chair to go to his office in search of records and books. He agreed to produce the records at Feeney's request but subsequently it was announced that the council would go into executive session.

Donahue left under the impression that he had been excused for the day. This impression seemed to be general. Meanwhile the Governor attempted to have the council vote his removal and when this was refused the councillors had lunch brought to them in the council chamber.

When the hearing was resumed at 3:30 o'clock Donahue did not appear. He was located by telephone at his office and agreed to return at once. His return was delayed by his search for figures demanded by Feeney and after 30 minutes delay the Governor sent a state trooper in quest of Donahue. He returned eventually without escort.

Several times Donahue, resentful at the vigorous manner in which Feeney was cross-examining, charged that he was being driven out of office as means of stopping the current investigation of Edmund L. Dolan's activities as city treasurer. Feeney objected to these interruptions and his objections were sustained.

Feeney repeatedly raised his voice and waved his forefinger in Donahue's face in an accusing manner. In one of these bitter exchanges Feeney said, "I think your conduct has been most damnable."

Donahue—"Now John, don't be too severe."

Feeney—"Don't 'John' me—"

Curley—"Mr. Feeney's characterization was extremely charitable."

Feeney—"His continuing cases in the courts while a member of the finance commission are grounds for his removal."

Whitman—"If you please, the question at issue is Mr. Donahue's views in relation to his official duties."

Curley—"The question is whether it was right or wrong."

At the conclusion of Donahue's reading of his exchange of correspondence with Goodwin, Gov. Curley interrupted with the remark, "Page Dr. Briggs," obviously a reference to Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, the psychiatric specialist.

In discussing his relations with Kennedy, the contractor, Donahue said he encountered a written agreement in which Kennedy had arranged with the late Terrill Regan, president of the closed Continental National Bank, to divide the profits on a state construction project in return for financing the contract.

Donahue said he was astounded at this discovery and said he called attention to the fact that Regan might be indicted for making such an agreement.

At the conclusion of the hearing Atty. Whitman complained bitterly to his associates at the methods that had been employed in conducting the hearing. He admitted that he was helpless to interfere.

Atty. Feeney said last night that his chief witness against Storey today would be Lebowitch Lowe, a real estate operator.

Chicago-Newark Plane Sets New Mark, 3¼ Hrs.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—A TWA plane, with 14 passengers, inaugurating a new run tonight set what company officials at the airport here said was a new record of 3 hours 15 minutes from Chicago to Newark.

The plane left Chicago at 5:35 central standard time, and rolled in here at 9:50 P. M. eastern standard time, airport officials said, beating by two minutes the mark set by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Pilot R. S. Leroy and Co-Pilot C. E. Robey said they were aided by a stiff tail-wind over the Alleghanies, which allowed them to average 266 miles an hour on some stretches.

POSTPONE DOLAN COURT HEARING

Judge Pierce Orders Inquiry For Jan. 18

Court inquiry into the alleged organization by Edmund L. Dolan, while city treasurer, of a securities corporation which sold approximately $2,000,000 in bonds to the city during the Dolan incumbency yesterday was postponed to Jan. 18 by Judge Edward P. Pierce in the supreme court.

Postponement came at the request of Thomas H. Mahony, Dolan's counsel in the present effort to bring the former city treasurer back from Florida to testify.

George R. Farnum, special attarney for the Boston finance commission, who is seeking Dolan's return, presented an affidavit setting out the results of an investigation conducted by the finance commission. This was impounded at Mahony's request.

In arguing for a postponement of hearing on Farnum's effort to have personal testimony from Dolan, Mahony declared the matter should rest until the end of a dispute as to who is chairman of the finance commission.

Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was appointed by ex-Gov. Ely as commission chairman, yesterday asked the supreme court for a writ of mandamus against Gov. Curley's appointee, E. Mark Sullivan, and other members of the commission. This writ, if granted, would order the respondents to desist from recognizing Sullivan as chairman and would prevent "his presuming to act" in that capacity. Hearing on Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15.

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BRANN, CURLEY'S SON FREE FISH

(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)

Francis Curley, 11 (holding fish), youngest son of the Governor, and Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine (holding net) as they liberated a dozen salmon and trout in Jamaica pond yesterday. The fish had been on exhibition at the "Maine Night" of the Boston City Club.

BRANN, CURLEY'S SON STOCK JAMAICA POND

Salmon, Trout from City Club's 'Maine Night' Liberated

Jamaica pond was stocked with salmon and trout from Maine yesterday by Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine assisted by Francis Curley, 11, son of Gov. Curley.

A dozen three to five-pound salmon trout from the Rangeley lakes and trout from Sebago lake were tossed into Jamaica pond by young Curley. Two years ago the boy amazed his elders by catching a salmon in the pond.

The fish presented to Massachusetts yesterday by Gov. Brann were in the "Maine Night" exhibition of the Boston City Club. Sportsmen of the state hope the incident yesterday will be the forerunner of liberal stocking of Massachusetts streams with salmon and

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State House Briefs

By FRED M. KNIGHT

For nearly 40 years Max Stiller has been known on Beacon Hill as the State House tailor. His tape measure has girded the waist of many Governors during that time. Since the inauguration, Max has been trying to introduce himself to Gov. Curley but for seven successive days he was continually discouraged by the busy confusion of the executive offices.

"I wouldn't dare ask for an interview with him, with all this important business going on," said Max, when it began to appear that his daily visits were in vain, but yesterday the venerable tailor got a break. He was riding down on an elevator which stopped at the third floor outside the executive office, and as luck would have it, who walked into the car but Gov. Curley.

"I lost no time in telling him who I was, and I gave him one of my cards," related Max to some friends a few minutes later. His day had been a success.

Brendon MacC. O'Riordan, acting consul of the Irish Free State at Boston, paid his respects to the new Governor during a short visit to the State House yesterday. He was accompanied and introduced by former Senator Joseph Finnegan.

Word was received at the State House that Senator James G. Moran, the newly elected president of the Senate, who suffered a nervous shock following his election Thursday night, had a comfortable and restful day at his home in Mansfield yesterday. He is expected to be ready to assume his new duties Monday afternoon.

Assistants in the office of the clerk of the House had to remain on duty more than an hour overtime last night to record all the bills that were filed yesterday. When their day's work was over finally, they reported that a total of 1074 petitions had been docketed to date. That's 265 more than the corresponding day a year ago.

Due to the fact that the Senate has not yet completed its organization and adopted the joint rules, the closing time for filing bills, originally set by the House for today, has been extended until next week. Frank E. Bridgman, clerk of the House, will continue to receive them until Monday afternoon and possibly longer, depending upon the action of the Senate.

Feeling that money used to build highways is well spent, Gov. Curley will urge the federal government to allot $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000 for highway construction in Massachusetts this year. The Governor will make known his request on his next trip to Washington.

The Governor also intends to urge the use of granite edge stones to help the granite industry.

The aggregate value represented by applications filed in December for permits to build in 55 municipalities in Massachusetts, according to figures compiled by the state department of labor and industries, was $1,921,694, an increase of $276,515 over the corresponding month a year ago.

Senator Francis M. McKeown, the Springfield member of the Legislature who was delayed a week arriving at the State House on account of illness, returned home last night feeling none the worse from his experiences during the past few days. He expects to be "right on deck" when the Senate convenes again Monday.

The state department of public works will take no action toward enforcing its rules regulating the use of billboards on private property within view of highways until after giving careful study to the decision of the supreme court handed down Thursday. The supreme court ruled that the public works department was within its rights in establishing stringent regulations restricting the construction of billboards near public highways.

Three naval officers representing Admiral C. P. Snyder discussed the needs of the Charlestown navy yard during a visit with the Governor yesterday forenoon. The officers were Comdr. Harry G. Patrick, Capt. Harold E. Cook and Capt. Jesse B. Gay.

The Governor requested the naval representatives to list what was needed in Charlestown so that he might carry the information to Washington. The Governor told of his other plans to be presented to the federal government including his quest for additional appropriations for the improvement of the Cape Cod canal, the establishment of a $1,700,000 artillery range at Bourne, and the erection of a machine shop at the South Boston dry dock.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters sent greetings in the form of calendars, recorated by a drawing of the State House, to all members of the Legislature yesterday. The greetings, placed on the desks of the senators and representatives, were signed by Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham, president of the league.

A delegation of Sharon residents called upon officials of the department of public works yesterday and requested the department's assistance in securing federal aid for the elimination of a grade crossing at Depot street, Sharon. The delegation is seeking to have an overpass constructed at an estimated cost of $65,000.

State House employes say they are becoming accustomed to "the late hours." Elevator operators remained on duty long after hours Wednesday and Thursday because of activities in the Senate and then the operators handling the cars to the executive offices missed supper waiting for the fin com hearing to break up last night.

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itself with respect to its contracts," Hughes remarked.

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FAILS TO LEARN LOSS FROM U. S. GASOLINE

Baccus Confers for Curley with Federal Roads' Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — John Baccus of New Bedford, Mass., personal representative of Gov. Curley, was unable in conferences with officials today to learn from the Federal Roads Bureau just what penalty in loss of federal road monies Massachusetts must suffer because of the diversion of some $10,000,000 of gasoline tax revenue to general funds, because the Federal Bureau officials do not know themselves.

It was explained to Mr. Baccus that while the Federal Bureau knows unofficially, through Mr. Baccus's own representations that this money has been diverted, it had no official report. Massachusetts' apportionment of federal road money for 1936 is $1,741,877 predicated of a fund of $125,000,000 which Congress has authorized, but no appropriations have yet been made. Under the law of June, 1934, any state diverting any part of the road building funds thereafter would be penalized not to exceed one-third, but no scale of penalties has been set up. This is purely an administrative question, the law cannot be evaded and there is nothing that Mr. Baccus or Gov. Curley can do about it now—is in substance the stand of the Federal Bureau.

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CURLEY HITS CRIME LAXITY

Contributory Cause for Its Growth, He Declares In Address

ASSAILS COUNCIL ON FIN COM ACTION

Lax law enforcement agencies, lawyers, lenient judges and the apathy of the public in its duty as jurors and citizens, were scored last night as contributory to an unprecedented universality of crime, in an address by Gov. Curley.

Gov. Curley declared that he was informed yesterday that three years ago the Boston police department had "lost" important evidence and papers in a murder case and expressed amazement that such a thing was possible.

ASSAILS LOTTERY POOLS

The widespread operation of lottery pools came in for vigorous attack by the Governor, who concluded his remarks with a scathing, parting shot at Republican members of the Governor's council for their "failure to remove a member of the Boston finance commission who has admitted accepting a fee of $21,000 from a contractor doing business with the city of Boston." He continued, in part:

It is high time for every citizen of the United States to realize the individual responsibility he has to aid in stamping out these vicious circumstances. There is no need for the continuation of crime.

The extent of the pools is unbelievable. Why, I have learned that even ERA workers and men and women on relief are being victimized by this nefarious swindle.

CRIMINALS "BEHIND" ESCAPE

Occasionally a few distributors of tickets are apprehended, but the criminals behind the gigantic operations—never. And when on occasion they are brought before justice, they are either prevented from going to court by smart lawyers, or are acquitted by lenient judges.

And, my friends, I want here to bring to your attention a grave injustice. There are good judges and bad judges. The good judges, in the eyes of the criminal, are those who impose light sentences or commute them. The bad judges, unfortunately, in the eyes of the public, are those who seek to mete out justice according to law and to the deserts of guilty criminals. This situation must be reversed. To my mind, the good judges are the just judges; the bad judges, those who treat with criminals and their unscrupulous lawyers.

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Police Head Vague on King Retirement

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard today issued a non-committal statement concerning published reports that he is planning to retire or demote Superintendent Martin H King Leonard denied having made public any such intention, but he said he had talked with Superintendent King as to possible changes in the department.

"Upon the question of personnel at headquarters," his statement said, "I am guided by common sense judgment gained by practical experience and am, I believe, proceeding deliberately, carefully and giving due recognition to those who possess ability, courage, alertness and specialized knowledge of police work.

"When I am prepared to take any step of public concern relating to the department, I will not hesitate to make a statement thereon."

In leaving his office to attend the hearing on the removal of the members of the Finance Commission, Governor Curley was asked if he would comment on Commissioner Leonard's contemplated removal of Superintendent Martin H. King.

"I'm removing these fellows now. I'll take care of that later," was the only comment the chief executive would make.

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Police Show Records Curley Charged Lost

In reply to charges made by Governor James M. Curley in a radio address last night, that the files on a kidnaping and murder case were missing from the files of both the Boston Police Department and the office of the district attorney, officers at police headquarters today produced the papers in question and showed them to reporters.

The case was the kidnaping and murder of Salvatore Damore, aged ten, son of a prominent North End man, in 1929. Three weeks after the boy disappeared and shortly after the father had posted a $5000 reward for his return, and placed an equal amount at a designated spot in a Hanover street church, as instructed by the alleged kidnapers, the boy's body was found on the marshes in Saugus.

The governor said that he had only learned of the removal of the files within the last twenty-four hours.

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The Governor Forgets We Had a Slump

From one section of Governor Curley's recent address to the Legislature it might be supposed that Massachusetts were still bowling along on the royal, get-rich-quick road of the New Era. Concerning taxation of "income and intangibles," the governor quotes two paragraphs from a House document of 1930 which describe the vast growth in the dollar-value of intangible wealth that came to pass during the ten years from 1920 onward, when the stock market was booming. But the great change of trend, which came later, goes without mention. The passage cited by the governor presents only these facts:

> In the last decade the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.
>
> At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly growing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the State, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax.

The facts of the situation today, which the inaugural address leaves unmentioned, are of course very different. On Sept. 1, 1929, the value of all stocks listed on the New York Exchange had reached the fantastic figure of $89,668,276,854. On Jan. 1, 1935, two days before the governor spoke, the quoted valuation had fallen to $33,933,882,614. This shrinkage, amounting to nearly fifty-six billions of dollars, is quite a sizable item to overlook when discussing intangible wealth, not in the piping times of the New Era, but at the end of the second year of the New Deal.

In the nation-wide fall of intangible values, Massachusetts naturally bore her full share. The best available figures show that from 1926 to 1933 this Commonwealth's total tax-base suffered a loss of $2,366,000,000. In this shrinkage, reduced values of intangible wealth accounted for $1,431,000,000, and the loss in value of real estate and other visible property was $935,000,000. Indeed, one of the most competent authorities on taxation estimates that whereas intangible wealth did at one time amount to 65 per cent of the total wealth in Massachusetts, and real estate to only 35 per cent, today the ratio is almost completely reversed. The intangible wealth has become only 40 per cent of the total wealth in this Commonwealth, and real estate 60 per cent.

The present condition is, therefore, at a far cry from the picture for 1929 which the governor offered to the General Court. It may be noted also that while his excellency says that "the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates," he fails to point out that the rate has been, in effect, increased by the inclusion of dividends from Massachusetts corporations. Such dividends, formerly exempt from the State income tax, became taxable last year and yielded a revenue of about $4,000,000 to the Commonwealth. Finally, Governor Curley cites Wisconsin as a shining example of successful collection of income taxes left unpaid in that State prior to 1925, and favors adoption of similar methods here to control alleged "tax evasions." The Legislature may desire to know that Wisconsin's success in collecting additional taxes under its 1925 statute was chiefly due to the fact that the income tax law of that State had been left for some years substantially unenforced, so that when the Wisconsin officials at last decided to take action, naturally they raised a good deal of money. But how does this apply to the present situation in Massachusetts?

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LES FINAL
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Says Donahue Violated Law in Contracts

Special Counsel Reads Abstract Into Records of Fin. Com. Case

Accused Member Remains on Stand

His Attorney Again Threatened by Governor with Ejection from Hearing

By E. B. Sargent

Sparks continued to fly today when the hearing before the Executive Council was resumed on the charges of Governor Curley seeking the removal of the unpaid members of the Boston Finance Commission.

Recalled to the witness stand, Joseph Joyce Donahue, a member of the commission who admitted yesterday that he had received approximately $22,000 in fees for legal services for clients who had contracts with the city, maintained that it had not been necessary for him

Continued on Page Three

gift, contribution or reward from or any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract unless such Mayor, member of the city council, officer or employee or member of the finance commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the mayor, city council and finance commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto.

Feeney further read a provision that any person "violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both."

Governor Curley inquired if there were not a further provision that required that notice be filed also with the city clerk and requested that the city clerk be asked to bring his records to the hearing.

"I'll admit no such notice was filed and none was necessary," Donahue said.

"Nevertheless, I think the city clerk should bring his books up here," the govern said. "Someone might alter those books. It has been done by good Government people."

At the outset of the hearing the governor had another clash with Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, whom he threatened to eject yesterday. Whitman was seated in the chair reserved for the witnesses, and the governor asked him to give up his seat when Donahue was recalled for further examination.

Curley Warns Counsel

The lawyer complained that there was no other seat available, and the governor quickly retorted, "We will have no difficulty in removing you from this room if we see fit to do so. If you can't find a chair, stand."

Whitman solved his dilemna by moving into the chair just vacated by his client.

After Feeney had quoted the law on which the governor apparently is basing his action for Donahue's removal, Feeney inquired whether Donahue had talked with former Governor Joseph B. Ely early in 1932 about removing Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the commission.

Donahue admitted that he had approached the former governor on that subject.

"Did you tell the governor that you were engaged in prosecuting cases in court against the city on behalf of contractors who had contracts with the city?" Feeney asked.

"No, I did not think it was of any consequence," answered Donahue.

The witness said he might have seen former Governor Ely again in 1934 but that he had never discussed with him the fact that he had represented contractors in suits against the city and had received fees of approximately $22,000.

Donahue said he had never seen any necessity for informing the former Governor that he was engaged in such cases either before or after his appointment. He declared that he had never, through his position as a member of the finance commission, obtained any information from any official sources as to the nature of the defence of the city against the suits which he was prosecuting.

Feeney then requested the witness to produce correspondence with contractors whom he had represented. The witness said he had not had time to make a search of his records himself, but had instructed his secretary to take from the files all of his correspondence with the C. & R. Construction Company which he handed to the special counsel.

Governor Curley remarked, "Why can't we have all that correspondence? It might be very illuminating."

No Clients Investigated

When Feeney questioned Donahue about the "financial sacrifices" which Donahue said he had made in accepting the position on the finance commission, Donahue's counsel intervened to inquire whether the executive council was really interested in going into the personal affairs of the finance commissioner in detail. The governor said the council was interested and Whitman then asked if the council would not signify such a desire. "I'll speak for the members of the council as long as I preside," the governor exclaimed and instructed Feeney to proceed with his examination. The lawyer questioned the finance commissioner as to whether any of his clients had been investigated by the commission during his service and Donahue said he could recall none.

"Were any of Storey's clients investigated," Feeney asked.

"You mean Lowe?" asked Donahue.

"And Lipp," said Feeney.

"I didn't know he was a client."

"You knew Lowe was."

"Yes."

Donahue declared in reply to further questions as to whether he could have given an impartial decision if any of his clients were called before the commission that he would have withdrawn and would not have participated in any cases in which he was interested. When Feeney requested Donahue to produce income tax reports to show his earnings for the five years before 1930 and the letters between him and Thomas Russo, the Boston contractor, concerning fees which Donahue received from Russo, Councilor Joseph B. Grossman remarked that the council was not interested in hearing about Donahue's earnings. Governor Curley said that the corespondence with Russo would be sufficient if Donahue would produce it and added that Russo, at any rate, would produce his correspondence.

Dolan Activities Mentioned

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley questioned Donahue as to whether he and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster had a common source for their charges that the present effort to remove the members of the Finance Commission were for the purpose of preventing an investigation of the activities of former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan. Donahue insisted that he had never seen Schuster before he entered the council cahmber at the present hearing.

"Do you know where Schuster got his information," Coakley asked.

"No, sir," Donahue replied.

"Had George Nutter anything to do with it?"

"I never heard Schuster's name mentioned, save at this meeting."

Feeney interrupted to accuse Donahue of "ducking" and added "you got a statement on Dolan."

"It was very important that one did appear because it shows the reason for this hearing," Donahue retorted.

When Feeney said that he wanted to be "fair," Donahue said sarcastically, "Yes, you're always fair, you've wasted your life bull-dozing."

At the request of Councilor Coakley, Frank L. Downey, owner of a petroleum company, for which Donahue had performed legal services, was put on the witness stand. He testified that Donahue had represented him only in "small matters," adding "I didn't get into much trouble."

"Your petroleum was of low grade," said Feeney.

"No, sir," Downey indignantly replied. He admitted that he had consulted Donahue regarding a sample of gasoline sold to the city and which had been found to be below standard. He declared that he did not regard the incident as serious. "Donahue asked what I wanted him to do," Downey testified, "I told him I thought I could best straighten the matter out myself. He sent for me and said the matter had come up before the Finance Commission, but I was working on the matter before that."

Coakley asked the witness if he was trying to use influence on the commission and Downey replied that he was merely trying to defend his gasoline. Coakley then inquired who had told Downey about the inferior gasoline and the witness said it might have been Philip Chapman, former city purchasing agent, or Donahue. Coakley wanted to know if Donahue had offered to aid Downey and the witness said, "I wouldn't say he had."

No Bill from Donahue

Downey testified in response to furthar questions that Donahue had not sent him a bill for his services and Lieutenant Governor Joseph Hurley remarked that he could see no reason why Donahue should have given his services free of charge.

"Did Donahue tell you that you were being investigated?" Feeney asked.

"Yes."

"Since then he has acted as your counsel?"

"Yes."

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The hearing then took a recess after City Clerk Doyle had testified that Donahue had never filed any notice of his connection with persons doing business with the city.

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Says Donahue Violated Law in Contracts

Special Counsel Reads Abstract Into Records of Fin. Com. Case

Accused Member Remains on Stand

His Attorney Again Threatened by Governor with Ejection from Hearing

By E. B. Sargent

Sparks continued to fly today when the hearing before the Executive Council was resumed on the charges of Governor Curley seeking the removal of the unpaid members of the Boston Finance Commission.

Recalled to the witness stand, Joseph Joyce Donahue, a member of the commission who admitted yesterday that he had received approximately $22,000 in fees for legal services for clients who had contracts with the city, maintained that it had not been necessary for him

Continued on Page Three

any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract unless such Mayor, member of the city council, officer or employee or member of the finance commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the mayor, city council and finance commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto.

Feeney further read a provision that any person "violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both."

Governor Curley inquired if there were not a further provision that required that notice be filed also with the city clerk and requested that the city clerk be asked to bring his records to the hearing.

"I'll admit no such notice was filed and none was necessary," Donahue said.

"Nevertheless, I think the city clerk should bring his books up here," the govern said. "Someone might alter those books. It has been done by good Government people."

At the outset of the hearing the governor had another clash with Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, whom he threatened to eject yesterday. Whitman was seated in the chair reserved for the witnesses, and the governor asked him to give up his seat when Donahue was recalled for further examination.

Curley Warns Counsel

The lawyer complained that there was no other seat available, and the governor quickly retorted, "We will have no difficulty in removing you from this room if we see fit to do so. If you can't find a chair, stand."

Whitman solved his dilemna by moving into the chair just vacated by his client.

After Feeney had quoted the law on which the governor apparently is basing his action for Donahue's removal, Feeney inquired whether Donahue had talked with former Governor Joseph B. Ely early in 1932 about removing Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the commission.

Donahue admitted that he had approached the former governor on that subject.

"Did you tell the governor that you were engaged in prosecuting cases in court against the city on behalf of contractors who had contracts with the city?" Feeney asked.

"No, I did not think it was of any consequence," answered Donahue.

The witness said he might have seen former Governor Ely again in 1934 but that he had never discussed with him the fact that he had represented contractors in suits against the city and had received fees of approximately $22,000.

Donahue said he had never seen any necessity for informing the former Governor that he was engaged in such cases either before or after his appointment. He declared that he had never, through his position as a member of the finance commission, obtained any information from any official sources as to the nature of the defence of the city against the suits which he was prosecuting.

Feeney then requested the witness to produce correspondence with contractors whom he had represented. The witness said he had not had time to make a search of his records himself, but had instructed his secretary to take from the files all of his correspondence with the C. & R. Construction Company which he handed to the special counsel.

Governor Curley remarked, "Why can't we have all that correspondence? It might be very illuminating."

No Clients Investigated

When Feeney questioned Donahue about the "financial sacrifices" which Donahue said he had made in accepting the position on the finance commission, Donahue's counsel intervened to inquire whether the executive council was really interested in going into the personal affairs of the finance commissioner in detail. The governor said the council was interested and Whitman then asked if the council would not signify such a desire. "I'll speak for the members of the council as long as I preside," the governor exclaimed and instructed Feeney to proceed with his examination. The lawyer questioned the finance commissioner as to whether any of his clients had been investigated by the commission during his service and Donahue said he could recall none.

"Were any of Storey's clients investigated," Feeney asked.

"You mean Lowe?" asked Donahue.

"And Lipp," said Feeney.

"I didn't know he was a client."

"You knew Lowe was."

"Yes."

Donahue declared in reply to further questions as to whether he could have given an impartial decision if any of his clients were called before the commission that he would have withdrawn and would not have participated in any cases in which he was interested. When Feeney requested Donahue to produce income tax reports to show his earnings for the five years before 1930 and the letters between him and Thomas Russo, the Boston contractor, concerning fees which Donahue received from Russo, Councilor Joseph B. Grossman remarked that the council was not interested in hearing about Donahue's earnings. Governor Curley said that the corespondence with Russo would be sufficient if Donahue would produce it and added that Russo, at any rate, would produce his correspondence.

Dolan Activities Mentioned

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley questioned Donahue as to whether he and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster had a common source for their charges that the present effort to remove the members of the Finance Commission were for the purpose of preventing an investigation of the activities of former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan. Donahue insisted that he had never seen Schuster before he entered the council cahmber at the present hearing.

"Do you know where Schuster got his information," Coakley asked.

"No, sir," Donahue replied.

"Had George Nutter anything to do with it?"

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No Bill from Donahue

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"Did Donahue tell you that you were being investigated?" Feeney asked.

"Yes."

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There is every indication that Mr. Saltonstall would obtain strong Republican support; while half the Curley camp, it is understood, is lined up for Mr. Hurley. The other half, rumor makers announce, favors Boston's "economy Mayor," Frederick W. Mansfield.

The Hurley adherents are laughing down the Mansfield rumor. They brand him as politically ruined by his economy policy, by his frequent backtracking, by his sharp attacks on Governor Curley's mayoral career, and by his veto of a huge PWA program because of the large debt involved.

On the other hand, the Mansfield advocates declare they have 18 months in which to build the Mayor into popularity; that his apparent abandonment of economy efforts in favor of new revenue sources will boost his stock in political circles.

Furthermore, Mayor Mansfield today is doing City Hall favors for Curley City Councilors, whom he never favored before. The Mansfield candidacy may blow up long before election time in 1936, but at present, part of the Curley camp is buzzing with the rumor.

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"The Mayor and the City Council at any time may by city ordinance reorganize, consolidate, or abolish departments in whole or in part," with the exception of a few essential departments.

Undoubtedly Mayor Mansfield knew of this Charter provision before he climbed Beacon Hill in search of executive power to do the work. However, he came down the Hill with no more power than he carried up, for a cautious Legislature tacked on the Council approval phrase.

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According to the students, they have been unable to dig out the information at City Hall. So they are digging into bureau records. As yet they have found little signs of retrenchment, although Mayor Mansfield on Monday announced that he had saved $25,000,000 in 1934.

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Says Donahue Violated Law in Contracts

Continued from Page One

to file notice of these cases with the city clerk.

The law which the governor charges Donahue violated was read into the record soon after the hearing reopened today by John P. Feeney, who is presenting the case against members of the commission.

The lawyer read an abstract from Section 8 of Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1929, which provides:

> It shall be unlawful for the mayor or for a member of the city council or for any officer or employee of the city or of the County of Suffolk or for a member of the finance commission, directly or indirectly, to make a contract with the city or with the County of Suffolk or to receive any commissions, discounts, bonus, gift, contribution or reward from or any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract unless such Mayor, member of the city council, officer or employee or member of the finance commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the mayor, city council and finance commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto.

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Resumes Fight on Members of Finance Board

Governor Criticizes Executive Council for Failure to Remove Donahue

Governor Curley's battle to remove the unpaid members of the Boston Finance Commission was scheduled to be resumed today before the Executive Council, which heard Joseph Joyce Donahue admit yesterday that he received approximately $22,000 in fees for legal services from clients interested in city contracts while he was a member of the commission.

While no vote was taken on the governor's order calling for Donahue's removal before the council adjourned last night, the Republican councilors indicated that they would have voted against the order if a vote had been taken at that time. Governor Curley, in a radio address later, charged that the council had failed in its duty by refusing to remove Donahue on the basis of the testimony given at yesterday's hearing. The governor intimated that he would refer the case to District Attorney William J. Foley for possible action.

The council did not adjourn until 8 o'clock. Further testimony in connection with Donahue's activities as a member of the commission was expected to be presented on the re-opening of the hearing today.

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Coulon's Dream a Reality in New Hotel Lafayette

It was a dream forty-five years ago when Emile F. Coulon came to America from his boyhood France; it is a reality now in the new Hotel Lafayette. "Some day," remarked this ambitious young man, "I shall have a genuine French hotel in America. . . . It may be a long way off . . . we shall wait." On New Year's Day, surrounded by his friends, including Governor James M. Curley, Mayor Mansfield, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, Professor Louis J. A. Mercier of Harvard, H. Abel Bergeron, French consul in Boston; hotel leaders, the clergy and several of the representative French citizens of Boston, the new hotel on Commonwealth avenue was dedicated.

Mr. Coulon told the group how happy he and Mrs. Coulon were in offering Boston the nearest approach to a typical Parisian society dinner salon in America. He had spent a fortune in re-conditioning the entire structure, formerly the Hotel Empire, from cellar to roof and he felt sure that the public would appreciate it.

He said nothing about his other hotel ventures—The Westminster, the Victoria and the Touraine—or of his life-long struggles, often against crushing blows, to achieve success. But Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield and Professor Mercier reviewed his interesting life history and paid tribute to his courage and genius.

It was in the Lafayette lounge, one of the most exquisite rooms of the kind in the country, done by Bodenhorn, that Mr. and Mrs. Coulon, assisted by their son, Emile, Jr., and the gracious manager, Jacques Roussat, received their friends before the French luncheon was served. Later, an opportunity was enjoyed by the guests to inspect the many rooms.

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C. S. MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Gambling Halt Called

"Unless local police call a halt to the blatant illegal gambling and criminal collusion with the underworld that flourish in Massachusetts today, I will direct state police and detectives to swing into action." These words of Governor Curley went forth over WBZ last night.

Apparent cause of the Curley blast was his discovery, yesterday, that important papers regarding one of Massachusetts' most rtagic kidnapping and murder cases have mysteriously disappeared. Both the District Attorney's office and police headquarters had been rifled, Mr. Curley said.

"This is simply an indication of the close alliance that has too long obtained between politics and crime," he said. "This alliance must be destroyed if the safety of life and property is to be assured."

Mr. Curley made an appeal to the public, when acting as jurors, to "deal justly and determine results without fear or favor."

"We must act from the standpoint of the public good, and not for the political expedience of any political party," he said.

The Governor then called on the public to write to the Executive Council, urging it to act against the Boston Finance Commission. "I deem it my duty to ask, in the name of law and order, that each and every citizen telephone or write his council member to this effect."

Race Track Site Named

"Orient Heights" is the answer today to the question, "Where will a horse-racing establishment be set up in Massachusetts?" The query has been a dominant one ever since the electorate voted last November to legalize horse racing. The answer was forthcoming with the formation of the Eastern Racing Association by a group of men experienced in this game. It seems that this group agreed that a place along the shore, not too far from nor too close to main traffic routes, and easily accessible by trolley and rail, would best satisfy prospective patrons. Civic organizations are agreeable in this respect, conceding that if Massachusetts must have a race track, the somewhat isolated shore site is as good as any.

The leaders of the racing group are Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Allan J. Wilson, Walter O'Hara and Richard Danielson, all connected in some way with racing in other states. Charles E. Adams, well-known sports promoter, is being considered as a director. A corporation charter is expected by the group today. The track would be known as Suffolk Downs, to cost about $2,500,000.

Superintendent King to Go

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard today virtually admitted that he would shortly replace Superintendent of Police Martin H. King with another superintendent of his own choice.

Superintendent King has risen from the ranks of the department to his present position in 33 years of service. His dogged efforts to clean up bootlegging night clubs and vice, after his appointment by former Commissioner Hultman, brought him wide recognition.

No official notification was given out by the commissioner. He did, however, prepare the way for the change which is understood to be on the way, with the following statement:

"On the question of personnel at headquarters, I am glided by common sense judgment, gained by practical experience. I am, I believe, proceeding deliberately, carefully and am giving due recognition to those who possess ability, courage and specialized knowledge."

Mr. Leonard admitted talking with Superintendent King relative to a possible successor, and said a statement would come only when he is prepared to take an actual step.

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BOSTON REVIEW
Boston, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S GREAT SUCCESS HAS BEEN OVER MANY BIG OBSTACLES

He Has Never Manifested Slightest Desire To Take And Accept Orders From Political Bosses—Playing Game In His Own Way He Made Mistakes Which Pussy-Footers In Politics Carefully Avoid—Democratic Machine Never Approved Of His Ambition And Daily Press "Co-operated" In Trying To Prevent His Various Victories.

By HERBERT H. WILLIAMS

Governor James M. Curley's upward and onward political progress has been a deliberate one. He has sustained setbacks, but every one of them has been overcome. He has seen supporters transformed into opponents, but he has seen more opponents converted into supporters and friends. And he has lived to see daily newspapers which formerly placed their entire editorial resources at the command of those who sought to stay his progress, speaking kind and almost endearing words as he assumes the duties of Governor. He has a highly developed sense of humor, he is inclined to be strenuously satirical in the fact of seemingly unsurmounting obstacles, and when moved to anger he says what he thinks without always submitting what he is going to say to the censorship of his calmer self.

James M. Curley became a member of the Boston Common Council in 1900. He was a Roxbury boy and even then had made up his mind that he was going somewhere in politics. He lived in old Ward 17, which was strongly Democratic, and the political chief of the ward was the late John F. Dever, for a long time Clerk of Committees at City Hall, an ex-member of the Board of Aldermen and one whose backing or approval was then considered essential if any youngsters of that area desired to make a success of the political game. The late Timothy E. McCarty was Dever's right hand man. He was young, active and a good mixer. He placated those whom Dever antagonized, and he was far stronger than the younger voters than Dever.

There are no records now to show that James M. Curley had the warm approval of either Dever or McCarthy when he decided that he would be a member of the Common Council. He was elected, however, in December, 1899, and Dever was heard to say one day in City Hall, soon after the two branches of the City Council had begun to operate. "That chap Curley, from our ward, will bear watching. He is inclined to consider himself above the necessity for taking orders or advice."

,Dever's remark was justified by subsequent events. It has been justified right up to the present time. So far as can be learned by careful inquiry of those who should know, the present Governor of Massachusetts has not accepted political orders from anybody since he began to move onward and upward. He has played the game in his own way. Usually his way has been a successful one, but now and then he has made mistakes. Politicians of importance who make no mistakes are not really important. They are pussy-footed and watchful, rather than blazers of trails for themselves and for others.

For more than a few years, after James M. Curley began to move upward, it looked as if eventually there would be what a temperamental writer might term "a titanic struggle" for the Boston leadership between him and John F. Fitzgerald, who had begun his official career in City Hall eight years earlier than Curley. Like the latter, he served his apprenticeship in the Common Council as a member from Ward 6, in the North End, but one year was enough for him, as far as City Hall was concerned, until later. He went from the City Council to the State Senate in 1893, from the State Senate to Congress in 1894, and then decided to be mayor of Boston.

There had never been a complete commingling of aspirations between Fitzgerald and Curley up to that time, and it is only the plain truth to say that there has never been much in common between them since that time. "The Little General," as Fitzgerald was often called by his loyal friends in the earlier stages of his career, felt that Curley was trying to climb too high and too fast, in view of the act that what he had thus far achieved had been obtained without asking the formal approval of "the Democratic powers that were," or tried to be. But Curley was wont to respond to information concerning somethig that Fitzgerald had said about him with a comment that seemed to indicate his complete disregard for anything vocal emanating from that source. And there is no indication in these days that they have bee drawn together by the latest triumph of the new Governor.

Fitzgerald as mayor had a keen desire to defeat Henry Cabot Lodge for the United States Senate, but that glory was not to be his. Governor Curley is credited with a purpose to go from the Governorship to the United States Senate. Whether he will attempt to gratify that desire and when if he so decides, he will launch his candidacy, remains to be seen. It is conceded, even by his opponents, that he could defeat Senator Coolidge for renomination without serious effort. If he should elect to defer his candidacy and tackle Senator Walsh—well, that's another story. There is no warm friendship between the Governor and Senator to prevent such a collision.

There could have been no greater enjoyment for Governor Curley, when and immediately after he succeeded Governor Ely as official head of the Commonwealth, than to read what some of the daily papers were saying about him. For years he was denied even the semblance of fair treatment by a section of the Boston press. One of the dailies, which spoke kind words of him on the day he took office, was edited, when Curley was battling for the mayoralty and to retain the mayoralty, by one who is a member today of the President's brain trust. There was nothing hard enough for that paper to say, and Mayor Curley never had lack of words with which to reply to the editor, who was among those who took their political inspiration from the late James J. Storrow.

The chief newspaper advocate of Curley's election in the recent campaign was Hearst's Boston American. That, too, when the late Granville McFarland was Mr. Hearst's editorial spokesmen in Boston, was a bitter opponent of Curley. As for the Boston Herald, this is part of what it said on the morning of Inauguration Day in an editorial headed, "The Man of the Hour":

"That the people and the press will wish him well, goes without saying. They are all proud of the prestige of the Governorship and of the standing of the Commonwealth They have always co-operated to the utmost to uphold the traditional standards. They will continue to do so of course."

Have the people and the press always co-operated to the utmost to uphold the traditional standards? There was a time when some of our Boston dailies were stout party organs, and they battled, instead of co-operating. The Globe, for example, and the Post, for another example, and the late Boston Journal, for a third example, fought for their party candidates, but didn't co-operate in the slightest degree. The Herald in those days called itself independent, but had a decided leaning toward the silk-stocking Democracy which now has no standing.

However, it is all right for the people and the press to be proud of the prestige of the Governorship and of the standards of the Commonwealth. Herald in due season, will

twenty years his junior.
This is simply another instance
where the retirement age works dis-

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BOSTON'S NEW DEAL BAR ASSOCIATION HAS SUITABLE BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE

Although Bogus Reporter For "Boston's Most Exclusive Evening Newspaper" Worked The Party For Dinner And Stole Poem Of Incomparable Merit, Occasion Was One Long To Be Remembered, Except By Those Prominent Officials Who Found It Impossible, For Various Stock Reasons, To Be Present And Give Zest To The Occasion.

By BOWDOIN S. PINCKNEY

There has not been a more satisfactory session of the Scollay Square Bar Association than that which was held on Wednesday evening of this week, when the gathering had a special meeting, because it was held in celebration of our tenth anniversary. More than a dozen invited guests were present, a course dinner was served, and speeches of a more or less inspiring nature were features of the occasion. Miss Annette Arabelle Pinckney, daughter of the president of the asociation, read an original poem, and a reporter who said that he represented the Boston Transcript and who ate reverously during the gastronomic exercises, took the poem away with him.

He said that it would be published the next day or on Saturday in the literary section of his paper. I called at the Transcript office on Friday morning, to see if I could make a few corrections in the copy which the young man had taken away with him, and found that he had lied to me. He was not a reporter for the Transcript, and the editor of that paper said that he had seen and heard nothing of a poem, such as I described.

I told the editor that, if he would like to have her do so, my daughter would rewrite the poem, using the same words as closely as possible, that she had used originally, but he replied that, inasmuch as it would be impossible for her to do it in season for today's Transcript, he would have to do without it, as the poem would lose its timeliness if kept without being published for ten days after the anniversary celebration.

The editor of the Transcript, a Mr. Claus, seemed to be a very gentlemanly sort of fellow, and I told him that if his paper ever got into trouble on account of libel suits, I would be glad to assist his regular lawyer in any way. Mr. Claus told me that the Transcript never publishes libelous matter. That may or may not be true, but I doubt it, for it is easy now to libel a man or a woman, even if you try to say something really complimentary about him or her.

My readers may think that I have devoted too much time and space to explaining why my daughter's poem is not to be published in the Transcript, and it may sound and look a little like trying to make a big fact out of a little one, but, unfortunately, my wife and daughter told at least half a hundred of their friends who had not attended the bar association's anniversary celebration that the poem was to be published in "Boston's most exclusive newspaper," as my daughter put it to one and all, and I have felt that I ought to explain the facts as they were and are.

I can only add that the young man who claimed to be a reporter for the Transcript has been identified, but not captured. He is not a reporter for any paper, but he makes a specialty of working his way into social functions where solid and liquid refreshments are to be served, and he has no hesitation in taking photographs with him when he departs, in order that he may "brighten up the story," as he puts it. It wouldn't surprise my daughter a bit if he should sell her poem to some high-class magazine and collect, perhaps, fifty dollars for it, claiming that it is his own composition. I may add that if he could collect more than ten cents for it, I will be greatly surprised, but, of course, I have not said so to my daughter. She claims to have the divine "afflatus," whatever that may be, and it impels her to write poetry at any time when it grips her. I am afraid that nothing can be done about it.

If the editor of The Boston Review thinks that the report of our anniversary celebration should be arranged differentlyand that the details of how our organization was cheated out of one dinner and how my daughter was robbed of a poem which she was willing to sell to the Transcript for $50, or maybe she would have taken less, ought not to be made prominent, that is all right for me, but I have arranged the facts in accordance with my idea of what I consider the most importance. However, the celebration was a great success, and one and all who attended said it was a red-letter event in their lives. Among those who could not attend, owing to prior arrangements, bad colds, or illness in their families, or in their neighbors' families, were Governor Curley, representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mayor Mansfield, representing the city of Boston; Hon. Joseph A. Maynard, representing the United States of America, and others who are prominent in our civic and business life.

We were compelled to refuse admission to the men who appeared, one at a time, and claimed, each and all of them, that they were the first citizen of Roxbury to prophesy that James M. Curley would some day be Governor of Massachusetts. The first one would have got by and probably would have had as elaborate a feast as was consumed by the young scoundrel who stole my daughter's poem, but the second man was close behind the first, and while they were quarreling over precedence, each trying to establish his contention that he was the first man to discover that James M. Curley was headed for his present high office, the third man arrived on the scene and claimed priority over both of the others on the ground that he had predicted in 1900 the election of James M. Curley to the United States Senate immediately after he had got all the glory that he wanted out of the Governorship.

Finally all three of them were thrown out and warned not to come back. Owing to the absence of several gentlemen whom we had expected to be present and pay tribute to the good work of the association, there were few speeches, and all of them were generous in their praises of my leadership and the efforts which I have made to standardize the fees of lawyers in criminal cases. None of the other bar associations was represented at our gathering, but that did not surprise me. We had sent tickets to the presidents of all of them, with requests that they remit two dollars or return the tickets. None of the tickets has been returned, and if any checks were sent they were intercepted by some of our members who make their professional headquarters in our Allen Street rooms and fish for clients out of the windows Any information leading to the arrest of the bogus reporter who stole my daughter's poem will be gratefully received by her, but I will not be responsible for any debt which she may contract while dickering for the return of the verses.

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GOV CURLEY PRESIDES AT HEARING ON "FIN COM"

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FINAL TRIBUTE FOR REV P. J. McHUGH

Clergy and Prominent Laymen Attend Services

Many clergy and prominent laymen attended funeral services for Rev Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of Boston College, yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Harrison av.

The funeral mass began at 10, but for a half-hour before that time the church was crowded. At 9:30 a group of Jesuit priests began to chant the office of the dead. Rev William M. Stinson, S. J., librarian of the college and a close associate of Fr McHugh during his 15 years as dean of the college, acted as presiding priest. Rev Leo J. O'Keefe, S. J., and Rev Joseph Shanahan, S. J., were cantors and the choir was made up of the following members of the Boston College faculty:

Rev John B. Creeden, S. J., regent of the Law School; Rev John F. Doherty, S. J., dean of the graduate school; Rev Robert E. Sheridan, S. J., dean of sophomores; Rev Patrick J. Cummings, S. J., prefect of discipline; Rev Jones I. Corrigan, S. J., head of the department of ethics; Rev Thomas J. Quinn, S. J., head of the ancient language department; Rev Francis V. Sullivan, S. J., faculty director of athletics, and Rev John S. Keating, S. J., of St Ignatius' Church.

Governor and Mayor Present

Very Rev Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College, celebrated the low mass of requiem prescribed for the Jesuit burial service. The acolytes were Rev Bernard A. Fiekers, S. J., and Rev Joseph J. Quane, S. J., members of the faculty.

Msgr Francis A. Burke and Msgr Bertrend Dolan were present on the altar during the mass. Gov Curley, Mayor Mansfield and many other persons prominent in civic life attended the services.

The body was brought to the church from St Mary's Chapel, Chestnut Hill, where it had lain in state since Wednesday. The senior class of the college occupied a reserve section in the center of the church. Many priests from the college, B. C. High School, Holy Trinity Church on Shawmut av, St Mary's in the North End, and the Jesuit colleges of Weston and Lenox occupied seats within the sanctuary, as did many parish priests from churches in and around Greater Boston.

The student pallbearers were Frank R. Liddell, Joseph F. Curran, Joseph G. Riley, Joseph C. Kelly, James H. McInerney, Robert E. Curran, John E. Joyce, Grover J. Cronin Jr, Edward J. O'Brien, and Raymond L. Belliveau. There was also a guard of honor composed of members of the alumni association.

The funeral procession proceeded to the Jesuit Cemetery, Holy Cross College, Worcester, where burial took place.

Student Guard of Honor

WORCESTER, Jan 11—The body of Rev Patrick J. McHugh was laid at rest this afternoon in the Jesuit Cemetery at Holy Cross College.

When the funeral cortege arrived from Boston, it was met at the Worcester-Shrewsbury line by an escort of police, and at Holy Cross members of the senior class, in caps and gowns, formed a guard of honor from the entrance to the college grounds to the cemetery, lining both sides of Linden lane. Prayers at the grave were led by Rev Louis J. Gallagher, president of Boston College.

Classes for the seniors and juniors at Holy Cross were suspended during the afternoon.

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DOLAN HEARING PUT OFF WEEK

Judge Acts Because of Fin Com Status

Investigator Wants Former City Treasurer Called

Because of legal efforts of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan to compel members of the Boston Finance Commission to recognize him as chairman instead of E. Mark Sullivan, recently named for that position by Gov Curley, and efforts of the Governor to have four members of the commission removed, Judge Edward P. Pierce in the Supreme Judicial Court postponed yesterday for a week hearing a petition to order Edmund L. Dolan, ex-city treasurer of Boston, to appear before the commission. The commission is anxious to question him about transactions between the city and the E. L. Dolan Company and the Legal Securities Corporation, brokerage concerns.

Mr Dolan is in Florida and has failed to obey a summons to appear before the Commission. The Finance Commission has asked Mr Dolan to produce the books and records of the Dolan Company.

Affidavit Impounded

Attorney George R. Farnum, representing the Finance Commission, accused Thomas H. Mahony, Dolan's counsel, of taking advantage of technicalities to bring about delay. He said he had filed with the court an affidavit of the facts brought out to date during the investigation of the Finance Commission into the affairs of the E. L. Dolan Company and the Legal Securities Corporation, while Dolan was city treasurer. Upon motion of attorney Mahony this affidavit was impounded by the court.

"These are the specific matters pertaining to which I desire to examine Mr Dolan and concerning which we would like the books of his company," said attorney Farnum. "While Mr Dolan was treasurer of the city of Boston and treasurer of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and treasurer of the George White Foundation and others, he organized a corporation known as the Legal Securities Corporation. That corporation was organized for general stock brokerage purposes.

"Efforts were made to locate the books and the man who audited them, but neither could be found. Then that corporation proceeded to sell to the city of Boston for the Sinking Fund, and other funds, bonds to the amount of $2,000,000. There is upward of $1,000,000 in check payments retraced which were paid to the Legal Securities Corporation and to the E. L. Dolan Company, another concern organized by Mr Dolan.

Big Cash Deposits

"There were deposits made in the bank in the name of E. L. Dolan Company, something like $294,000 in cash deposits out of a total of about $350,000 of all kinds of deposits, running from $5000 to $40,000 in cash, which I am advised by people familiar with the brokerage business constitutes a most extraordinary preponderance in that type of business over check deposits.

"We want to get at the facts," attorney Farnum declared. He said he had filed the affidavit as to the facts already brought out so that there could be no charge brought that the inquiry was merely a fishing expedition, and said that if the transactions were wholly innocent there would be nobody happier than he.

Judge Kaplan in his bill filed in the Supreme Court asked that E. Mark Sullivan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield Story and Alexander Wheeler, other members of the Finance Commission, be ordered to recognize him as chairman. They have refused to do so, he says, since the Governor's appointment of Mr Sullivan.

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CURLEY CHARGES COUNCIL FAILED

Governor Says Duty Was to Remove Donahue

Charging the Republican members of the Governor's Council with having failed in their duty by refusing yesterday to remove Joseph J. Donahue from the Boston Finance Commission, Gov Curley, in a speech on "crime" last night, declared, "What we need to stamp out crime is less politics and more persons who will carry out their duties of citizenship."

Gov Curley said, "We were in session for eight hours today considering the case of a member of the Boston Finance Commission, who admitted under oath that he received from $15,000 to $20,000 in a suit against the city of Boston while he was a member of the Finance Commission. The Republican members of the Governor's Council refused to take action to remove him in spite of this admission."

Urges End of Gaming

In discussing methods of combating organized crime, which he said has been brought to the forefront of everybody's thoughts by the accounts of the Lindbergh trial during the past week, Gov Curley called upon all citizens to help end the nigger pool racket, dice games, roulette wheels and other forms of gambling which, he said, seem to flourish under police protection.

"There is no excuse for the nigger pool in Massachusetts," Gov Curley declared. "The person's chances of winning are one in a thousand and even welfare recipients contribute to this system of swindling the working man and woman."

In speaking of judges, Gov Curley referred to two types, the "good judge" and the "bad judge." "The good judge in the minds of the people," he said, "is the one who is lenient, while the bad judge is the one who follows the letter of the law and deals out sentences accordingly. I say the so-called bad judge is the just judge and his sentences must be upheld."

Cites Kidnaping Case

In pointing out the power of organized crime, Gov Curley asked if people did not marvel that the combined efforts of all Government and local forces had not apprehended a suspect in the Lindbergh kidnaping sooner. He said the trial reminded him of a Massachusetts case in which a child was kidnaped from the North End and the family found the child's body on the Lynn marshes after having paid a ransom.

"The mother of the kidnaped and murdered child became crazed and later killed the child of a person whom she held responsible for the crime," Gov Curley said. After she was arrested, found insane and committed to the Psychopathic Hospital I discovered she was to become a mother and so sent her to the City Hospital. After the child was born she recovered her reason."

"I cite this case," Gov Curley declared, "because within 24 hours I have asked if any progress has ever been made in apprehending the kidnaper. I was informed that the papers dealing with the case have disappeared from the police office and also from the office of the district attorney. This just shows the power of organized crime."

PAPER BOX MAKERS PLAN

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KING ON WAY OUT AS POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Has Choice of Retiring or Finding Another Berth For Himself in Department

Supt Martin H. King has been given his choice of retiring or finding another berth for himself in the department, it was established today in police circles on authority that is regarded as most reliable.

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard admitted to Headquarters reporters this forenoon that he had a short time ago conferred with Supt King relative to vacating his position, but he declined to have anything more to say on that phase of their talk on the ground it seemed to him a personal matter.

It has been known that since Mr Leonard became Commissioner he has had the desire to select his own superintendent.

It is believed that Superintendent King will step down as superintendent after the police ball.

Rumor around Police Headquarters has it that while Commissioner Leonard respects Superintendent King for his many fine qualities, he has the idea that the needs of the department and the city call for a man of different type as head of the working force. Persons familiar with what is going on in police circles believe that Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin, who was recently raised to his present grade and transferred from the South End police division to Headquarters, is being groomed for the position of superintendent, although they admit that Deputy Superintendent William W. Livingston is being strongly considered as a successor to Superintendent King.

Supt King departed from his office this forenoon soon after he had his morning conference with Commissioner Leonard and he was believed to be on a tour of the divisions.

It was said that Supt King would find it hard to step down from his present position gracefully. He has not reached the retirement age and although he has been a policeman long enough to apply for a pension his health is supposedly good.

SUPT MARTIN H. KING

It was learned, also unofficially, that Augustine J. Gill, secretary to the commissioner, would vacate that position shortly and assume his old place as police stenographer. Gill, it is said, is at liberty to make up his own mind as to whether he cares to remain secretary or return to his former rating.

The resignation of Leo Schwartz, legal adviser, has not yet reached the Police Commissioner's desk, although it is supposed to be on its way. Schwartz is confined to his home by a cold.

An assistant corporation counsel at City Hall, it is understood, has been asked to take over Schwartz' place, but has elected to remain in his present place.

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GOV CURLEY GUEST OF RAILROAD POLICE ASS'N

Gov James M. Curley and his secretary, "Dick" Grant, were guests of the New England Special Agents and Railroad Police Association at the annual ball yheld at the Hotel Bradford last evening. More than 800 in attendance accorded a rousing reception to the new Governor who praised the organization for the splendid work that they have accomplished.

One of the touching incidents of the evening was the tribute paid to the late chief of police of the New Haven Railroad, J. R. McMahon. At 11 o'clock the entire gathering stood in a moment of silence in memory of the beloved chief who passed away since the last affair.

At the function were officials of the New England and Canadian Railways, the Railway Express Agency, as well as police authorities of many of the Massachusetts cities and towns. A special part of the program was the entertainment provided by many stage and radio celebrities.

In charge were Lieut J. Edward Donegan of the Boston & Maine police, president of the association; George Given of the Railway Express Agency and Robert Hodkins of the New Haven, chairman of the general committee.

COM

e Witness

COUNCIL ACTED THIS AFTERNOON

Vote Reported to Have Been 8 to 1, Schuster Alone Dissentin

By JOHN BARRY

[illegible] afternoon removed as a member of the Boston Finance Commission by a vote of the Governor's Council.

According to reports at the State House the vote for removal was eight to one. The one dissenter, it was reported, was Councilor Winfield Schuster.

The action by the Council was taken after it had spent several minutes in executive session going over income tax reports of attorney Donahue which he had brought to the State House to show his earnings between 1926 and 1934.

When the Council again met and attorney John P. Feeney started to proceed with the case against Donahue, Gov Curley interrupted him and said:

"Never mind proceeding with the Donahue matter, he has been removed by the Council."

The Council then continued in session, taking up matters in connection with Charles Moorfield Storey, another member of the Finance Commission.

The proceedings against Donahue were resumed this morning in the Council chamber at the State House with the reading of a special legislative act of 1909 tending to show a violation of the criminal law by Donahue in his acts while on the Fin Com.

A $1000 fine or a year in jail or both was cited by attorney John P. Feeney, prosecuting officer, as the penalty for such violation as he is attempting to prove on Donahue.

The citation occasioned an immediate argument in which Donahue, Feeney and the Governor participated and over Donahue's opinion that it was not necessary, City Clerk Wilfred Doyle of Boston was called to bring his books to prove Feeney's contention that Donahue had never notified the City Clerk of his connection with contractors doing business with the city.

Statute Is Cited

The statute cited by Feeney and read into the record is special legislation, not included in the General Laws, Section 8 of Chapter 486, Acts of 1909.

The secion reads: "Neither the City Council, nor any member or committee, officer or employe thereof shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, directly or indirectly on behalf of the city or of the County of Suffolk take part in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, the purchase of materials, supplies or real estate; nor in the construction, alteration, or repair of any public works, buildings or other property; nor in the care, custody and management of the same; nor in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city or county, nor any municipal [illegible] nor in the expenditure of public money accept such as may be necessary for the contingent incidental expenses of the Council. . .

Commission Specified

"It shall be unlawful for the Mayor or for a member of the City Council or for any officer or employe of the city or the County of Suffolk or for a member of the Finance Commission directly or indirectly to make a contract with the city or with the County of Suffolk, or to receive any commission, discount, bonus, gift, contribution or reward from or any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract, unless such Mayor, member of the City Council, officer or employe or member of the Finance Commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract, or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the Mayor, City Council or Finance Commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto."

City Clerk Not Notified

After Feeney read the statute Gov Curley asked if there was not also a provision which said that the city clerk should be notified of such participation by a member of the Fin Com in a contract.

Fin Com

Continued on Page 2

FUTILE SEARCH FOR

...AL ... JE... TO LEAVE SAAR FOR A WEEK

If Passports on Returning Show They Didn't Vote, They Will Escape Reprisals

SAARBRUECKEN, Saar Basin Territory, Jan 12—Jewish residents of the Saar Territory said today they had been "advised" to go to Germany tonight and return next week, after the voting is over in tomorrow's plebiscite.

They said they were "advised" to return with passports stamped showing they had abstained from voting in the plebiscite.

The "advice," they said, came from the Nazis. Under the conditions mentioned, they said, they may escape reprisals if the Saar returns to Germany.

The Jewish population of the territory is small, amounting to only one-half of 1 percent.

Supreme Test of Hitler Popularity

Nazis and Communists, bitter irreconcilables, looked forward today to a supreme test tomorrow.

For Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and his followers, the balloting will represent the first trial of their policies in a free election.

Communists and Socialists view the vote as a last stand against the European dictatorships which one after another have crushed their power.

Leaders of the (Nazi) German Front express hope the plurality in favor of the Saar's reunion with the fatherland will reach 90 percent. Such a victory, they believe, would strikingly confirm the overwhelming indorsement accorded Hitler in the Nazi-controlled election last August.

The vigorous efforts made by the German Front to realize its hopes are interpreted here as an indication of the Brown Shirts' determination to show the world that elections in Germany are not influenced by force.

Plurality of only 65 or 70 percent, some circles believe, would indicate strong anti-Nazi sentiment in the territory, for many Saarlanders who are not sympathetic with the Hitler regime are expected to vote for reunion with Germany as a patriotic duty.

Sources of Two Campaign Funds

Routed from Germany, Austria and Italy by hostile dictatorships, Communists and Socialists are staking their hopes on maintenance of the status quo—continued administration of the territory by the League of Nations. The financial sinews for their campaign have been contributed for the most part by affiliated organizations in foreign Nations. The source of the Nazis' generous campaign fund has been principally Berlin.

Few see any chance of victory for the third proposal, annexation to France.

Failing to achieve an out-and-out victory for the status quo, anti-Nazi factions are hopeful of rolling up so impressive a minority vote that the League of Nations may be prompted to partition the territory, setting up an internationalized area as a sanctuary for the dissenters.

Such an arrangement lies within the League's power, since the plebiscite, under the Treaty of Versaille, is merely to show the natives' preferences.

May Attack Election Officials

Despite the intense emotional pitch to which the bitter campaigning of the past few weeks has aroused the Saarlanders, election officials hope the voting will be conducted without major disturbance.

Minor accidents, it is expected, are almost certain to be produced by the stringent voting rules, which may provoke rabid partisans to attacks on election officials.

The officials have absolute authority to deny the right to vote to any one who discloses his intentions and to order the arrest of any voter who afterward reveals what choice he favored.

As a precaution against widespread disqualification of its supporters, the German Front has imposed the strictest discipline, urging every German sympathizer to cast his ballot in silence.

The international police will be charged with maintaining order at the polls, with the patrol force of foreign troops in the background as a moral influence.

Nazi Bonfire to End Campaign

Gay festivities are planned to signalize the close of the campaign tonight. Church bells throughout the territory will toll between 7 p m and 8 p m. Then bonfires will be lighted on the German side of the frontier, to be answered by a similar chain of fire on the Saar side.

In many villages enthusiastic Saarlanders have set up brilliantly decorated Christmas trees as the symbol of their hopes for the outcome of the election.

Voters from abroad, 55,000 of whom are expected to swell the territory's population by tomorrow night, continued to pour across the border. For the most part they were received in silence, in conformity with the German Front's warning against demonstrations which might provoke retaliatory measures by the Plebiscite Commission.

Snow Welcomes German Voters

Snow blanketed the territory today as 40,000 Saarlanders from Germany began to arrive by special trains to cast their ballots. Mounted police patrolled the streets to prevent a repetition of the forbidden demonstrations of welcome for new arrivals.

Expecting slender church attendance tomorrow, Protestant churches announced special services tonight for the convenience of those planning to go to the polls.

Meanwhile the plebiscite commission modified its iron-clad telephone blockade restrictions and announced it would permit limited communication with the outside world while the results of the balloting are being broadcast Tuesday.

Previously, the commission said that no telephone calls whatever would be allowed until after the official broadcast shall have ended.

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PROMINENT AT DONAHUE HEARING

Attorney John P. Feeney questioning Thomas Russo (seated), a contractor, regarding cases handled for him by Joseph J. Donahue while latter was also a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

Fin Com—

Continued from the First Page

Feeney said there was, and he would later read it.

The Governor then suggested that the city clerk of Boston should be called to see if he had a record of Mr Donahue's having filed notice with him of his relations with city contractors.

"There will be no need of that. I admit I never notified the city clerk," said Donahue.

"It isn't for you to decide whether there will be need of it," said Feeney.

"Get the books and the city clerk," said Gov Curley, "someone might have altered those books. Those things have been done by good government people."

Whitman in Another Tilt

A moment before attorney Edmund A. Whitman was in another tilt with the Governor. Whitman was sitting in the witness chair when Gov Curley called the session to order 50 minutes after the scheduled time. Curley asked him to get up.

"Have I the right to stand?" asked Whitman. "I see there are three troopers here today." He referred to the Governor's threat to remove him from the room yesterday when Gov Curley called the State Police.

"There will be no difficulty in removing you from the room at any time," said the Governor to Whitman. "It is immaterial to me whether you stand or not."

"May I have a chair?" asked Whitman.

He was told he could stand with the hundreds of other spectators, but attorney Feeney again came to his rescue by suggesting that he take the chair his client, Mr Donahue, was then vacating. Whitman sat beside Donahue as he was recalled to the stand.

It had been understood last night that the ouster against Donahue was complete and that the Governor's case against Charles Moorfield Storey of the Fin Com would begin this morning but Mr Feeney returned to Donahue and on the request of Councilor Coakley said he would also call Frank Downey, head of an oil firm blacklisted by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Fin Com for selling the city inferior oil. Donahue was counsel for the firm and Philip A. Chapman, purchasing agent for the city, testified that Donahue tried to get him to give the oil firm a break after the blacklist and award a contract to it.

"That man is here," said Coakley, "and I'd like to hear him."

Donahue Again Witness

Beginning his questioning of Donahue this morning, attorney Feeney asked when it was that Donahue had asked Gov Ely to remove Frank Goodwin as chairman of the Finance Commission. Donahue said in 1932 and later in 1934.

"Did you tell the Governor then that you were active in prosecuting cases for city contractors against the city?" Feeney asked.

"I don't think I did. There was no occasion for it. It was of no consequence," said Donahue.

"Did you see Gov Ely later in 1934?"

"I may have."

"Did you tell Gov Ely that you served for contractors against the city and received $21,000 in a period of three years while you were a member of the Finance Commission from one city contractor?"

"No, I never discussed such a thing with him," said Donahue.

"You knew that Goodwin had asked your removal of Gov Ely?"

"Not until yesterday, until I heard that letter read here," said Donahue.

"You knew that Goodwin had told Ely you were acting for city contractors?"

"No, I didn't know that until yesterday, and only what I heard read. I don't know that he did tell that to Gov Ely," Donahue replied.

Did Not Tell Gov Ely

"Did you ever tell Gov Ely when you were an applicant for this position on the Finance Commission which you were going to take at such a great sacrifice to yourself that you were active in cases against the city of Boston?"

"No."

"Didn't you think that applicable to your application?"

"No."

"Then you didn't give Gov Ely all the facts?"

"I didn't discuss it."

"When Goodwin was removed then, the Governor, Gov Ely, was not familiar with the fact that you were interested because you were serving contractors in suits against the city as showing your interest in the case?"

"I don't know."

"As a member of the Finance Commission did you ever learn of the nature of the defense of the city against certain cases?" Feeney asked.

"No, I never did," said Donahue.

"You knew that such material was on file in the Finance Commission?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever look it up?"

"No," said Donahue.

"You knew there was material on file in the Finance Commission of the Russo case in which you sued the city?"

"I don't know that there was," said Donahue.

Indorsed the Russo Draft

Donahue was then asked if he had indorsed the $85,000 draft given to him by the city, the award he won in court in the suit of Thomas Russo vs the city of Boston. He said he had indorsed the draft and deposited it in his own account, then paying a part of it to Russo. He knew nothing of a claim of the First National Bank of Boston of $50,000 against this award.

Feeney and Donahue Clash

Feeney and Donahue clashed concerning what financial sacrifices Donahue had made in accepting a post on the commission. Whitman, Donahue's attorney, intervened to ask if the Council was really interested in going into the personal affairs of Donahue in detail.

Gov Curley said the Council was. Whitman asked if the Council would not signify such a desire. Quite heatedly, Gov Curley said: "I'll speak for members of the Council as long as I preside," and instructed Feency to proceed with the witness.

Feeney questioned Donahue about clients being investigated by the commission while he was a member. Donahue said he recalled none.

Feeney—"Any of Storey's clients investigated?"

Donahue—"You mean Low?"

Feeney—"And Lipp."

Donahue—"I didn't know he was a client."

Feeney—"You knew Low was."

Donahue—" Yes."

Feeney—"Do you think you could have given an impartial decision if clients were called before the board?"

Donahue—"I wouldn't have sat. I'd have withdrawn."

Q—"Why?" A—"Because that was the proper thing to do. I wouldn't participate in anything in which I was interested."

Feeney asked that Donahue produce papers and income tax sheets to show his earnings for the five years before 1930, and produce letters which passed between him and Russo concerning his fee of $22,000.

Not Interested in His Income

Councilor Joseph B. Grossman remarked that the Council was not interested in learning about Donahue's earnings. Gov Curley remarked that the correspondence with Russo would be sufficient if Donahue would produce it, and added that Russo would at any rate produce his correspondence.

Councilor Coakley then pressed Donahue to learn if he and Councilor Winfield A. Schuster had a common source for their statements concerning former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston being protected by the present hearing. Donahue insisted he never saw Schuster before he entered the chamber, and didn't even know his first name.

Coakley—"Was there any connection between your statement and Schuster's statement—any direct connection?"

Donahue—"No."

Q—"If not direct—was there any indirect connection?". A—"No sir."

Q—"Do you know where Schuster got his information?" A—"No sir."

Q—"Had George Nutter anything to do with it?" A—"I never heard Schuster's name mentioned save at this meeting."

Feeney intervened to accuse Donahue of "ducking."

"You got out a statement on Dolan," said Feeney.

"It was very important one did appear, because it shows the reason for this hearing," retorted Donahue in a sharp manner, waving his hand across the Council Chamber.

Feeney remarked that he wanted to be "fair."

"Yes, you're always fair," shot back Donahue, "you've wasted your life bulldozing."

Downey Called as Witness

Frank L. Downey, owner of the Atlas Company, was called to the stand. He declared that Donahue was his lawyer only in "small matters," adding, "I didn't get in much trouble."

Feeney—"Your petroleum was of low grade?"

Downey (indignantly)—"No, sir!"

He then declared that he had spent his life building up his business and he did not intend to let such charges pass unanswered. He said he had never consulted with Donahue about the oil contract, but on further questioning by Feeney admitted he had talked with Donahue.

Feeney—"That's what I want. Tell us the conversation."

Downey—"O, it wasn't much."

Gov Curley interjected: "Kindly answer the question — that's what you're here for."

Downey—"We discussed that gasoline had been picked up in a certain place and that it wasn't just right."

Councilor Coakley—"Tell us about it."

Downey—"The gas was tested. Of course it was not my gas. This gas had been picked up before I sold it and after I sold it. I didn't regard the incident as serious. Donahue asked me what I wanted him to do. I told him that I thought I could best straighten the matter out myself. He sent for me and said the matter had come up before the Finance Commission, but I was working on the matter before that."

Coakley asked the witness if he meant he was trying to use influence.

Says He Owes Donahue

"You owe Donahue money and if you were billed for it you'd pay, is that right?" Councilor Coakley asked.

"Yes, sir," said Downey.

"When did Donahue tell you that you were being investigated by the Finance Commission?" asked Feeney.

"The day he took office and went to the first meeting, or the day after."

"He told you what happened before the Finance Commission?" Feeney asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And he has acted as your counsel since?"

"Yes, sir."

"There isn't any doubt that you expect to pay him?"

"No, sir."

"You expect to pay him in relation to contracts with the city of Boston?"

"Yes, sir."

"You expect to pay him for advice, consultations, while he was a member of the Finance Commission?"

"Yes, sir."

Has Paid [illegible]ly $25

Coakley [illegible] "I understand you did pay h[illegible]"

"Yes, sir."

"You paid him $25 in all those years and that is all?" Feeney asked.

"Yes, sir."

Asked if he had ever had desk room in Gaspar Bacon's office or given Bacon's number as the place he could be reached, Downey replied in the negative.

Whitman asked to be allowed to question the witness. Feeney objected. Councilor Coakley offered to ask Whitman's questions for him and suggested that Whitman be allowed to examine the witness. The Governor acquiesced. Whtiman merely asked to have the date established when Downey paid $25 to Donahue.

In answer to further questions of Councilors and the Governor, Downey said the $25 payment was for a personal matter and not for oil company advice from Donahue.

"Then you owe Donahue a substantial sum for his advice over a period of three years?"

"Yes, sir," said Downey.

City Clerk Doyle Called

Wilfred J. Doyle, city clerk of Boston, "since 1909, when the city was chartered," according to Gov Curley was the next witness.

Doyle was asked if he had examined his records to see whether Joseph Joyce Donahue had ever re[illegible] was participating in any city con[illegible] his records and found no report from Donahue.

He explained that such reports are required by law to the Mayor, Council and Finance Commmission and that if Donahue had reported to the City Council he would have the record. Doyle quoted the law as saying paid employes should so report and Mr Feeney re-read the section to show that members of unpaid boards and commissions were also required to report their participation in city contracts, either directly or indirectly.

The Council adjourned until 1:45 at this stage in the hearing.

"I'll Take Care of That Later," Says Curley on Supt King Removal Story

On his way to the hearing on the Finance Commission removals, Gov Curley was asked about Police Commissioner Leonard's contemplated removal of Martin King as superintendent of Boston police.

"Im removing these fellows now," said the Governor. "I'll take care of that later."

E. R. A. OFFICE ASKS POLICE PROTECTION

500 Men, Cold Waiting for Pay, Tried to Enter

PEABODY, Jan 12—Demanding shelter from the cold wind while they waited outside for their pay, a large number of E. R. A. workers stormed the small disbursement office on Main st this morning and things became so disrupted E. R. A. officials called the police.

Five policemen were sent to the scene and the 500 workers were lined up outside, being allowed in 10 at a time. The disbursement office was formerly in City Hall.

FOG NEAR 'FRISCO

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AY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 35—18 PAGES—2 CENTS

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NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

FINAL CLOSING NEW YORK AND BOSTON STOCKS

7:30 FINAL COMPLETE

E REMOVED
THE FIN COM

"Double" to Be Witness

ACROSS PACIFIC

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OUT AS ERINTENDENT

Finding Another Berth Department

SUPT MARTIN H. KING

present position gracefully. He has not reached the retirement age and although he has been a policeman long enough to apply for a pension his health is supposedly good.

It was learned, also unofficially, that Augustine J. Gill, secretary to the commissioner, would vacate that position shortly and assume his old place as police stenographer. Gill, it is said, is at liberty to make up his own mind as to whether he cares to remain secretary or return to his former rating.

The resignation of Leo Schwartz, legal adviser, has not yet reached the Police Commissioner's desk, although it is supposed to be on its way. Schwartz is confined to his home by a cold.

An assistant corporation counsel at City Hall, it is understood, has been asked to take over Schwartz' place, but has elected to remain in his present place.

FLYER MAY HAVE SIGHTED LAND

Asks Aid in Determining Her Position

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12 (A. P.)—Makay Radio reported today that Amelia Earhart Putnam at 11:35 a m apparently was flying in fog off the California Coast after sighting land at 10:49 a m (1:49 p m, E. S. T.) and saying she believed it was Santa Cruz, 75 miles from this city.

Doubt that she had sighted land was raised, however, when a report came from the Globe Wireless Company that Mrs Putnam had circled the President Pierce in latitude 36.16 North and longitude 127.155 West about 275 miles west of San Francisco at 10:30 a m (1:30 p m, E. S. T.).

She asked the President Pierce to broadcast the ship's position through Station KPO at San Francisco. KPO started broadcasting the steamer's position immediately.

Throughout the right the slim young woman's hand kept the big high-wing monoplane evenly on its course and only once, after nearly 12

Amelia Earhart

Continued on Page 2

RICH HAUL OF CASH, JEWELRY

Jamaica Plain Thieves Get $5000 Bracelet

Between midnight and 9 o'clock this morning thieves entered the residence of Alvin T. Simonds, 156 Prince st, Jamaica Plain, who is president of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company at 89 Broad st, Boston, and made a rich haul of cash and jewelry.

Mr Simonds declined to discuss the matter with reporters, but the police report says the thieves took a white envelope containing two tickets good for transportation to Miami from Boston, $200 in cash and $75 in cash from the pocket of Simonds' trousers and a sapphire and diamond bracelet, bowknot shape, valued at $5000.

Police are investigating the case and watching pawnshops for the bracelet.

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TREASURY BALANCE

WASHINGTON, Jan 12 (A. P.) — Treasury receipts for Jan 10 were $10,470,009; repayment of $12,641,462 of emergency expenditures caused a credit of $1,413,422, instead of the usual expenditures; balance, $2,518,061,738. Customs receipts for the month were $8,774,434.

COUNCIL ACTED THIS AFTERNOON

Vote Reported to Have Been 8 to 1, Schuster Alone Dissenting

By JOHN BARRY

Joseph Joyce Donahue was this afternoon removed as a member of the Boston Finance Commission by a vote of the Governor's Council.

According to reports at the State House the vote for removal was eight to one. The one dissenter, it was reported, was Councilor Winfield Schuster.

The action by the Council was taken after it had spent several minutes in executive session going over income tax reports of attorney Donahue which he had brought to the State House to show his earnings between 1926 and 1934.

When the Council again met and attorney John P. Feeney started to proceed with the case against Donahue, Gov Curley interrupted him and said:

"Never mind proceeding with the Donahue matter, he has been removed by the Council."

The Council then continued in session, taking up matters in connection with Charles Moorfield Storey, another member of the Finance Commission.

The proceedings against Donahue were resumed this morning in the Council chamber at the State House with the reading of a special legislative act of 1909 tending to show a violation of the criminal law by Donahue in his acts while on the Fin Com.

A $1000 fine or a year in jail or both was cited by attorney John P. Feeney, prosecuting officer, as the penalty for such violation as he is attempting to prove on Donahue.

The citation occasioned an immediate argument in which Donahue, Feeney and the Governor participated and over Donahue's opinion that it was not necessary, City Clerk Wilfred Doyle of Boston was called to bring his books to prove Feeney's contention that Donahue had never notified the City Clerk of his connection with contractors doing business with the city.

Statute Is Cited

The statute cited by Feeney and read into the record is special legislation, not included in the General Laws, Section 8 of Chapter 486, Acts of 1909.

The secion reads: "Neither the City Council, nor any member or committee, officer or employe thereof shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, directly or indirectly on behalf of the city or of the County of Suffolk take part in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, the purchase of materials, supplies or real estate; nor in the construction, alteration, or repair of any public works, buildings or other property; nor in the care, custody and management of the same; nor in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city or county, nor in the appointment or removal of any municipal or county employe; nor in the expenditure of public money accept such as may be necessary for the contingent incidental expenses of the Council. . .

Commission Specified

"It shall be unlawful for the Mayor or for a member of the City Council or for any officer or employe of the city or the County of Suffolk or for a member of the Finance Commission directly or indirectly to make a contract with the city or with the County of Suffolk, or to receive any commission, discount, bonus, gift, contribution or reward from or any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract, unless such Mayor, member of the City Council, officer or employe or member of the Finance Commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract, or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the Mayor, City Council or Finance Commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto."

City Clerk Not Notified

After Feeney read the statute Gov Curley asked if there was not also a provision which said that the city clerk should be notified of such participation by a member of the Fin Com in a contract.

Fin Com

Continued on Page 2

FUTILE SEARCH FOR MISSING BIDDEFORD MAN

BIDDEFORD, Me, Jan 12 (A. P.)—Search of the cemetery where his father is buried and his customary places of resort today failed to reveal a trace of William A. Ross, an overseer for the Pepperell Mills, missing since yesterday afternoon. Members of his family feared he was a victim of amnesia.

MRS MARY A. WATSON'S BURIAL IN LEOMINSTER

LEOMINSTER, Jan 12—The funeral of Mary A. (Shine) Watson, 82, of 26 Orchard st, widow of Martin Watson, was held today at St Leo's Church, Rev Michael T. Slattery celebrating a requiem high mass. Mrs Franklyn T. Crowley was at the organ and Mr Crowley and Mrs Frank LaFray sang. Burial was in the parish cemetery.

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HEARING GOES ON THIS MORNING

Council Refused to Oust Him at End of Session Yesterday

Joseph Joyce Donahue of Finance Commission entering Governor's outer office after Gov Curley had directed a State trooper to escort him back to session.

The hearing before the Executive Council on charges of Gov Curley that Joseph Joyce Donahue, member of the Boston Finance Commission, should be removed, which was adjourned last evening was resumed this morning in the Council Chamber at the State House.

Donahue, dapper and assured, fighting against removal from the Commission, yesterday emerged the winner in the first skirmish with Gov Curley.

After a two-hour hearing yesterday afternoon, the Council went into executive session to act on the removal order.

The five Republican members of that body made it known to Gov Curley they would vote against removing Donahue if vote were taken at that time. No vote was taken, and, after discussion, the hearing continued until early last night.

Assailed by Feeney

Donahue was accused of conduct characterized as "damnable" by attorney John P. Feeney, who appeared for Gov Curley in pressing for Donahue's discharge from office.

The Governor's Council Chamber was the scene of the dramatic hearing on Gov Curley's charges that Donahue's term of office should be terminated. The Governor presided and made quick, decisive rul-

Fin Com

Continued on Page 2

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL
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RESUMES FIGH

LACE ON FIN C

FLYING "SOLO" ACROSS PACIFIC

AMELIA EARHART PUTNAM

CAMBRIDGE FIRE DRIVES OUT SCORES

John Powell's Apartment in Craigie Hall Destroyed Early Today

More than a score of families were driven from their beds this morning into the chill air while firemen battled a stubborn fire in a third-floor apartment at Craigie Hall, 122 Mt Auburn st, Cambridge. Damage by fire was confined to the one suite, but water caused property damage in some of the other 35 suites of the four-story brick apartment building.

The fire was discovered shortly before 6 by occupants, who notified police officer Peter Flynn, patrolling the district, who turned in the alarm.

The fire started in the apartment of John Powell and family in suite 6 on the third floor. Mr Powell was the first to wake and he notified his own family and other occupants of the third and fourth floors before seeking safety on the street. The noise of the excited occupants of the two upper floors awakened all the other tenants, who left, most of them clad only in sleeping clothes and whatever bedclothing they succeeded in grabbing.

All the apartments of the building are occupied; there was no difficulty for anyone in reaching the street.

Firemen confined the flames to the Powell suite, which was completely burned out. The greatest damage was done by the great amount of water which was used, because the fire became lodged in the walls of the suite.

The building is owned by Arthur P. Pearce of 15 State st, Boston. The loss was estimated at more than $2000 by police.

Having An Audience

Mrs Jawish—I had a very interesting conversation this afternoon.

Mr Jewish—Who was the listener?—The Pathfinder.

BECAME INSANE ON AIR LINER

Man Attacked Pilot, Who Landed Safely

LIMA, Peru, Jan 12 (A. P.)—The story of how an air pilot fought off a madman who attacked him while a passenger air liner was speeding high in the air was told today by passengers who witnessed the struggle.

Just after Reserve Captain Carlos Martinez de Pinillos had taken off from Chiclayo with a load of passengers for Picasmayo one of the occupants, a man named Francisco Samane, was seized with a fit of insanity. He rushed to the pilot's compartment and started belaboring the pilot, while the horrified passengers watched fearfully.

Pilot de Pinillos tried to beat off the attacker with one hand while he guided the air liner with the other. He sent the big plane roaring through the air at top speed in an attempt to reach a landing field in time to avert disaster.

He finally succeeded in subduing the deranged passenger and brought the plane down safely at its destination.

Samane, who had boarded the plane with his wife, had to be placed in shackles when police took him from the air liner at the end of the trip.

EACH SIDE HAS GERMAN EXPERT

Reilly Also Plans Fight Over Ladder

FLEMINGTON, N J, Jan 12 (A. P.)—A contest of German handwriting experts was drawn up today for the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, both prosecution and defense announcing they have engaged such authorities to determine the author of the Lindbergh ransom notes.

The defense said it would attempt to prove through its expert that the writer of the ransom notes was Isador Fisch, the German furrier from New York, who died early last year in Leipzig.

The prosecution announced that it has engaged Joseph Schulfhofer, a German expert now residing in Birmingham, Ala, in an attempt to prove that the script was written by Hauptmann.

Wood Expert

Edward J. Reilly, chief counsel for Hauptmann, said his expert, Augustus Streicher of Stuttgart, Ger, will arrive Tuesday aboard the Ile de France to match Schulfhofer's testimony.

Reilly also said he will have on hand a wood technologist in the coming week.

The wood expert was not identi-

Hauptmann

Continued on Page 2

IRREGULARLY LOWER RANGE AT OPENING

There was an irregularly lower price range for equities at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange this morning, as additional liquidation developed. Case Threshing was down more than a point for one of the largest changes.

American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Loews, Celanese, United States Smelting, radio and a few others held steady.

Fractions were gained in Congoleum, Westinghouse, Caterpillar Tractor, American Tobacco "B," Atlantic Coast Line and a few others.

Steel, Radio "B," Consolidated Gas, General Motors, Chrysler, Hudson, Electric Autolite, Goodyear, Briggs, Reynolds "B," New York Central, Atchison, Distillers, Commercial Solvents, Standard of New Jersey, American Radiator, United Aircraft, du Pont, Harvester, Continental Can, Johns Mansville, Container "A," General Electric, Bethlehem Steel and others were fractionally off. Early quotations follow:

NEW YORK

	Early Sales	Prev Close	Adv	Dec
United States Steel...	37⅛	37½	..	⅜
American Telephone..	103¾	103¾	..	..
Radio pr B	38⅝	39⅛	..	⅝
Consolidated Gas	21⅝	21¾	..	⅛
General Motors	31⅝	31⅞	..	¼
Chrysler	38⅝	38⅞	..	¼
Electric Auto-Lite ...	25⅝	26¼	..	⅝
Goodyear Tire	23⅞	24	..	⅛
Briggs Manufacturing.	27	27½	..	½
Montgomery Ward ..	27⅞	27⅞	..	..
Westinghouse Electric.	38½	38⅜	⅛	..
Reynolds Tobacco B..	47¼	47⅜	..	⅛
New York Central....	19½	19⅝	..	⅛
National Distillers ...	27⅛	27¼	..	⅛
Commercial Solvents..	21½	21⅝	..	⅛
Standard Oil of N J.	41⅝	42⅜	..	¾
Loew's, Inc	33	33	..	..
American Radiator ...	14¾	14⅞	..	⅛
United Aircraft	13½	13⅝	..	⅛
Du Pont	94¼	94¾	..	½
Celanese	32	32	..	..

TREASURY BALANCE

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HEARING THIS

Council Refused End of Sessi

Joseph Joyce Donahue of F ernor's outer office after Gov C to escort him back to session.

The hearing before the Executive Council on charges of Gov Curley that Joseph Joyce Donahue, member of the Boston Finance Commission, should be removed, which was adjourned last evening was resumed this morning in the Council Chamber at the State House.

Donahue, dapper and assured, fighting against removal from the Commission, yesterday emerged the winner in the first skirmish with Gov Curley.

After a two-hour hearing yesterday afternoon, the Council went into executive session to act on the removal order.

The five Republican members of that body made it known to Gov Curley they would vote against removing Donahue if . vote were taken at that time. No vote was taken, and, after discussion, the

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CURLEY HINTS FIN. COM. CASE IS CRIMINAL

Says Hearing Shows One Member Got $21,786 in Fees From City Contractors

Intimation that the Governor's Council investigation of the activities of the Boston Finance Commission during the past three years might be turned over to the district attorney's office for prosecution in the criminal courts was whispered last night by Governor Curley at the end of a solid eight-hour inquisition at the State House, in his drive to remove from office the four unpaid members of the commission.

Continued on Page 8—Seventh Col.

Kaplan in Court Appeal

Before appearing at the council hearing, Judge Kaplan delivered a counterstroke by appealing to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, seeking to dethrone E. Mark Sullivan, who was designated to serve as chairman of the Finance Commission by the Governor two days ago.

About the same time former Assistant United States Attorney-General George R. Farnum, as counsel for the Finance Commission, also appeared in Supreme Court, seeking action to force former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan to appear before the Finance Commission. This action was put over for a week by Justice Edward P. Pierce.

But the fireworks of the day came at the public hearing before the Governor's Council, where the new Governor is seeking the removal of the unpaid members of the commission who tormented him during his recent campaign.

Curley Rules With Iron Hand

Yesterday the Governor was supreme, and he ruled with an iron hand at the hearing, which he christened "the investigation of the investigators." When Attorney Edmund A. Whitman, as counsel for Commissioner Donahue, protested that the hearing was not being conducted according to rules, the Governor said he waived the rules.

The Governor declared that the Finance Commission ruled their own hearings in their own way and changed the rules to suit their convenience, so he would give them a taste of their own medicine.

When Counsel Whitman, for the finance commissioner, insisted upon being heard, and questioned the Governor's legal right to serve as presiding officer and prosecutor as well, two uniformed State troopers were called in, with orders to throw out the attorney, if he refused to sit down.

The Governor himself hurled piercing questions at the witnesses, whenever Attorney John P. Feeney and former Assistant District Attorney Henry P. Fielding halted for a conference, as the interrogation rushed on from noon until 8, and only the Governor and Council took time out for lobster sandwiches, fish cakes and coffee, as they staged a half-hour executive session, forcing the rest to go hungry.

Donahue Admits Fees

The sensation of the hearing was Commissioner Donahue's admission that he had received $21,786.75 from city contractors in cases against the city while he was serving in the unpaid post on the Finance Commission.

Reading from his own records, Commissioner Donahue explained that he had collected $21,309 from the C. & R. Construction Company, which built part of the Dorchester rapid transit subway and part of the East Boston traffic tunnel; $221.75 from the Pignat Vincenzo Mosaic Company, which installed tile in the Haymarket square pedestrian underpass, $264 from the John F. Kennedy Company, which has a city sewer contract, and $25 from the Atlas Petroleum Company, which sold gasolene to the fire department.

Former Superintendent of Supplies Philip A. Chapman, under questioning by Governor Curley, testified that Finance Commissioner Donahue let him know that he was counsel for the Atlas Petroleum Company and that the finance commissioner asked him to give the company "a break" after it had been reported by the fire department that the engines stopped dead in the streets because the gasolene was below specifications.

Back on the stand, Commissioner Donahue denied that he had asked for a "break" for the oil man, but admitted that he had told the city purchasing agent that he was counsel for the company and did not want that fact to "help or hurt" his client.

Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, who took an active part in the questioning and at times indulged in repartee with Attorney Feeney, asked that two more witnesses be summoned to today's hearing, indicating that he wanted to hear from President Frank L. Downey of the Atlas Petroleum Company, and also from Samuel Lebowitz Lowe, real estate speculator.

Feeney Asks Donahue's Removal

Mr. Feeney reached his peak when he challenged the objections of defence counsel and insisted that it was the duty of the Executive Council to remvoe Commissioner Donahue from office.

"John, John, don't be so severe," protested Commissioner Donahue to Attorney Feeney.

"Don't John me," shot back Counsel Feeney. "Any man appointed to the Finance Commission who would act as this testimony shows you acted, is nothing less than reprehensible."

"The fact that he received $23,000 solely from one city contractor while serving on the Finance Commission is sufficient grounds for removal," charged Counsel Feeney.

"He had no right to do any work against the city while a Finance Commissioner. It would be like a district attorney going into office and saying that he was going to continue defending criminals because they were his clients before election," argued Attorney Feeney.

Questioning Thomas D. Russo, head of the C. and R. Construction Company, Counsel Feeney brought out testimony that Finance Commissioner Donahue kept $31,552 out of an $85,700 settlement against the city, but that Mr. Russo made him give back $8500 after protesting that the fee was too high.

Bacon Brought Into Case

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These "Dear Frank" and "Dear Joyce" letters recorded that Finance Commissioners Donahue and Storey called upon former Governor Ely to oust Goodwin from the commission, and Goodwin was later ousted.

Goodwin Assailed Donahue

After Commissioner Donahue had read into the records the four letters that passed between him and Goodwin, the later then turned in the letter which he had sent to Governor Ely, declaring that Donahue was not fit to serve on the Finance Commission because he was using the public office in the interests of his law clients against the city. He wrote the former Governor that Donahue used information which he had obtained from a client to get that client a $275,000 job on the traffic tunnel.

Commissioner Donahue denied that he was trying to get that tunnel job for Contractor Russo, but he was merely trying to have the job advertised according to statute, regardless of the winner of the contract.

One letter, which brought roars of laughter from the crowd that lined the hearing chamber, was read into the records by Commissioner Donahue, who said that he had mailed it to Chairman Goodwin on March 17, 1934. In it Commissioner Storey was familiarly discussed.

Fine Row in Commission

In his letter to Goodwin, Donahue said, among other things, "Really Charles Storey is not a bad fellow. You're both Yanks. Charles may think you're a cheap one and he isn't. Consider his background. He's a funny fellow. He suspects your appointment to the Finance Commission came through a deal between Curley and Allen. A good racket is better than a public job. Why don't you resign? If the Governor does not fire you, you ought to resign."

To which Goodwin wrote back to Donahue: "Dear Joyce—You and Storey are a pair of sneaks," referring to the charge that Commissioners Donahue and Storey went to the State House and asked Governor Ely to remove Goodwin.

After the long letters had been read into the record by Commissioner Donahue, Governor Curley arose and asked: "Is Dr. Briggs in the room," referring to Dr. Vernon L. Briggs, noted alienist.

"Those letters between members of the Finance Commission sound as though the commission should have been abolished," laughed Attorney Feeney.

That there was another row in the Finance Commission between former Chairman Goodwin and Commissioners Storey and Donahue was revealed in later testimony.

Goodwin charged that Donahue sought to prevent him from sitting as chairman in the investigation of the tax abatement granted to the Boston Herald, but Donahue insisted that it was Commissioner Storey who objected to Goodwin's presiding over this tax probe.

It is expected that Storey will be called this morning to give his side of the case, after the Council has taken a vote on whether or not to remove Donahue.

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Gossip of the Town

POLITELY BORED: When a conference, a story, funny-by-intent only, or a speech, bores P. A. O'Connell, the distinguished merchant never yawns—he removes his shell-rimmed pince-nez, rubs his eyes wearily, replaces his glasses and suffers through. . . . President Karl Taylor Compton of Tech puffs on a big cigar harder and harder, and struggles valiantly to pretend enthusiastic interest. . . . Robert H. Gardiner, elbow on the back of his chair, hand covering his face, takes an unobtrusive nap—though nobody'd guess it. . . . Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, the Morgan financial expert, may be bored or may be delighted, his expression is unchanged, unrevealing, he just takes it all in poker-face style. . . . It's in politics that the big-shots have a developed technique. Alvan T. Fuller, for instance, worn to extinction, will rid himself of an unwelcome adviser by suggesting, with all the hospitality of Beacon street, that his chauffeur will drive the bore home. . . . Then there's the trick of looking without listening.

* * * *

A CAR FOR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: It's not letting the cat out of the bag, we hope, to report that the friends and devotees of Attorney-General Paul A. Dever are organizing on a wide front to present their idol with an automobile that is an automobile.

The idea is to give the A. G. a grand dinner Jan. 16, in the Cambridge Armory—beautifully equipped for wheeling in a be-ribboned automobile at the dramatic moment.

Maybe there haven't been enough automobile salesmen around to tip the committee off on just what or which is the preferred car the A. G. ought to tote himself around in. But the arithmetic shows it ought to be a good medium-priced car. Consider the figures: There will be 2000 guests, each paying $2.50 a ticket. Deduct the costs of the dinner and whatnot and the difference goes towards the purchase of the car.

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LET'S GET TECHNICAL: Governor Curley is the Massachusetts de facto Governor in somewhat the way that "Ma" Ferguson was the de facto Governor of Texas for nine months. Out of the dry-as-dust tomes of the law it appears that a de facto Governor is one who takes office "under the color of title." Meaning he was legitimately elected.

Although he's Governor "as of fact" he's not quite Governor de jure—as of law—because of some small technicality.

Now (if you're still with us), the Constitution provides that the Governor's term shall expire on the first Wednesday of January, the day on which the new Governor takes office. Another provision of the Constitution is that the Governor shall be sworn by the president of the Senate.

There wasn't any president of the Senate when Governor Curley was sworn in. But the Constitution orders him to take office that day. The legal pundits figured it out that this last constitutional provision is "mandatory"—the other only "directory." He had to become Governor, however sworn.

Don't worry if it still leaves you in a fog—it even now has the same effect on the crack lawyers of the State. It's in process of being "doped out."

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urley Hints Fin. Com. Case May Be Criminal

Continued From First Page

As he adjourned the long session until 10:30 o'clock this morning, after Joseph Joyce Donahue admitted that he had collected $21,786.75 in counsel fees from city contractors while he was serving on the Finance Commission, Governor Curley remarked, "This may find its way into 'Bill' Foley's office before we get through."

The finance commissioner, placed under the gruelling fire of the Governor, presented his accounts, testifying to fees that he had received from three different contractors, and insisted that it was proper for him to serve as counsel against the city for clients with whom he had business relations before being appointed to the Finance Commission.

He explained that he felt he was under obligation to them as counsel and could not turn them over to another lawyer, just because he had been appointed to an unpaid public position.

The three other unpaid commissioners, Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, sat on invitation in the crowded assembly room of the Executive Council from noon until 8 o'clock last night, without food or refreshment, waiting their turns on the stand, which may come today.

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That all was not rosy in the councils of the Finance Commission during the campaign for the Governorship was disclosed by former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, who was removed from the head of the Finance Commission by former Governor Ely shortly after Goodwin announced his own candidacy for the Governorship on both the Democratic and the Republican tickets.

An exchange of correspondence between Goodwin and Donahue while they were on the Finance Commission last year, disclosed when their four letters were read into the record, was the amusement hit of the public hearing.

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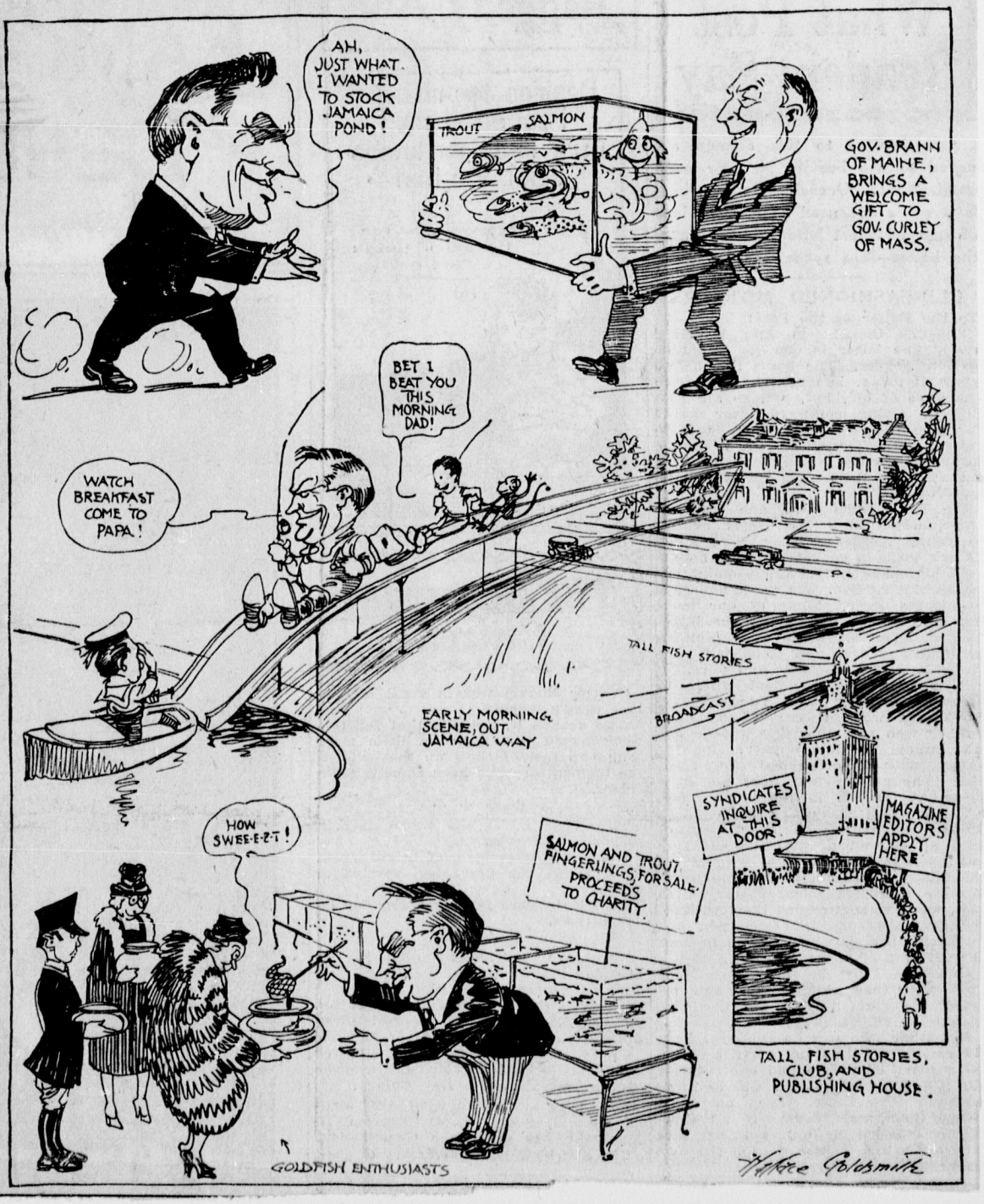
GREAT POSSIBILITIES



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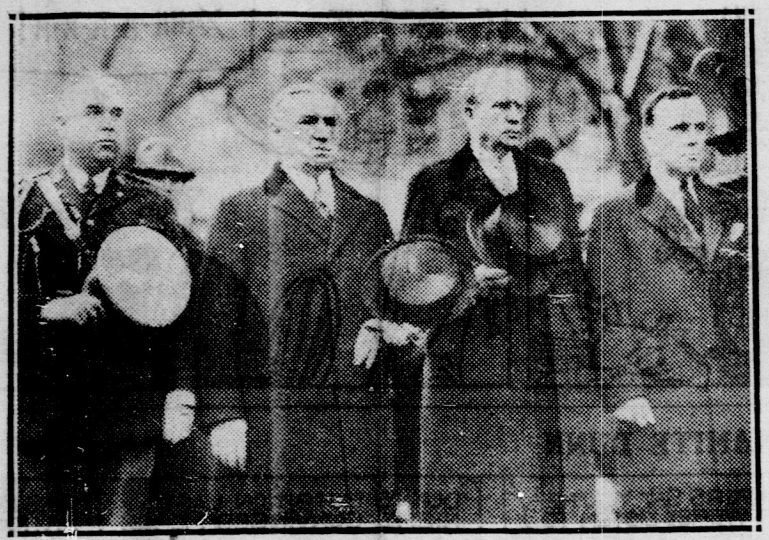
Funeral Services for Boston College Dean



STATE AND CITY HONOR FATHER McHUGH

Chief executives of the State and city and their aides stand at attention as the body of the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., is borne from the Church of the Immaculate Conception after the funeral services yesterday. Left to right, Major Joseph Timilty, personal aide to Governor Curley; Governor James M. Curley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, and Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston Street Commission.

Dignitaries of church and State, and thousands of friends thronged the Church of the Immaculate Conception, South End, yesterday, in final tribute to the Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, S. J., dean of Boston College for the past 14 years, who died early Tuesday.

Among those present were Governor Curley and his personal aide, Major Joseph Timility; Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Patrick Campbell, Superintendent of Boston schools; Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the Boston school committee; Superintendent of Police Martin King; U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, president of Boston Teachers College; Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston Street Commission, and Adjt.—Gen. William I. Rose.

Several hundred priests from all parts of the State occupied a reserved section of the church. Seated within the sanctuary were: the Very Rev. James T. McCormick, S. J., provincial of the New England Province of the Society of Jesus; the Very Rev. Francis J. Dolan, S. J., president of Holy Cross College; the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bertrand Dolan, O. S. B., president of St. Anselm's College; the Very Rev. Joseph C. Walsh, D. D., rector of St. John's Seminary; the Rt. Rev. Mgsr. Francis J. Burke of Jamaica Plain, the Rev. William R. Crawford, S. J., rector of Boston College High School, and the Rev. Joseph J. Sullivan, S. J., dean of Holy Cross College.

A low mass of requiem celebrated by the Very Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of Boston College, followed the chanting of the office of the dead by a priests' choir of Boston College faculty members, under the direction of the Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J.

Boston College students were active bearers. They were: Francis R. Liddell, Joseph F. Curran, Joseph G. Riley, Joseph C. Kelley, James H. McInerney, Robert E. Curran, John E. Joyce, Edward J. O'Brien, Grover J. Cronin, Jr., and Raymond L. Belliveau. Boston College students also served as ushers at the services.

Burial was in the Jesuit cemetery at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

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CURLEY HITS CRIME LAXITY

Contributory Cause for Its Growth, He Declares in Address

Lax law enforcement agencies, lawyers, lenient judges and the apathy of the public in its duty as jurors and citizens, were scored last night as contributory to an unprecedented universality of crime, in an address by Gov. Curley.

Gov. Curley declared that he was informed yesterday that three years ago the Boston police department had "lost" important evidence and papers in a murder case and expressed amazement that such a thing was possible.

ASSAILS LOTTERY POOLS

The widespread operation of lottery pools came in for vigorous attack by the Governor, who concluded his remarks with a scathing, parting shot at Republican members of the Governor's council for their "failure to remove a member of the Boston finance commission who has admitted accepting a fee of $21,000 from a contractor doing business with the city of Boston." He continued, in part:

It is high time for every citizen of the United States to realize the individual responsibility he has to aid in stamping out these vicious circumstances. There is no need for the continuation of crime.

The extent of the pools is unbelievable. Why, I have learned that even ERA workers and men and women on relief are being victimized by this nefarious swindle.

CRIMINALS "BEHIND" ESCAPE

Occasionally a few distributors of tickets are apprehended, but the criminals behind the gigantic operations—never. And when on occasion they are brought before justice, they are either prevented from going to court by smart lawyers, or are acquitted by lenient judges.

And, my friends, I want here to bring to your attention a grave injustice. There are good judges and bad judges. The good judges, in the eyes of the criminal, are those who impose light sentences or commute them. The bad judges, unfortunately, in the eyes of the public, are those who seek to mete out justice according to law and to the deserts of guilty criminals. This situation must be reversed. To my mind, the good judges are the just judges; the bad judges, those who treat with criminals and their unscrupulous lawyers.

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COUNCIL VOTES DONAHUE OUSTER

Joseph Joyce Donahue was removed from membership in the Boston finance commission by the executive council this afternoon, by a vote of 8 to 1, Councillor Shuster of Douglas casting the only dissenting vote.

TAKES UP STOREY CASE

The council'saction came at the end of a tumultuos day of hearing on Gov. Curley's ouster demand, during most of which Donahue was on the stand under grilling fire from the governors' counsel. Atty. John P. Feeney and members of the council.

Donahue's case decided, the council proceeded immediately with testimony concerning the governor's similar demand for the removal of Finance Commissioner Charles Moorfield Storey.

Storey also is charged with violating the law by maintaining private business relations of a proscribed nature during his tenure of office. Atty. Charles F. Rowley announced his appearance to defend Storey.

It was a turbulent day. Early in the heated proceedings, Gov. Curley announced flatly he was running the executive council as presiding officer. Later he announced he would continue the hearing indefinitely into the late afternoon "until we can clean up this nasty mess."

HINTS DISBARMENT

Curley threatened to throw Atty. Whitman out in the first minute of the day's session.

Later he hinted disbarment proceedings might be brought against Donahue, under information furnished by Thomas Russo, contractor. Then John P. Feeney of the Governor's counsel in the case, announced Councillor Shuster, Republican, might be called to the stand in a probe into whether or not Donahue had furnished information for a statement issued earlier this week.

The statement charged that Curley's move to oust Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey from the commission was brought about to block evidence gathered by the commission concerning the Curley's administration as mayor of Boston.

RUSSO'S ATTITUDE

The Governor announced to newspapermen, after a recess was called at 12:45 until 2 P. M. for lunch, that he "understood" there is a possibility "Thomas Russo may bring disbarment charges against Mr. Donahue." He declined to amplify the statement.

Asked about it by The Traveler, contractor Russo said:

"Yes, Donahue does owe me $1500. I have gone over my correspondence and I know that to be the fact. As to suing him, I won't quite say, however. I will take some action if he does not settle his account. In order to get my money before, I had to threaten him that I would go before the grievance (of the Bar Association)."

After Atty. Feeney and Councillor Daniel F. Coakley pressed Donahue at today's hearing for a statement on what information, if any, he gave Councillor Shuster previous to Shuster's statement regarding the purpose of the ouster proceedings. Shuster, who was present, re-

(Continued on Page Two)

chair, occupied ordinarily by Donahue.

WARNED BY CURLEY

"I see you have three state troopers here this morning," said Whitman. "Do I have to stand?"

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JAN 12 193

CURLEY HITS CRIME LAXI

Contributory Cause for It Growth, He Declares in Address

Lax law enforcement agencies, lawyers, lenient judges and the apathy of the public in its duty as jurors and citizens, were scored last night as contributory to an unprecedented universality of crime, in an address by Gov. Curley.

Gov. Curley declared that he was informed yesterday that three years ago the Boston police department had "lost" important evidence and papers in a murder case and expressed amazement that such a thing was possible.

ASSAILS LOTTERY POOLS

The widespread operation of lottery pools came in for vigorous attack by the Governor, who concluded his remarks with a scathing, parting shot at Republican members of the Governor's council for their "failure to remove a member of the Boston finance commission who has admitted accepting a fee of $21,000 from a contractor doing business with the city of Boston." He continued, in part:

It is high time for every citizen of the United States to realize the individual responsibility he has to aid in stamping out these vicious circumstances. There is no need for the continuation of crime.

The extent of the pools is unbelievable. Why, I have learned that even ERA workers and men and women on relief are being victimized by this nefarious swindle.

CRIMINALS "BEHIND" ESCAPE

Occasionally a few distributors of tickets are apprehended, but the criminals behind the gigantic operations—never. And when on occasion they are brought before justice, they are either prevented from going to court by smart lawyers, or are acquitted by lenient judges.

And, my friends, I want here to bring to your attention a grave injustice. There are good judges and bad judges. The good judges, in the eyes of the criminal, are those who impose light sentences or commute them. The bad judges, unfortunately, in the eyes of the public, are those who seek to mete out justice according to law and to the deserts of guilty criminals. This situation must be reversed. To my mind, the good judges are the just judges; the bad judges, those who treat with criminals and their unscrupulous lawyers.

OTHERS SOUGHT IN EXTORT PLOT

Arrested on Complaint of Attorney in Cambridge

Three arrested on complaint of attorney in Cambridge. Additional members of a group of young men accused by police attorney were being sought today. Cambridge police are in connection with the alleged plot to extort money from a Cambridge attorney. Also being held by Cambridge police are Paul Lennan, 21, of Mount Auburn street, Arlington, and Joseph Brosnan, 24, of Cambridge, both charged with the assault and robbery of Attorney Clement Gambridge, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, last February. Brosnan is a student at Boston College law school, and two other members of the group are students at Harvard university.

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NEED FOR CHEAPER EDUCATION CITED

FEENEY CALLS FOR RECORDS AT CITY HALL

Curley and Whitman Clash as Hearing Opens

(Continued from First Page)

quested that George R. Farnum, counsel for the finance commission, be examined before the council regarding his investigations of Curley's administration as mayor. The Governor said later he didn't think this would be necessary.

BULLDOZE CHARGE

Under the cross-fire of the pressing questions, grilled for more than an hour, Donahue once complained that an effort was being made to "bulldoze" him.

The fireworks began in the first minute of the hearing. Atty. Whitman, recalling the Governor's threat to throw him out yesterday if he didn't sit down, and the summoning of two state troopers to make good the threat, remained in a chair at the opening of the hearing, although the chair was the witness chair, occupied ordinarily by Donahue.

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TRAVELER
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FISH *and* GAME

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The fish and game facilities of the state, Director Kenney states, have been for outgrown by the steadily increasing demands. Th remarkable trend to the outdoors which has been evident the past few years, the increasing use of the automobile by which the uttermost ends of the state can be reached in a few hours, the disappearance, because of the auto, of the hitherto almost inaccessible hunting and fishing spots, are among the many factors responsible for the insufficent supply of fish and game.

The amount asked by the Governor in his address, $100,000, is approximately the cost of enforcement of the game laws. This is now paid from the revenue which accrues to the division of fisheries and game by the fees for hunting and fishing licenses. The balance of the revenue, in round figures, $150,000, is all that is left to operate the four game farms, the six fish hatcheries and the other costs of maintaining the entire division.

Director Kenney's plan, many features of which can be carried out this year if Gov. Curley's recommendation is adopted, covers practically the entire field of modern conservation ideas. It includes the following:

Leasing and ultimate purchase of not more than 200 miles along the best trout fishing streams in the state with provision for considerable stream improvement work.

Co-operative arrangements with landowners to the end that they may be induced to care for and protect game on their lands throughout the entire year and aid in its propagation. Protection of such lands against the thoughtless few.

Establishment of at least two waterfowl sanctuaries.

Lease and ultimate purchase of abandoned mill pond sites and repair of the dams to re-establish as fishing waters, preferably trout.

Extensive development of several of the present fish hatcheries to increase their output by many thousands more fish.

Establishment of one additional pond fish hatchery to augment the two now available and the building of field rearing stations where the output of the trout hatcheries may be reared to larger size.

Development of salmon, pike perch and muscallonge raising so that more of these larger fish can be liberated.

Increase in the facilities of the four game farms so that a much larger number of pheasants and quail can be produced and reared to a greater age. Development of several areas throughout the state where these birds can be reared under more natural conditions.

Development of the propagation of rabbits, partridge and raccoon. Propagation of waterfowl, especially the native black duck and planting of duck foods in marsh areas.

Appointment of six additional regular game wardens to bring the field force of regular men up to 40.

Employment the year round of experienced trappers to conduct crew extermination and other predators and eliminate turtles, snakes and other fish enemies.

Development of an intensive winter feeding program for birds, including planting of winter grains and fruit-bearing shrubs.

Establishment of an additional salvage unit to further the work of trapping and seining fish in water supplies and private ponds for liberation in state ponds.

Hunters not members of the club are invited to join in the hunt. Non-resident members or non-resident invited guests may procure a special license for $2 from the town clerk at Wareham. Warm and dry kennels will be provided for the fox hounds. The usual mid-winter business meeting will be held at the inn on Wednesday evening, following the dinner.

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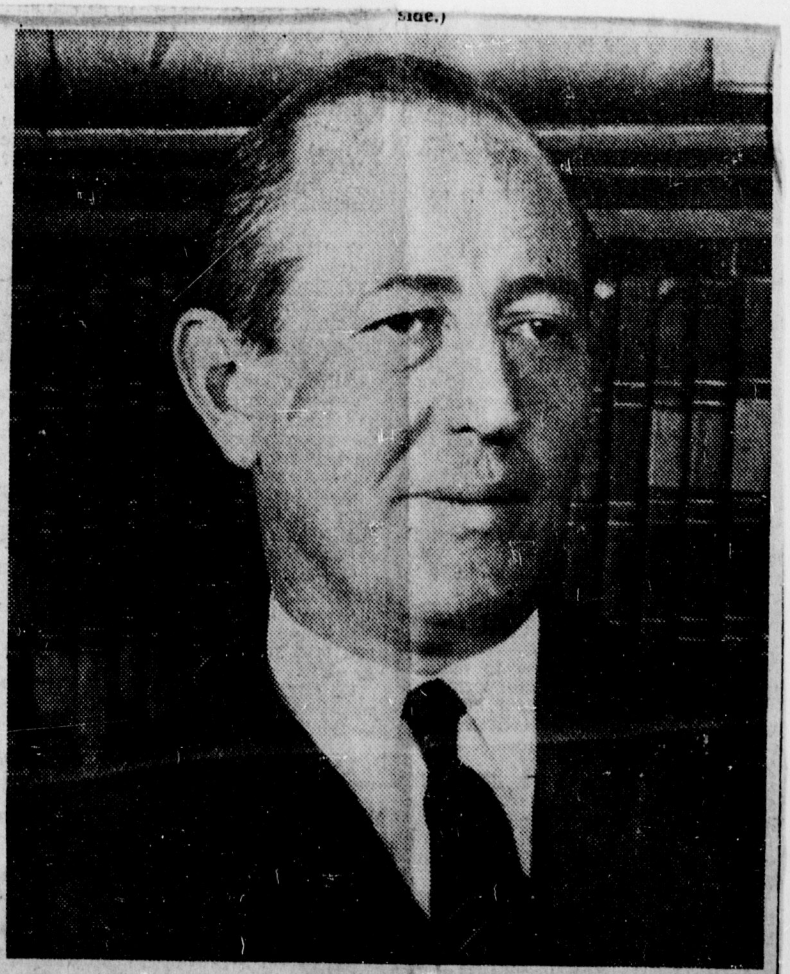

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Cross-Examination of J. J. Donahue

Cross-examination of Joseph J. Donahue, finance commission member, was continued when the hearing before the executive council opened at the State House today. Donahue was questioned by Atty. John P. Feeney, of special counsel for Gov. Curley. The question and answer testimony follows:

Q.—When did you first see ex-Gov. Ely to recommend the removal of Goodwin from the finance commission. A.—1932.

Q.—You had been in the office five or six months. A.— Yes.

Q.—Did you tell ex-Gov. Ely that you were engaged as counsel for contractors in suits against the city? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Why did you withhold such information? A.—In had no occasion to tell him.

Q.—Let's see. Didn't you see the ex-Governor as late as 1934 regarding Goodwin's removal? A.—I may have.

Q.—Did you ever tell ex-Gov Ely that you made more than $21,000 from your clients while acting as a member of the fiance commission? A.—No, we had no discussion about it. I saw no reason to discuss it.

Q.—You knew that Goodwin had askey Ely to remove you, didn't you, A.—No, not until yesterday.

DIDN'T TELL ELY

Q.—Did you ever tell Gov. Ely that you were persistently and actively engaged in filing suits against the city of Boston for contractors? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you ever think it was necessary that he have such information before he made appointments to the finance commission? A.—I did not think it was necessary.

Q.—You never told him at any time? A.—I never saw any reason—

Q.—Never mind whether you think there was any reason. So the Governor never knew when Mr. Goodwin was removed that you were actively engaged in trying suits against the city for contractors? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—While you were engaged in suits against the city did you ever obtain any information as a member of the finance commission which could be used against the city? A.—No.

Q.—There was such in the case of Mr. Russo.

Feeney then asked Donahue if he had brought with him today the check for $3500 and correspondence in connection with the case.

DATA NOT READY

This he had been requested to do yesterday. Donahue said he did not have time, but had asked his secretary to gather all correspondence in connection with the C. & R. case. He produced some correspondence, and Donahue said it was all the correspondence he had with him. Feeney remarked: I would like to have all of that correspondence.

Q.—(By Feeney) Now was this draft made payable by the company to you as attorney? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Then did you notify your client that you had received drafts of eighty odd thousand? A.—I immediately sent a check.

Q.—Did you draw out that money and deposit it in your name. A.—I didn't draw out the money.

Q.—Did you deposit it in your name. A.—Yes.

Q.—The whole sum? A.—Yes.

At this point he was questioned concerning a claim of $50,000 against the construction company by the First National Bank, but the witness said he had no knowledge of that claim.

Q.—But you did indorse that check and deposit the money in your own account and under your own name. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did that without the knowledge of your client. A.—Yes, I did in that case as I do in every case.

BIT SARCASTIC

Q.—I don't care about every case.

Atty. Whitman—Perhaps counsel does.

Feeney—Then counsel can ask him about what he does in every case. You can bring out the enormous financial sacrifices that he made when he took this unpaid job.

Counsellor Coakley—Mr. Donahue, was that check made payable to you as attorney for the C. & R. Construction Company? A.—Yes, I think it was.

At this point witness was questioned by Feeney regarding the correspondence he brought in.

Q.—And have you produced this check for $3500? A.—Yes.

Q.—Let me have it please.

Witness Donahue handed over a check and Feeney read it.

Q.—This check is dated April 11, 1934. A.—I guess so.

Q.—But the 80-odd thousand dollars you received in December, 1933, and you kept out your fee of $22,000 at that time. A.—The fee was not $22,000.

Q.—Well it was until you were forced to return the $8500. A.—I was not forced to return the $8500.

Q.—I'll take that up later, I have some further information on that score. Now then you told us yesterday that you took the unpaid job, and you emphasised it was unpaid, at a great financial sacrifice. A.—Yes at a great sacrifice.

CURLEY-WHITMAN CLASH

Q.—But you said it was a great financial sacrifice. A.—It was some.

Q.—You said it was great. The witness did not answer.

Q.—Will you furnish us with the figures of your income prior to 1930 for five years. A.—I think I can do that.

Q.—Well, you keep copies of income tax returns, don't you? That would show it, wouldn't it? A.—Yes.

Atty. Whitman: I am wondering how far the council desires to have this inquiry continue along that line.

Gov. Curley: As far as Mr. Feeney deems desirable.

Whitman—I thought we might ask the councillors—Gov. Curley: I shall speak for the members of the council as long as I am presiding here.

Q.—(By Feeney)—I was thinking this over last night after I got some food (the reference to the eight-hour foodless session yesterday caused a laugh), and I want to ask you is it true that no client of yours was called before the finance commission while you were a member of that board? A.—I don't recall any.

Q.—Well you were present when Lowe, now Commissioner Storey's client, was called in? A.—Yes.

CURLEY INTERPOSES

Q.—And when Lipp was called in? A.—Yes. Abraham Lipp of Brookline is a real estate speculator who figured in the East Boston tunnel land takings.

Q.—You were there then? A.—Yes, I was there.

Q.—Could you, as counsel, give impartial service to a client who was called in before the finance commission? A.—I would withdraw if any of my clients were called in.

Q.—Why would you do that? A.—I could not participate in any thing in which I had an interest.

Q.—The very fact that you were a member of the finance commission kept them. A.—None of my clients was ever called in.

Q.—You're sure of that. A.—You prove that any of my clients were called in and you'll prove your case.

Q.—I'll prove my case by showing that your clients were never called in. A.—That's no way to prove your case.

Q.—Oh, isn't it? Well we'll let the council judge that.

Councillor Grossman: I am not particularly interested in this man's income tax report for five years. I suppose we all suffered some.

Gov. Curley: That's a matter of opinion, if counsel wants it we will have it.

COAKLEY QUESTIONS DONAHUE

Feeney: That's what I want to show, that his earnings were not affected. He attempted to read from some of the correspondence which Donahue had brought out that parts of the correspondence had to do with contracts between the C. & R. construction company for sewage works in Germantown in 1925 or 1926. At this point Councillor Coakley asked witness if he had talked with anyone about an interview given by Councillor Schuster. Witness said he had talked with various members of the finance commission about it.

Coakley continued to question Donahue.

Q.—I'd rather have you identify it. Did you talk with Mr. Kaplan. A.—I think he was there. Some of the commission said that Councillor Schuster had issued a statement and I think I said yes, it is a good statement.

Q.—You want to be helpful and perfectly honest, don't you? A.—Yes, I do; it was just a passing thing.

Q.—Might it not be important. I want to know just what was said. A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Don't you remember any more than you told us? A.—Yes, sir, that's all. If you can tell me when the statement was issued.

Feeney broke in saying: Q.—It was Wednesday morning. I want you to know I have the information and if necessary we will have Mr. Schuster testify. It was one of three men who supplied the information and if necessary we will summon all of them to find out who gave that defamatory statement.

COAKLEY INTERRUPTS

Q.—I think it very important and when you say it was not important I don't think you do yourself justice. I ask for any information you may have on such an important thing. A.—I don't think I can amplify a thing.

Q.—You noted the statement said this was an attempt to protect Dolan. A.—Yes.

Q.—An dyou made an ejaculation to that same effect here yesterday? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any connection between the two.

Before Donahue could give a clear answer he and Coakley both tried to talk at once and considerable confusion was caused.

Coakley—I ask you if there was any connection, Donahue! There was not directly or indirectly.

CORRECTS COAKLEY

Q. (By Coakley)—Was the subject of this being an attempt to get Dolan talked of at that meeting? A.—No.

Q.—But it was the most striking thing in the statement you said and it was not mentioned at all. A.—The matter was talked of at almost every meeting.

Q.—But the statement about Dolan? A.—It might have been said it was a good thing that that was brought in.

Q.—But at 3 o'clock that afternoon Mr. Schuster told the Governor and council that he knew nothing about it.

Schuster (interrupting): That is not what I said, Mr. Coakley.

Coakley: That was the substance of it.

Q. (By Coakley)—You have no idea where Mr. Schuster got his information? A.—No.

Q.—Was it from Mr. George R. Nutter? A.—His name was never mentioned.

Q.—You can't give any light on the conversation with the members of the finance commission other than you have? A.—No.

Q.—When was it that the conversation took place?

IN JOCULAR VEIN

Q.— (by Feeney) What time was it A.—I saw it when it came out in the pepers.

Q.—But you said it was a good statement before it came out. A.—I didn't see it before it came out in the newspapers.

Q.—Well it was Wednesday morning as I recall it. A.—Well we had a meeting Thursday and I think it was discussed then.

Q.—Did anyone of you inquire as to where Schuster got his information. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Did Mr. Kaplan ask. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—You said nothing, but all agreed it was a corking good statement. A.—I think some one said it was good to bring up the Dolan matter.

Q.—Did you talk with Mr. Schuster relative to finance commission affairs. A.—I never saw him until yesterday. I don't even know his first name.

Feeney: I don't either, but we'll find out (laughter).

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Farnum is getting $250 a day or rather a week? (More laughter).

Councillor Grossman (to Feeney). Don't you think a lawyer is worth that? Feeney: Yes, if he's a good lawyer.

DONAHUE CHARGES BULLDOZING

Q.—Because you thought a new chairman would be named. A.—Well, yes.

Here Feeney again rose to demand that Donahue produce the correspondence from December, 1930, to May, 1934. He further added that Donahue produce his income tax record for the past five years.

Councillor Coakley: I doubt, Mr. Feeney. that we can request this man's income tax record. Feeney: Well, I wish to be eminently fair in this matter.

Donahue (snorting): Fair? You've done nothing but bull-doze me.

Feeney replied by asking that Donahue phone his office for the desired data, and it was agreed that Donahue would do so.

Frank L. Downey, president of the Atlas Oil Company, who also retained Donahue for counsel was called as a witness.

Q.—You have done business with the city of Boston? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had contracts with the city in 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—Joseph Joyce Donahue was your counsel? A.—On small matters.

Q.—He was your counsel when you had an oil contract with the city in 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when there was a question of delivering low grade oil to the city? A.—There wasn't low grade oil.

Q.—You knew there was a complaint about the condition of the kind of oil. A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew there was a discount for the city, you'd been overpaid?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The city got back $1440. A.—Yes sir.

Q.—How long a time between the time you were examined by the finance commission before Donahue became a member. A.—I was never examined by the finance commission.

Q.—Were you examined by the finance commission before Dunahue became a member. A.—I was not examined.

Q.—You knew of the oil complaint. A.—Only through Chapman.

Q.—As a result of the examination of that oil was there a time you were taken off the list of conractors supplying the city (Feeney was interrupted by Whitman, counsel for Donahue). Feeney snapped at him: You're not this man's counsel, I'll thank you to be quiet.

Q.—It's true you didn't receive business from the city of Boston for a time. A.—I don't think so.

Councillor Coakley: When you left Mr. Donahue, you left him on very good terms, did you not? A. (Downey)—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Donahue told Mr. Chapman to give yo ua break? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue tell you that he told Mr. Chapman to give you a break? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—But you later got a break? A.—I was the low bidder. Chapman always gave me a break.

Councillor Coakley and Downey discussed the quality of the gasoline and Coakley suggested that the gasoline might have been low grade.

Coakley: You had to take the word of the man who sold it to you? Sometimes good gasoline becomes bad gasoline.

Downey: I have my own laboratory.

Q.—Between the time of your first visit with Mr. Donahue and the time you got the new contract did you have any talk with Mr. Donahue? A.—No.

FINE, SAYS FEENEY

Q.—When was this $1440 taken from you. A.—I guess it was deducted the current month.

Q.—Was that the first transaction while Donahue was on the finance commission. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Have you had further business with him. A.—Two small auto cases, I've received no bill yet.

Q.—What other business did Donahue handle for you? A.—I can't recall, all slight. Feeney—Yes, they're all getting slight.

Q.—About this oil and its quality; did you talk to Donahue about it when he was a member of the finance commission? Answer yes or no. A.—I did talk with him.

Feeney:—That's fine. Here Downey objected to use of the term "low grade oil," explaining he had worked hard to build up his business and that poor quality might occasionally be found in any stock.

Coakley broke in to demand the actual conversation between Donahue and Downey, concerning the gas and oil supplied the city of Boston, and of which complaints were made.

GIVEN FAIR BREAK

Coakley—I'm referring to the one that has the engineers report in it. The one with the memo from Emerson on the bottom.

The letter could not be located in the council chamber. Frank A. Goodwin and William L. Reed, secretary to the council, denied having it.

Q.—By Coakley: Did Mr. Donahue at that first interview tell you that Mr. Goodwin had written a letter to Philip Chapman that because of this bad gas you ought not to get a contract. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—You learned it later. A.—Yes.

Q.—You spoke to some people about it. A.—Yes, trying to defend my gasoline. Mr. Chapman always gave me a fair break.

Q.—Did Mr. Chapman say he couldn't do anything because of the finance commission letter. A.—No.

Q.—You learned of the situation at the interview with Mr. Chapman or Mr. Donahue? A.—It may have been.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue ever say to you that he had succeeded in having the oppositton to the contract withdrawn? A.—I wouldn't say he had. I think Mr. Donahue did not want to interfere.

PROMPTLY NOTIFIED

Q.—He told you of the action of the finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—Later, after the interview between Mr. Donahue and Mr. Chapman, what talk did wou have further with Mr. Donahue in an attempt to show you had done nothing wrong? A.—I don't recall especially.

Q.—Well in general? A.—I said there had been trouble with my gas but we had ironed the thing out and I told him we had reached an agreement.

Q.—About the $1400? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the whole conversation with Mr. Donahue was due to the quality of the gas and not the question of the rebate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Donahue continued as your counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Acting without charge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have received no bill but you feed you owe him for his services? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Councillor Baker)—You'd be surprised if you don't get a bill? A.—I wouldn't be surprised either way.

Q.—He rendered services? A.—Yes.

Lt.-Gov. Hurley: But it would be unusual if you didn't expect a bill? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go to him originally or did some one send you to him? A.—I went to him originally. I knew him.

Q. (By Feeney)—When did Mr. Donahue first inform you that your matter was being investigated by the finance commission? A.—The day he first became a member of the finance commission.

DIDN'T USE BACON'S OFFICE

Q.—Did he tell you what had happened before the finance commission. A.—Yes.

Q.—He was the first man to tell you. A.—Yes.

Q.—He continued to act as your counsel? A.—yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him for consultations on the oil contracts. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him for advice given you during his service on the finance commission. A.—Yes.

Coakley: There was one bill for $25 which was paid I believe. A.—I don't recall.

Feeney: You would not think $25 was sufficient payment for his services? A.—No.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—On Cambridge street.

Q.—Have you another office with Gasper Bacon? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever arranged to be reached there by telephone? A.—No.

Q.—But you talked to people in Mr. Bacon's office on matters relating to your business? A.—No.

Q.—You have been there? A.—At times.

Q.—Did you ever notify anyone you could be reached at Mr. Bacon's office? A.—Not that I can remember.

FEENEY BLOCKS WHITMAN

Q. (Coakley)—You said you never paid Mr. Donahue any money. A.—Positively not.

Gov. Curley:—Did you make any payments to him at all for any purpose. A.—Yes for some personal service which he rendered to me.

BEFORE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Frank L. Downey, president Atlas Oil Company, testifying before ecutive council. John P. Feeney, Governor's counsel, at extreme left fo ground.

Gov. Curley Silen on King's 'Ren

Gov. Curley declined to today on the report that Pol missioner Leonard propose move Supt. Martin King.

The Governor said:

"I'm removing these fel (the finance commission). care of that later."

Gov. Curley:—And do you the amount. A.—It was ab

Atty. Whitman (rising) some questions I would the—"

Feeney (interrupting):—I do not believe that witnesses be represented by counsel. trary to the usual procedure in such cases.

Councillor Coakley: If you will give me your questions I will be very glad to ask them for you.

Feeney: I will withdraw my objection.

There was a colloquy about a payment of $25 to Donahue made Dec. 3, 1931, and Downey said that he would try to find the check and the bill and bring them in.

Feeney: Now you agree with me, do you not, that you owe Mr. Donahue a substantial sum of money and that you expect to pay him? A.—Yes.

Whitman: But didn't Mr. Donahue tell you that he couldn't take any money while he was a member of the finance commission; that it would embarrass him? A.—I think I said that.

CITY CLERK SWORN

Q.—Well now, what did Mr. Donahue say about the money in this oil case (This question was asked jointly and after interruption by both Attys. Feeney and Whitman).

The witness said he was unable to add anything to what he had said.

Feeney:—Well Donahue was the first man to inform you that there was a letter concerning your company before the finance commission. A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that I want to get that date from you. A.—I think it was the day he attended his first meeting of the finance commission.

Q.—The first day, is that right. A.—Well if it wasn't that day it might have been the next day it was either that day or the next day.

Q.—And you had conferences with him from time to time about it. That you have called slight conferences. A.—Yes.

Gov. Curley:—Those conferences in the office of the finance commission. A.—No they were in this own office.

The witness was excused and Wilfred Doyle, city clerk of Boston, was sworn in as a witness and questioned by Feeney.

Q.—Have you examined the records to find out if Joseph Joyce Donahue ever made any report to the mayor or the city council or to you with relation to his transaction with Russo or the O. and R. Construction Company. A.—The city council records show he made no return. Under the city charter any person paid by the city who engages in any contract to his gain is obliged to notify three persons, the city council, the mayor and the finance commission.

PROMISES LONG SESSION

Coakley—I notice you said if he were paid. Now isn't it true that if he is unpaid he has to make a report. A.—I don't profess to interpret the law.

Gov. Curley—The law refers to unpaid members of any board. You know that. Doyle—That is my understanding.

Councillor Coakley—Well now Mr. Doyle, you've been at City Hall a long time and I want —

Gov. Curley—Yes he's been there ever since the city was chartered which was in 1809.

Councillor Coakley—I wanted to ask you if all members of boards do make that report to you. A.—I don't know that all of them do. But I receive many of them.

Atty. Feeney read into the records the entire section dealing with the matter of members of boards making reports. Feeney than said he was through with the witness and that he wanted to examine Russo before continuing his examination of Donahue.

Gov. Curley then adjourned the session for lunch until 2 oclock.

Atty. Whitman—For my own personal convenience, your excellency, may I ask if you will sit as late tonight as you did last night?

Gov. Curley: We'll sit here until we can clean up this nasty mess. We will now adjourn until 2 o'clock.

DONAHUE RECALLED

Mr. Donahue was recalled as witness, when the hearing resumed at 2:25.

Q.—(Feeney). Mr. Donahue this is the check for $80,000 you received from the city of Boston as attorney for the C. and R. Company is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that your endorsement? A.—It is.

Atty. Feeney then offered the check for the record.

Feeney then said "I would like to have the check returned to the city treasurer, if your excellency has no objection."

Gov. Curley suggested that the check be passed around to all the councillors before it was returned, and this was done.

Q.—(Feeney) Mr. Donahue have you your bank statement here showing your gross earnings for 1926 to 1933? A.—Yes I have a transcript taken from my income tax.

CURLEY CLEARS ROOM

Then there was discussion as to whether or not the statement should be read. Councillor Coakley said that he did not think that it should.

Donahue said, "I am perfectly willing to have the councillors see it.

Q.—(Feeney): This statement represents your gross earnings? A.—Yes, for 1926 to 1933.

Q.—I asked you to read——

Councillor Coakley (addressing Gov. Curley): "The witness said he would rather not have it read. I don't think his private affairs should be published in the newspapers.

Keeney: Well, your excellency, I didn't intend to go into it at all, but the witness said by holding what he calls an unpaid job down there he suffered a financial loss. Now this statement he handed to me shows there was no financial loss.

Councillor Coakley—The members of the council do not feel that his private affairs should be brought out and they do not think it would help us.

Gov. Curley then suggested that the council go into executive session.

Atty. Whitman suggested that the statement be passed around to the councillors or be left for examination by the councillors later.

Gov. Curley then asked all spectators to leave the room and the council went into executive session.

STOREY HEARING OPENS

After the noon recess the council voted 8 to 1 on oust Josoeph J. Donahue. Gov. Curley made the announcement and directed Atty. Feeney to proceed with his case against Charles Morefield Storey. He read the removal order for purposes of the record. Samuel L. Lowe was called by Feeney as the first witness.

Lowe identified himself as a Boston real estate man with offices at 1 State street.

Q.—Do you know finance commission member Charles Morefield Storey? A.—I do.

Q.—And how long have you known him? A.—About 15 years.

Q.—And has he acted as counsel for you? A.—He has been one of my counsel.

Q.—He has done most of your work? A.—No. Most of my work is in real estate and he has done none of that and so has not done most of my work.

Q.—Is it true that you were called before the finance commission in connection with the takings of certain lands? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, when were you called before the finance commission for the purpose of being investigated or being interrogated? A.—Several times. I will go backwards. The last time was six weeks or two months ago.

QUESTION OF TERMS

Coakley: You were being investigated? A.—I don't know that I was. I was being interrogated.

Feeney continuing: Q.—Well you were inquired of about some takings of some land of yours for the East Boston tunnel? A.—I was.

Q.—When? A.—Well, about two months ago and, about a year ago and also once about four years ago.

Q.—I am interested only in the inquiries made of you while Storey was your counsel. A.—I'll be glad to tell you anything you want to know.

Q.—Well, now, you were called in and examined by the finance commission while Storey was a member of that commission, that's true isn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—The first time was a year ago? A.—Yes. I think Mr. Goodwin was sittting there at that time.

Q.—And Mr. Storey was there? A.—Yes.

Q.—And at that time Mr. Storey was acting as your counsel? A.—Not in connection with these matters.

Q.—Well, on any matters? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you paid him? A.— Yes.

Q.—And what was the basis of that compensation? A.—I paid him on an hourly basis.

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Boston, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

STOREY FIGHTS CURLEY'S PLAN FOR REMOVAL

Executive Council Hears Second Fin Com Case

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STOREY CASE OPENS

Taking of testimony against Charles Moorfield Storey, the second member of the finance commission the Governor seeks to oust, was to begin today at the hearing before the executive council over which the Governor is presiding.

Republican members of the council have stood pat in their refusal, so far, to remove Donahue, and it was expected that they would treat Storey in the same way. Inasmuch as the Republicans rule the council, the Governor must break down at least one of them before he can oust Donahue or Storey.

The hearing yesterday, which concerned Donahue, adjourned at 8 o'clock last night with testimony against Donahue practically concluded.

During the hearing Donahue was accused of receiving more than $22,000 in attorney's fees from contractors engaged in business with the city of Boston. He admitted receiving the fees but declared his acts had been strictly honorable.

The council on Wednesday refused to remove Donahue and Storey when the Republican members stood solidly against the Governor. Yesterday afternoon, while the hearing was in progress, they went into executive session and once more turned down the Governor.

The five councillors yesterday were not convinced that sufficient evidence had been presented to warrant removal of Donahue.

Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the finance commission, was one of the principal witnesses against Donahue, and he was expected to fill the same role against Storey. Other witnesses were Philip A. Chapman, former purchasing agent for the city of Boston; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, transit commissioner, and Robert E. Cunniff, executive secretary of the finance commission.

The Governor said that he intended to refer the proceedings to Dist.-Atty Foley when a decision is reached.

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JAN 12 1935

DOLAN DECISION DUE JAN. 18

Judge Pierce Delays Action in Case of Former Treasurer

Judge Edward P. Pierce, in the supreme court, has postponed until next Friday, the matter of ordering former City Treasurer Edmund R. Dolan to return from Florida and give testimony before the finance commission relating to the sale of about $2,000,000 worth of bonds by a securities corporation in which Dolan was interested while city treasurer.

George R. Farnum, the commission's special counsel, urged immediate action but Thomas H. Mahoney, counsel for Dolan, argued that the matter could rest until the question of the commission chairmanship has been disposed of in the same court, on a petition by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, designated chairman by Gov. Ely and demoted by Gov. Curley, seeking a mandamus to compel E. Mark Sullivan to desist "presuming to act as chairman."

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RECORD
Boston, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY SCORES CRIME IN HUB

Failure of the governor's council to remove members of the Boston Finance Commission was decried by Gov. James M. Curley in a radio address on crime conditions last night.

"What the law needs," declared the governor, "is less of politics and more consideration of its moral duty to the individual citizen."

As an instance of the power of gangdom, the Governor revealed that papers in the famed DaMore kidnaping case have disappeared both from the files of the police and the district attorney. Salvatore DaMore, 10, was kidnaped in July, 1929, and, after $5000 ransom had been paid, his body was found in the Saugus marshes.

"The time has arrived" declared the Governor, "to stamp

Continued on Page 6

secure their release.

"So much of this has been done that the public now classifies judges as 'good judges' and 'bad judges.' The 'good' judges are so-called because they are lenient and let malefactors escape. The 'bad' judges are those who adhere strictly to the law and are what I call 'just' judges.

"The community has only praise for the 'good' judges and condemnation for the 'bad' judges, to public contumely. 'How can you help?' Whenever chosen on a jury your duty is clear to uphold the law and to render righteous decisions."

The governor concluded with a burst of praise for William Randolph Hearst and the work he has done toward upholding the laws of the republic.

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AT CR[illegible]E IN HUB

Continued from Page 2

out such conditions in our Commonwealth."

Curley disclosed that in many cities of the Commonwealth bookmakers, dice and roulette games, pools and other gambling devices are operating under police protection.

"There is no excuse," said the Governor, "for the continued operation of the "nigger pool" in Boston or in any other city of the Commonwealth. I am informed that persons on the welfare lists are engaged in the nefarious practise of playing this pool with the chances 1000 to 1 against them winning.

"There has been no attempt in Boston in the last two years to wipe out this pool or to apprehend its operators. Whenever operators have been apprehended lawyers have found loopholes to secure their release.

"So much of this has been done that the public now classifies judges as 'good judges' and 'bad judges.' The 'good' judges are so-called because they are lenient and let malefactors escape. The 'bad' judges are those who adhere strictly to the law and are what I call 'just' judges.

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RECORD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

DONAHUE GOT $23,000

FIN. COM. BATTLE OPENS

By BERT BROCKBANK

Joseph Joyce Donahue received a fee of between $15,000 and $20,000 in a suit against the city of Boston while a member of the Finance Commission, he admitted yesterday at the hearing before the Executive Council on Governor Curley's demand for his removal.

He admitted receiving other sums from contractors for representing them in actions against the city, and declared he considered his action "proper."

The contractor was sent to him by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, he said, but Bacon "didn't want to" share in the fee, he said.

The contractor, Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, read to the council a record of payments he had made to Donahue between March, 1930, and Dec. 1, 1933, totalling over $30,000. However, Donahue had returned him $8500 when he protested one fee, leaving his payments to the commissioner at a net of $23,052.

In one case, Russo said, Donahue secured a verdict against the city for him of $85,700, retaining a fee for himself of $22,000. It was this feet he protested, resulting in the $8500 repayment.

Donahue defended his activity in behalf of contractors, saying he had had them as clients before he became a finance commissioner. He

Gaspar Bacon Joseph J. Storey

said he had asked Judge Joseph Sheehan, then a member of the commission, if it was proper for him to act against the city while a commissioner, and declared Sheehan told him it was.

Judge Sheehan, present in the council chamber, denied having any such interview with Donahue, or making any such statement. At the instance of Gov. Curley, his denial was entered in the record.

Atty. John P. Feeney, engaged with Atty. Henry P. Fielding to

Continued on Page 8

Fin. Com. Member Got $15,000 Fee

'Coward' Love Not

Joseph Joyce Donahue (B), member of the Boston Finance Commission, being questioned by Atty. John P. Feeney, (A), at the ouster proceedings of Gov. Curley, left, against Joyce and the three other members of the commission, admitted he took a $15,000 fee from a contractor while a member of the commission. The contractor received an $87,500 court verdict.

...e governor was not qualified to preside at the hearing. He contended that Governor Curley had brought the charges and could not act as both prosecuting officer and presiding officer as well. Lieutenant Governor Hurley should preside.

The Governor demanded to know what section of the constitution he based his essertion upon. And Whitman admitted he had not looked it up. He continued to talk.

"Sit down," boomed Governor Curley. "You must be seated or you will be ejected."

Still Whitman kept his feet, talking.

"Mr. Grant," the Governor turned to his secretary. "Bring in a couple of state troopers."

The troopers came in and Whitman sat down.

Thomas D. Russo. Roslindale contractor, was the first witness examined by Atty. Feeney.

He declared Donahue acted as counsel for him in a lawsuit against the city while Donahue was a member of the Finance Commission. A court verdict was given Russo in this case, he said, out of which he received $65,000 and Donahue retained a fee of $22,000.

PAID SOME BACK

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CONTRACTOR

ACTION IN ...NST THE CITY

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FEAR FIRE IN SUGAR STRIKE

...ou saw it in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD, *Saturday*, January 12, 1935

...MITS RECEIVING $15,000 FEE FROM CONTRACTOR

...KS MARK FIGHT ...FIN. COM. MEMBER

...ntinued from Page 2

...nduct the inquiry at request of the Governor, characterized Donahue's conduct as "damnable."

"John, don't be so severe," said Donahue.

"Don't John me," snapped Feeney. "Any man appointed to the finance commission who would act as this testimony shows you acted, it is nothing less than reprehensible."

The council chamber was crowded for the hearing, which was public. State troopers were called in at one point, when one attorney refused to be seated at the governor's order.

All the present members of the finance commission were present. With the exception of Chairman E. Mark Sullivan, newly appointed, their removal has been requested by the governor. They are Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, and Donahue.

Donahue was the only one heard yesterday, and was still on the stand at a late hour. He was escorted back to the chamber after the recess by a state trooper who was sent to his office for him. He had left the building when the his presence was no longer re- council recessed at 3:30, believing quired.

Before leaving, he charged that Governor Curley was seeking removal of the members of the Finance Commission in order to stop their investigation of the affairs of Edmund L. Dolan, who was city treasurer when the governor was mayor of Boston.

"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan," he declared angrily.

"I object," exclaimed Feeney.

"Objection sustained," Governor Curley ruled.

There were frequent clashes, as Donahue, himself a lawyer, fenced with Feeney, with the Governor and with Councillor Daniel Coakley.

CALLS IN TROOPERS

The hearing had hardly opened when fireworks started.

Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, rose and declared the governor was not qualified to preside at the hearing. He contended that Governor Curley had brought the charges and could not act as both prosecuting officer and presiding officer as well. Lieutenant Governor Hurley should preside.

The Governor demanded to know what section of the constitution he based his essertion upon. and Whitman admitted he had not looked it up. He continued to talk.

"Sit down," boomed Governor Curley. "You must be seated or you will be ejected."

Still Whitman kept his feet, talking.

"Mr. Grant," the Governor turned to his secretary. "Bring in a couple of state troopers."

The troopers came in and Whitman sat down.

Thomas D. Russo, Roslindale contractor, was the first witness examined by Atty. Feeney.

He declared Donahue acted as counsel for him in a lawsuit against the city while Donahue was a member of the Finance Commission. A court verdict was given Russo in this case, he said, out of which he received $65,000 and Donahue retained a fee of $22,000.

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When Donahue was called for questioning, Attorney Whitman again sought to be heard.

"You will not be heard," said Governor Curley.

"But, he represents me here," Donahue protested

But Donahue, rather than Whitman was heard.

"You represented Mr. Russo while you were a member of the fanance commission?" asked Feeney.

"When I became a member I did not give up my law practice. I finished up what business was pending.

Q—Did you try cases for Russo while a member of the Finance Commission? A—I tried cases for many persons.

Q—How much of the verdict of $80,000 did you get? A—Somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000.

Q——This case was referred to you by Gaspar G. Bacon. A—Yes.

Q—Did he participate in the reward? A—No, he said he didn't want to.

Donahue admitted he acted as counsel for Anthony Pignat, Jamaica Plain manufacturer of tiling and mosaics. He could not recall that Pignat had been under investigation by the finance commission while he was a member.

He admitted he consulted with Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the transit commission as to tiling for the Haymarket subway station which Pignat was to sell to the city.

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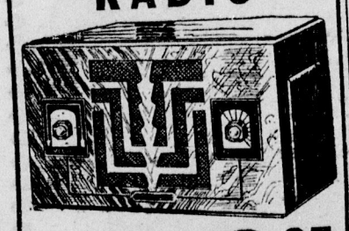

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Winter Honeymooner

Mrs. Arthur Stiglitz, former Hazel D. Greenberg, 1676 Beacon st., Brookline, who became a bride last Sunday at Southern House, Brookline, is honeymooning with her husband in Havana.

Death Wins!

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WISDOM BOX

By GEORGE C. MacKINNON

A Columnist Gets a Grippe on Himself . . .

Since we mentioned being incarcerated with gargantuan tonsils, the phone has been busier than the village gossip after the community hayride . . . We knew we had friends—we have accepted that as one of the sweet mysteries of life . . . But we honestly weren't aware that they had such a desire to spend all their time brewing chicken soup for us, running our errands, & keeping us in touch with the world outside (where we understand several people are developing web feet, & others are growing water wings on their backs as the result of evolution plus endless rain) . . .

So, anyhow, our tonsils have dwindled so that you couldn't play basketball with them any more—only tennis . . . And we seem to be contracting grippe . . . But we're told that everyone is contracting grippe—contract grippe looks to be the coming fashion . . . Regardless of that, we have a good story for yez, which was just swum to us by a carrier duck . . . A Worcester-bound autoist recently picked up a thumb-tourist . . . Five minutes later he was convinced that being a Samaritan doesn't dispose Fate any kindlier towards you—when a state cop stopped him & wrote him a speeding ducat . . . The autoist couldn't talk the boy in baby-blue out of it, & finally the hitch-hiker said, "Let me see what I can do" . . . Stepping out of the car, he took the Johnlaw by the arm, walked him around a bit, & argued with him . . . But finally he returned to the car and said, "We might as well drive on—he won't budge" . . . When they reached Worcester, the motorist pulled up to let his passenger off . . . "Thanks," he said, "for trying to talk the cop out of giving me a ticket" . . . "Oh, don't worry about any ticket," said the thumbster, & pulled a whole flock of tickets from his pocket . . . "Here," he said, "Tear these up & stop fretting—yours is among 'em!" . . . The grateful hitchster had picked the cop's pocket of his whole supply of invites to court! . . . This story is positively true.

Geo. MacKinnon

A Touch of Sorrow . . .

We know a sad auto-story, too . . . Bill & Babe Sheehan, ballroom duo, played a N'Year date up Albany way . . . En route back to Boston they were stopped near No. Adams on account their old Mass. license plates . . . So Bill had to entrain to Boston, get 1935 license plates, then choo-choo back to No. Adams with new plates—which cost him practically what he'd made on his N'Year date! . . . If there are any tough-luck medals kicking around, Bill would like one, please . . . We haven't seen printed the talk that Betty Gow is plighted to a Scots steamship employe & will wedlock him on her return home . . . Santa Di Blasi & Nat Zimbone, Malden musicman, real soon . . . Ditto Back Bay's Ted Mougrain & Daisy Fenwick . . .

Betty Gow

That Supernormal Feeling . . .

We feel like a ding-busted seer, in consequence of having inserted into our column of Jan. 10 a rib on the ways of American justice as it lollops along with lingering lassitude in the cases of the Butchers Millen & Faber . . . Within 24 hours the headlines were screeching forth tidings of little Irving's attempt to escape, which could easily have succeeded had he got that gun . . . The Millens being distinctly on the quick-shooting order . . . Our commentary thus came close to being a psychic hunch! . . . Wouldn't you say so? . . .

Shame on Us! . . .

What an old mass of softieness are we—going to bed just because of enhanced tonsils . . . In view of the fact, just relayed to us, that Walter Donahue danced through a grippe attack, not missing a show, though so ill he couldn't see anything but spots & fuzz! . . . Tony Brando, Brown Derby mgr., is as upset over our house-bound condition as we are—because he wants us to get an eyeload of "A Night in Spain," new floorshow at his pleasance . . . Tony just phoned to see isn't there some way we can peek at "A Night in Spain" . . . Sure there is—make it "A Night in Brighton" . . . Bring the show right out here! . . . Marion Conley of the Portland Paramount office has been walking 10 miles a day, plus skating . . . But what does she do for exercise? . . . W. Indies cruise for Mary Curley . . .

Walter Donahue

Mighty Schemes . . .

Gov. Curley's brother Elks plan a party for him which'll be the biggest time ever given to anybody by anybody! . . . Has Lita Chaplin entered into a new agreement with Charlie, which will make news real soon? . . . We do hope you noticed that Libby Holman's attys. were kind enough to bear out our story of a settlement, the headlines breaking within a week of our tipoff! . . .

Gov. Curley

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CURLEY to Sweep RACKETS

CRIME DRIVE IS PRAISED

State police will be called upon to clean up "number pool" and other gambling operations unless local authorities act.

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Informed that even those on the public welfare rolls were being importuned to play the "number pools," the governor expressed a determination that these abuses be wiped out.

Speaking over radio stations WBZ-WBZA, the governor urged an "organized offensive against crime."

His talk was delivered under the auspices of the Boston Sunday Advertiser. He lauded the purposes of the pictorial series on crime scheduled to start in the Hearst Sunday newspapers throughout the country tomorrow.

He urged his hearers to follow the series so that they might better understand the spread of violence in the nation.

On the gambling situation in Boston and nearby cities he said:

"It is common knowledge that horse-racing poolrooms, roulette and dice games are today being conducted in nearly every city in the Commonwealth, and many of the towns.

"As governor it is my purpose, unless local police end these abuses, to order state troopers and state detectives to proceed at once toward the closing of these menaces to society.

"I think there is no excuse for the continuation of "number pools" in our city, or in any city of the Commonwealth.

"Even recipients of public welfare are being importuned, when receiving their meagre wages, to invest in this nefarious game where the chances of winning are about one in a thousand."

"Too Sentimental"

Governor Curley stressed the need for cencerted action by the public in a war to put down crime. He added:

"The weapons used by our police departments are not only inadequate but antiquated as contrasted with the weapons of the criminal.

"There is a maudlin sentimentalism that in too many cases has put a halo around the head of the lawbreaker."

Hailing the campaign by the Hearst newspapers to arouse public opinion to the need for an organized battle against crime, the governor said:

"I am grateful to the Boston Sunday Advertiser and that great American publisher, William Randolph Hearst, for this most notable contribution to the well-being of the American nation.

"President Roosevelt recently called a conference for the combatting of crime. The conference was attended by representatives of every section of America, and addressed by the attorney-general of the United States, Homer Cummings, in the interest of protecting the people of the entire nation against the tremendous growth of organized crime.

Needed for Safety

"But without public co-operation and unpurchasable juries, little can be accomplished.

"I ask those of the public who may be chosen as jurors, if they have an interest in those they love, to deal justly and to determine results without fear or favor.

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Swamped

by crowd as he enters Flemington court, Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon, principal accuser of Bruno Hauptmann, on trial as Lindy baby slayer, enters court for his last day on witness stand. Wherever he goes, "Jafsie" is a magnet for the crowds. (International News Photo)

Governor

Louis J. Brann of Maine, presents some big Maine salmon and trout to Mass. for stocking ponds. Francis Curley, 11-year-old son of Mass. Gov. J. M. Curley, is picking a salmon out of the net the governor holds preparatory to releasing fish in water.

(Daily Record Photo)

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Saving for Home-Owners

Home-owners may rejoice that they have a "People's Governor."

In office only a week, Governor Curley has already lifted a burden from the shoulders of home-owners amounting to thousands of dollars a year in interest on mortgages. Bankers have agreed to cut their rates from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Governor Curley has a way of getting at things. He summoned 25 representative bankers before him and told them that unless they took some action, the Legislature would doubtless pass legislation cutting interest far more drastically than he proposed.

"It's up to you to clean house," he said. "There is no need for further conference. I'll walk out and leave you here in private. Settle it now and let me know your decision."

Within an hour, the bankers announced they had agreed to reduce the rate to 5½ per cent on homes mortgaged for less than $16,000.

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Claflin to Succeed Super King, Report

James R. Claflin, recently promoted from captain to deputy superintendent, is scheduled to succeed Martin H. King as Boston police superintendent.

This was learned today, following disclosure that Joseph J. Leonard, new police commissioner, had notified King a new superintendent is to be named.

Leonard was reported as informing King that his record is exemplary and the only reason for his removal is that the commissioner wanted his "own man."

In case something happens to block Claflin's rise, Deputy Superintendent William W. Livingston is next in line, it is understood.

Leonard confirmed his proposed ouster of King for the first time today.

"Yes," hes aid, "I will name a new superintendent soon—not just yet, but soon—and he will be a man of my own choice."

Supt. King is quietly fortifying himself against the ousting and will make a fight based on his record.

As Gov. Curley desires to get Leonard out, King may have his support.

Removal of a man with a good record, for no other reason than the one given, may suggest to the Governor a means of ousting the commissioner, according to other observers.

Find that lost article! Advertise your loss in the Want Ad columns of the Boston Evening American and Sunday Advertiser.

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CURLEY Again Hits at 'FIN COM'

STOREY FACES SEAT FIGHT

Charles Moorfield Storey of Jamaica Plain, second member of the Boston Finance Commission facing ouster, was to defend himself today.

Governor Curley was scheduled to continue proceedings against four members of the commission before the executive council today.

John P. Feeney, counsel for the governor, said that his principal witness against Storey would be Samuel Lebowitch Lowe, a real estate operator.

Before the hearings opened on Storey's case, a vote was expected to be taken by the executive council on the ouster of Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue.

The council yesterday refused to accede to Curley's request that they remove Donahue, the Republican majority of the body indicating that they did not consider the evidence against him sufficient.

Took the $21,786

A sensation was created during the hearings when Donahue admitted accepting $21,786 from city contractors for legal services to them during the time he was a member of the unpaid finance commission.

Donahue vigorously defended his actions, stating that he was engaged to represent the contractors before he became a member of the commission.

He denied having asked former Superintendent of Supplies Philip A. Chapman to give his client, the Atlas Petroleum Company, a "break" after gasoline supplied the fire department was reported below specifications.

Attorney Feeney twice characterized Donahue's activities as a "breach of duty and a misconduct."

Governor Curley, at the conclusion of the hearing, hinted court action in the case. He said:

"This may find its way into Bill Foley's office before we get through."

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Continued on Page 16, Column 8

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CURLEY IN CLASH AT FIN COM HEARING

Joseph Joyce Donahue, one of four members of the finance commission whom Governor Curley seeks to oust, was placed under fire for the second day today when the public hearing resumed in the State House.

The hearing start was delayed 45 minutes while Donahue went to his Tremont street law office for records of his work as a member of the commission.

Governor Curley arrived five minutes before the scheduled start. The order to Donahue was given by Attorney John P. Feeney, counsel for the Governor, a few minutes later.

The session opened with a clash between Governor Curley and Attorney Edmund L. Whitman, representing Donahue. The Governor

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

which was placed in back of the witness stand.

Attorney Feeney and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley conferred about Frank L. Downey, of the Atlas Petroleum Company, summonsed as a witness.

Feeney also said testimony of Samuel Lebowizh Lowe, Boston real estate operator, was wanted in connection with another case.

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Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

Coun

FIN COM *Member* DROPPED

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AMERICAN
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O SWEEP RACKETS

CRIME DRIVE

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CURLEY IN CLASH AT FIN COM HEARING

Joseph Joyce Donahue, one of four members of the finance commission whom Governor Curley seeks to oust, was placed under fire for the second day today when the public hearing resumed in the State House.

The hearing start was delayed 45 minutes while Donahue went to his Tremont street law office for records of his work as a member of the commission.

Governor Curley arrived five minutes before the scheduled start. The order to Donahue was given by Attorney John P. Feeney, counsel for the Governor, a few minutes later.

The session opened with a clash between Governor Curley and Attorney Edmund L. Whitman, representing Donahue. The Governor

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

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Continued from First Page

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Governor Curley stressed the nee dfor concerted action by the public in a war to put down crime. He added:

"The weapons used by our police departments are not only inadequate but antiquated as contrasted with the weapons of the criminal.

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Hailing the campaign by the Hearst newspapers to arouse public opinion to the need for an organized battle against crime, the governor said:

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"But without public co-operation and unpurchaseable juries, little can be accomplished.

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O SWEEP RACKETS

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ei' Defi to i-Seers

Getysburg, A0001005, against his list.

"The error probably was made because the bill was a national bank note on the Hunterdon County National Bank," McQuillan said. "But there were no such bills in the ransom money which was assembled by J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York."

Charles W. Myers, a building superintendent, received the note, not a gold certificate, from a tenant, Mervin E. Tipton, for rent.

Find that lost article! Advertise your loss in the Want Ad columns of the Boston Evening American and Sunday Advertiser.

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Continued from First Page

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HEARING

GOVERNOR IN TILT

Continued from First Page

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Throughout today's session, the second day of the hearing, clashes were frequent, the chief participants being Governor Curley, Donahue, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Attorney John P. Feeney, representing the Governor and Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue.

The session opened with a clash between Governor Curley and Attorney Edmund L. Whitman, representing Donahue.

Feeney then read from Chapter 486, of the Acts of 1909, section 8, relating to employment of city officials in conection with city contracts.

The law, as read by Attorney Feeney, forbids any member of the Finance Commission receiving any commission or any other share in profits of any person or corporation making such contracts.

The law cited a penalty of $1000 fine, imprisonment of a year or both unless certain provisions were carried out.

Taking up Donahue's testimony of yesterday, in which he admitted accepting $21,786 from city contractors for legal services during the time he also served on the commission, Attorney Feeney asked if he had filed notice with the city clerk.

"I admit no such notice was filed as it was unnecessary," Donahue replied.

Wilfred Doyle, veteran city clerk for Boston, was called to the hearing and testified Donahue never made any recording on contracts with which he admitted he was connected as counsel for the contractor.

"Under the law, was he supposed to?" inquired the governor.

"The law made that necessary," replied Clerk Doyle.

Donahue denied under Feeney's questions that he ever conferred with former Governor Ely about his representation of contractors who did work for the city of Boston.

To a series of questions put by Councillor Coakley, Donahue repeated many times the answer:

"I don't recall. I just can't remember."

Councillor Coakley had inquired about a discussion at the Finance Commission over a statement that appeared in morning newspapers last week.

At the conclusion, he pointed at Donahue and shouted:

"Mr. Donahue, I believe you're too bright a lawyer to tell me you cannot remember discussions which took place just a few days ago!"

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...O SWEEP ...RACKETS

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...Find that lost ... ...toss in the Want A... Evening American

...ant, Mervin E. ...

...not a gold certif...

...superintendent, recei...

...Charles W. Myers, ...

...& Co. in New York."

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...lan said. "But the...

...County National ...

...bank note on ...

...because the bill ...

...list.

Gettysburg, A000100S, against his

...Picture from ...

...These handwriting specimen... Hauptmann trial, where expert... Bronx carpenter with the Lind... the left are words clipped ... writings of Hauptmann. On... the ransom notes.

...clearing up any mystery surrounding the Lindbergh kidnaping. In the end, he made you identify that handwriting for yourself. He was simply the intermediary for the jury, that's all.

The charts of those notes and of the many long pages which Hauptmann wrote after he was arrested because he had the ransom money in his possession, were handed to the jury.

There has seemed to be a sort of widespread idea that while Hauptmann had something to do with the ransom notes, with the blood money, that maybe he didn't have anything to do with the kidnaping and the murder.

Maybe he was a tool, maybe he was part of the extortion plot, maybe he didn't even know who kidnaped the baby, but once it was gone decided to make the...

...Snatching Food Rem...

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BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL
Somerville, Mass.
JAN 11 1935

The senior Senator from Massachusetts expresses regret that William E. Hurley, postmaster of Boston since 1931, is to be succeeded by Peter F. Tague, of Charlestown, close personal friend of Governor Curley and President Roosevelt, saying that he feels that such an important office should be freed from patronage—but he expresses no surprise at the appointment.

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FREE PRESS
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

POLITICAL SPARKS

Congress.

* * *

The Legislature.

* * *

Governor Curley is busy.

* * *

The people are behind Governor Curley.

* * *

Governor Curley is doing things at the State House, and proving that he is the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

* * *

The investigation of the Finance Committee investigators is adding to the gaiety of things. It was a long time coming, but it came.

* * *

President John I. Fitzgerald of the City Council is worthy of the honor that has come to him. He has always been friendly to East Boston.

* * *

Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the Finance Commission will give every man a square deal. He will not use his office for politics. He is above cheapness.

* * *

There are things about the Ely administration that are coming to light, and will be given an airing. The tax abatements ought to have attention, especially those affecting the City of Boston. There is a lot of talk going around, which should be sifted.

* * *

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~~TRIBUNE~~
Cambridge, Mass.
SENTINEL

YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Plans are being completed for the first anniversary celebration of the organizing of the Young Democrats of Cambridge, which is to be held at their elaborate quarters, 631 Mass. avenue next Friday night.

A variety of entertainment has been arranged, including a dance contest, with special prizes being awarded. June Cuddy and Louis McLellan are in charge of the amusements. Invitations have been extended to prominent leaders of the party, including Governor Curley, Atty. Gen. Dever, State Treasurer Hurley and many others. The club has grown rapidly, which is pleasing to Democratic leaders.

FREE PRESS
East Boston, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

MORTGAGE INTEREST WILL BE REDUCED

After a conference with Gov. Curley Thursday afternoon, representatives of Massachusetts banking institutions agreed to adopt a 5½ percent interest rate on mortgages on homes mortgaged for not more than $16,000 which are not occupied by more than four families and in which the owner lives.

In making the announcement the Governor added, "This rate is to be recommended to all banks in the Commonwealth, to be effective as of March 1, 1935."

There were 25 bankers at the conference, representing savings and co-operative banks and trust companies. After they had talked at length with the Governor they retired for a private session in the Council chamber, at which they decided on a reduction to 5½ percent. The prevailing rate on mortgages is 6 percent.

The three largest banking organizations in the State were represented at the conference. They were the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Bankers' Association, Massachusetts Bankers' Association and Co-operative Banks' Association of Massachusetts.

Representatives of these organizations attending the meeting expressed the belief the banks would put the 5½ percent rate into effect.

Governor Curley's success in this matter after only a week in office is heartening, and an earnest of greater things to come.

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BOSTON MASS.

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

GOV. CURLEY SPLITS WITH HIS COUNCIL

Bitterly Assails Five Republican Members for Failure to Oust Finance Commission.

WILL WAR AGAINST CRIME

Warns That "Horse Racing Pool Rooms" Must be Stamped Out, Or He Will Act at Once.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1935—(AP)—Gov. James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the governor's council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston Finance Commission.

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The "vote against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at 9 o'cloc klast night.

Received $23,000 Fee

During yesterday's hearing session, Atty. Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the City of Boston.

The governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission, an organization set up as a check-and-balance to municipal administration, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

The chief executive turned to crime, in his statement, and warned that it must be stamped out "not only in the low places but in the high places."

"The difficulty in securing a conviction in the courts,'" he said "due to the failure of the judges to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law plus the legal loopholes that the well-financed criminal underworld are able to develop renders it difficult, due not infrequently to maudling sentimentalism of juries, to secure conviction and a sentence in keeping with the enormity of the crime committed."

He took a fling at the "horse racing pool rooms where roulette and dice games are allowed," and added that unless local police end these abuses he would order State police and State detectives to close them up.

Many Bills Filed.

As the legislative ... closed, there appeared a good chance that a numerical record might be set for proposed legislation.

There were 1070 petitions docketed in the house of representatives at the closing hour last night and the last hour for filing by the Senate was not yet in sight.

Two petitions filed yesterday tended toward coordination of the various police forces throughout the State. One measure called for frequent inspection and investigation of police forces of various communities and the other would set all police officers at the call of the governor or attorney general.

Both petitions were filed by the Boston Bar association.

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TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY REBUFFED IN MOVE TO OUST FIN. COM. MEMBER

Five G. O. P. Councillors Vote Against Removal of Donahue Who Got Large Fees From Contractors

Efforts of Gov. Curley to have Atty. Joseph J. Donahue ousted from the Boston Finance Commission were checkmated by the Executive Council yesterday, which, after an all-day session, refused to acquiesce to the Governor's request, five Republican members of the council voting against Donahue's removal and Councillor William G. Hennessey of Lynn voting with the minority.

The hearing, held at the State House, was productive of a number of sensational revelations including Donahue's charge that Gov. Curley was seeking the removal of the finance commission members, in order to forestall an investigation into the affairs of Edmund L. Dolan, a former city treasurer of Boston, under the Curley administration.

Thwarted in his attempt to remove Donahue from the commission, the Governor today proceeded against Charles Moorfield Storey, the second member, against whom he has launched ouster proceedings, today.

Curley presided at the meeting yesterday and displayed fierce resentment when Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, questioned the right of the Governor to act as presiding officer and prosecuting officer at the same time at the hearing.

"Sit down, or I'll have you ejected from this hearing," roared the governor, hammering on his gavel, and then requested two state troopers to be sent into the room when Whitman failed to be seated.

The testimony presented brought out that Donahue, while serving as a member of the finance commission had accepted fees of between $15,000 and $20,000 in a suit against the city.

Continued on Page Three

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ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

evening, the public might have been provided a view of political manipulation with veterans that would have been an eye opener.

MASSACHUSETTS, THERE SHE SITS.

Massachusetts, which pays its legislators more than any other state except New York, has had a General Court in session since January 2, and no business other than the selection of the presiding officers. And Monday, the Senate takes up the all important issue of whether Albert Cole, Republican, or Joseph B. Clancy, Democrat, should represent the First Essex district in that body. With Senator Moran, presumably a Republican, going over to the Democratic side of the question by virtue of his election as president the chances of Clancy ousting Cole, despite the latter's recount victory, are more than a possibility. Cole naturally cannot vote for himself.

Based on an average session of 20 weeks and four days per week, Massachusetts legislators receive about $25 a working day for their services, in addition to their transportation. With 40 Senators and 240 Representatives having done nothing in the six working days of the current session, the taxpayers can figure about $36,000 as having been wasted to date.

The Lynn members of the legislature received about $60 each as their transportation expense.

Governor Curley has recommended reducing the number of Senators and Representatives by half and the Lynn League of Taxpayers and other similar organizations want biennial sessions of the legislature. The votes of Messrs. Cole (or Clancy), Baldwin, Carroll, Hogan, Donovan, Kearns, Hutchinson, Landergan and McElroy on these issues will probably make interesting comments in the future.

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ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

LOCAL MUSICIAN IN ORGAN RECITALS

Herbert Irvine of this city, formerly organist at the First Methodist church, now at St. Mark's church, Brookline, recently gave thre organ recitals at Methodist men's mass meetings, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was the accompanist for Madame Rose Zulalian last week at a meeting of the Harvard Dames at Phillips Brooks house, at Harvard college.

He has accompanied the Seminary Singers of Boston university in three concerts in Lawrence, Haverhill and at Hampstead, N. H. Tuesday night he accompanied James Houghton, baritone, at a Boston University alumni banquet at Hotel Hawthorne, Salem, and Friday night was organist for the Seminary Singers of Boston university at a concert in Manchester, N. H.

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TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.

JAN

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CURLEY ... IN FIN. COM. ...

Continued from Page One

Taking the stand in his own defense Donahue fenced with the astute Atty. John B. Feeney during the interrogation. At one time when Feeney branded Donahue's conduct as "damnable," the commission member retorted:

"John, don't be so severe."

"Don't you John me," snapped Feeney. "Any man appointed to the Finance commission who would act as this testimony shows you acted is nothing else than reprehensible."

"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan," Donahue shouted.

"I object," Feeney shouted.

"Objection sustained," said Gov. Curley.

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COURIER-CITIZEN
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Governor Curley "Blasts" Fi... Republican Council Mem...

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NEWS
Salem, Mass.
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Costly Experiment He Says in Commenting Upon Gov. Curley's Suggestion; See Widespread Opposition

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Doubts Counties Could Be Administered Properly From State House; Cites Situation in Suffolk Today

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Continued on Page Three

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The head of the Essex board stated that he bases his conclusions as to what would happen if commissioners were abolished on the situation existing in Suffolk county, the only county in the commonwealth not run by commissioners. Mr. Butler says he is securing figures to show that it takes seven and one-half times more money, proportionately, to conduct Suffolk county than the counties where commissioners hold the reins. He asserted yesterday that this is an index of what would happen if the entire state went off the "commissioner" standard.

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and so far as possible, examination of the facts. That statement would seem like a platitude if it were not for the lamentable truth that so much has been done and so much proposed without any exhaustive knowledge of conditions. The utilities have in years past put forth their propaganda, and the advocates of public ownership and management have put forth theirs. The president has had much to say about "yardsticks", and masses of figures of a sort are available. But where can we find a really careful study of the whole situation? Where can we get hold of an accounting with reference to any public managed utility that will show every item which expert auditors would include if they were to make a careful survey?

One might, it is true, have to go beyond the figures that auditors would use in order to reach some of the elements of indirect loss from public operation. The figures presented, even if they may in some cases make a proper allowance for expenses met out of taxation and for loss of taxes on tangible property, seldom, if ever, take into account the income taxes paid by stock-and-bondholders of the utilities, which are lost when these companies are forced to the wall. If one may concede that some company rates are too high and that in some localities either public operation or the threat of such operation is really needed, it has certainly not been shown that this is generally true.

The federal government is not alone in picking on the utilities as fair game. Here in Massachusetts the attack is on in full force. One proposal before the legislature looks to a tax of 40 per cent on the gross revenues of all companies, reserving to them, however, a 5 per cent yield on their actual plant values. Another bill would abolish the present board of Public Utilities and empower the governor to appoint another without the consent of the council. Another would liberalize the statute covering the ways in which municipalities may establish plants. Still another would permit the commonwealth to build a plant to furnish gas, electricity and telephone service. From another source comes a bill to abolish service charges. One or two of these bills are too absurd to receive serious consideration, but others stand a perceptible chance of passing.

The truth seems to be that there is the same sort of agitation against utilities now that there was against trusts at the beginning of the century. Some of the anti-trust legislation proved to be useful, but as a whole it probably did more harm than good. At worst, however, it was based on a good deal more knowledge and a good deal more careful study of the situation than has preceded the present anti-utility campaign. Sooner or later there will be a reaction against this craze, just as the trust-busting fever subsided but in the meantime irreparable harm is likely to be done, and this war on vested rights has already aggravated business uncertainty and prolonged the depression.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 1 2 1935

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COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 1 2 1935

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FACTS NEEDED.

Before one step further is taken in the campaign against the utilities, there should be a searching and so far as possible an impartial examination of the facts. That statement would seem like a platitude if it were not for the lamentable truth that so much has been done and so much proposed without any exhaustive knowledge of conditions. The utilities have in years past put forth their propaganda, and the advocates of public ownership and management have put forth theirs. The president has had much to say about "yardsticks", and masses of figures of a sort are available. But where can we find a really careful study of the whole situation? Where can we get hold of an accounting with reference to any public managed utility that will show every item which expert auditors would include if they were to make a careful survey?

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JOHN J. LONERGAN

John J. Lonergan, formerly of Salem, a well known Spanish war veteran, died at the J. B. Thomas Hospital, Peabody, yesterday in his 65th year. He resided at 14½ Foster street, Peabody, and was very well known. He served in Co. H, Seventh Infantry, during the Spanish American war. He is survived by two brothers, also one sister in Ireland and three nieces, Mrs. Katherine M. Kelley of Lynn, Mrs. Elbert W. Calef and Miss Bessie Lonergan of Salem.

MRS. JENNIE B. COOK

Mrs. Jennie B., widow of Henry L. Cook, died yesterday in Lynn. She was the daughter of the late Daniel and Harriet (Blake) Lord of Ipswich and was 69 years of age. She is survived by two sons, Sherman Cook of Salem and Chester W. Cook of Marblehead and also one grandchild, Charles Cook of Salem. She resided at 47 Pacific street, Lynn.

EULALIE A. VERMETTE

The funeral of Eulalie A. Vermette was held this morning from [illegible]

ty government, only abolition of county commissioners. Without commissioners the counties would still have to maintain hospitals, agricultural schools, courts, registries of deeds and probate and other institutions and departments. It is the Essex commissioner's opinion that one man of a group of men would be appointed as a commisison to control and legislate for the counties. In that case he declares the "seat" of all the counties would probably be Suffolk county, in close proximity to the State house.

The chairman of the Essex board wonders how capably Essex county would be managed from Beason hill. He believes widespread opposition would speedily develop when a commission located in Suffolk county tried to settle the problems of the western counties, for example. Mr. Butler asserted that counties, like countries, have situations and troubles peculiarly their own, which can only be dealt with intelligently by men who live in the counties and understand the

Individual Conditions

prevailing in the different parts of the commonwealth. Mr. Butler does not think that one man, of a group named to direct the affairs of all the counties could possibly have the interests of all at heart and consequently loud protests would be sure to rise from the counties which felt they had been discriminated against.

Instead of saving money and increasing efficiency, Mr. Butler affirmed that Gov. Curley's proposal would result in a tremendous increase in the operating costs of the counties due to a cumbersome, impractical method of transacting the business now handled by commissioners.

The head of the Essex board stated that he bases his conclusions as to what would happen if commissioners were abolished on the situation existing in Suffolk county, the only county in the commonwealth not run by commissioners. Mr. Butler says he is securing figures to show that it takes seven and one-half times more money, proportionately, to conduct Suffolk county than the counties where commissioners hold the reins. He asserted yesterday that this is an index of what would happen if the entire state went off the "commissioner" standard.

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~~SUN~~
Lowell, Mass.
Leader
JAN 12 1935

Curley in Better Position Than Ely Was to Secure Action in General Court

Reduced Republican Majorities Should Help Him, But There Will Be Opposition to Some of His Proposals---Constitutional Convention Required to Abolish Executive Council.

By WARREN M. POWER.

The tumult and the shouting anent the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley having subsided,

the electorate of Lowell and Massachusetts generally has relaxed and is cogitating the many recommendations, extraordinary and radical, which His Excellency presented. It would be manifestly extravagant to say that the legislature, even in its Democratic makeup, will invariably see eye for eye with the governor. The political complexion, the friendships that men in the legislature make from year to year among the members of the boards and commissions on Beacon Hill, even though the personnels of those boards and commissions are of the opposite political party, make it difficult for the most expert in political matters to presage what success the governor will have in putting his recommendations into effect.

Notwithstanding all the protestations of public officials in their great regard for the rights of the "dear peepul," if one is rational he cannot go very far afield from the unvarnished truth that when all is said and done, when inaugurals have been stripped of their grandeur and panopoly, government, city, state and national, is political and will remain so. We all do not think alike and it would be a strange world if we did. It is the height of fallacy for any one to think that a group of men and women of different political parties would sit down in a legislative meeting place and agree 100 per cent with everything that had been promulgated by a chief executive.

Of course, as we stated a few weeks ago, Governor Curley is in a better position with the legislature, or the Democratic membership thereof, than was his predecessor. Democratic membership has increased and that increase has meant additional Democrats on all the committees in the House. On many of these committees there are five Republicans and four Democrates; some committees of eight members are evenly balanced. If one were sure that the Democrats on these committes would vote unanimously for the recommendations of the governor, the slim majority of the Republicans might be induced to recognize the force of the Democratic argument and add their support in that direction, but the favors and the trading will remain and will enter very strongly into final results.

Governor Curley's friends base their hopes for the ultimate adoption of his recommendations on three things. First the increased Democratic set-up on all committees; second—the small margin of six which the Republicans have in the lower house and the still smaller margin of two in the upper house, and, finally, that which is infinitely more important—the fact that in both branches of government very rarely has the line of demarcation between the political parties been so closely drawn. Pursuing our lane of thought relative to the favors sought by members of boards and commissions, the following is a case in point.

Governor Curley, you will recall, made a recommendation relative to the Public Utilities commission—a body largely made up of Republicans. This had to do with their possible election by the voters rather than their appointment by the governor. This is an important commission, having supervision over the telephone, telegraph, power, lighting, etc. It is possible that the governor will have some difficulty in putting through all of his recommendations relative to this board. In the closing days of 1934 the Republican Utilities commission, with the consent of the governor, selected as the chief of the telephone and telegraph bureau, Senator James White of Boston, a Democrat; who was elected in November from one of the senatorial districts in Boston for two years. Mr. White's position as chief of this bureau will pay a minimum salary of $3900, and he has announced that he will waive his salary as senator; yet keep his seat in this branch of the legislature, while functioning as one of the department heads in the Utility commission. It is therefore not very difficult to conceive that Senator White will be a strong factor in the upper house in any question affecting the status of the Public Utility commission should come before that body.

Executive Council Safe for Present

Abolition of the Executive Council will require, my legal friends tell me, a constitutional convention. Political aspects will undoubtedly enter into this matter in its final determination, because the Democrats have seen in two districts that they can achieve success in gaining these places, something that has never happened since the days of the Progressive Republicans. That was the last time this district had a Democratic councillor, the late John J. Hogan, and Mr. Hogan always said that it would never have come about but for the Progressive Republican candidate, a man from Marlboro who essayed to run against the regular Republican. There are arguments for and against for the retention of the Executive Council as there were arguments for and against the Civil Service commission's approving the appointees of the mayor of Boston. In Governor Allen's term of office, when the present governor was mayor of Boston, Mr. Curley was successful in having the legislature do away with the Civil Service commission's approving, the mayor's appointments. Doubtless the man who was mayor then and governor now, believes that the Executive Council is a useless arm of government in the confirmation of gubernatorial appointees. His friends argue that in many states, governors' appointments are made outright without confirmation by any legislative body.

Democrats Gain in County Fights

The abolition of the county government, as we have already dealt with to some extent and proving, we believe, that it is obsolete, expensive and in many cases a duplication of salary and effort. Many men with whom we have talked, both Republicans and Democrats, applaud this feature of the governor's inaugural as a far-sighted and commendable objective, yet the political aspect enters in here again for the Democrats corralled in the last election not only a place on the Middlesex county commission, but positions on the Essex, Bristol and Berkshire boards. It is only a few years since the Democrats gained control of the county commission in Hampden county and elected a Democratic sheriff in Worcester county. These facts are important, for in the final solution of the question the politically minded among the Democrats may not be in accord with Governor Curley's idea, inasmuch as they can see a chance to secure these coveted positions. The fact remains, however; that in our humble estimation the county government is as unnecessary as a second trunk for the G. O. P. elephant.

Lowell Interesed in Accident Board

The suggestion contained in the governor's inaugural that the Industrial Accident board might well be made a division of the State Board of Labor and Industries was received in Lowell by lawyers and laymen with limited enthusiasm. Those whom we have met and talked with have spoken favorably of the fine brand of service this board has given in administering the compensation law. Lowell folks take a peculiar interest in this board for a former Lowell man, born here, James B. Carroll, served as chairman of the board with distinction and credit more than 20 years ago. His service in 1915 attracted the attention of Governor David I. Walsh who named Mr. Carroll to a place on the Supreme judicial bench where he presided with honor and credit up until the time of his death in Springfield two years ago.

Judge Carroll's wife is a Lowell girl, a member of the highly respected Corbett family in Highland street. She still retains her residence in Springfield, but comes to Lowell quite frequently. Her mother is still living and enjoying good health and her rare old age of 100 years has not dimmed her interest in her splendid family or things about her. Her husband, Michael Corbett, died several years ago. He was a Lowell business man and a gentleman of the old school.

But, to return to the Industrial Accident board, all the original appointees have left the board by death or retirement with one notable exception—the Hon. Joseph A. Parks, present chairman of the commission, a valuable and painstaking official. He was one of the framers and originators of the Workingmen's Compensation act which came about during the gubernatorial career of Governor Foss. Lowell friends of Mr. Parks tell us that as a boy he worked long hours in the mills in his native heath in England and, coming to this country, settled in Fall River, where he worked as a weaver. He became an active and intelligent leader in the labor movement. Eventually Mr. Parks went to the legislature, where in conjunction with Amos Saunders the original compensation act was adopted, many of the ideas being copied from a similar plan in vogue in England. Mr. Parks has been appointed and reappointed by every governor since Foss, and Governor Ely three years ago raised him to the important post of chairman. He has been in Lowell many times conducting hearings in connection with the board.

Greenhalge Never Lieutenant Governor

Somebody has written to ask if the late Governor Greenhalge ever served as lieutenant governor prior to his becoming the chief executive. Governor Greenhalge in 1894 succeeded Governor William E. Russell and neither Russell nor Greenhalge had had any service as lieutenant governor. Governor Greenhalge died in office, March 5, 1896, and Lt.-Gov. Roger Wolcott took over the duties. In 1883, when Benjamin F. Butler became governor, he, like Greenhalge, had never served as lieutenant governor. Thomas Talbot of Billerica served as lieutenant governor in 1873, and became governor in 1879.

Within recent years Louis Frothingham served as lieutenant governor, but in his desire to become governor he was defeated by Eugene N. Foss, a Democrat. Likewise, Robert Luce served as lieutenant governor, but never reached the governor's chair. Both Messrs. Frothingham and Luce, however, served in Congress. The latter was considered one of the ablest members of the lower house in Washington. He was defeated last November by a son of the late Governor Russell. Another lieutenant governor who served for one year was Edward P. Barry, who never became governor, and in his two recent attempts to stage comebacks was decisively defeated by Judge John E. Swift for lieutenant governor, and last November was snowed under for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator by David I. Walsh, the man whom he served under as lieutenant governor 20 years before. There is an interesting fact recorded in the history of the commonwealth, that in 1806 Gen. William Heath was elected lieutenant governor but declined for some reason or other to accept the place and the office went unfilled, Levy Lincoln filling the position in 1807. Hence, looking over the list of lieutenant governors from Thomas Cushing in 1780, down to the present, not all, by any means, have ascended the gubernatorial throne by way of promotion, which was the rule of the G. O. P. for generations. Two Democratic candidates stopped the aspirations of Republican lieutenant governors for elevation to the governor's chair. Governor Ely defeated the late William S. Youngman in 1932 and Governor Curley bankrupted the hopes of Gaspar G. Bacon in 1934. What the future holds for the Democrats in regard to promoting their lieutent governors only the future can reveal.

BOSTON MASS.

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Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

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JAN 12 1935

ADVOCATES $50 A WEEK FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN

Sen. Joseph Langone Tells "Sports Night" Gathering of Curley Associates He Has Filed Such a Bill

Stressing the fact that he has already filed a bill in the Legislature calling for a weekly salary of $50 for policemen and firemen throughout the state which is to be acted upon at this session and challenging anyone in the Commonwealth to prove to him that these men do not earn this pay for the protection which they render to their respective communities, Sen. Joseph Langone, Jr. of Boston addressed a large gathering of men and women last evening at the gala sports night program conducted by the Don Jaime Curley associates in the Lawrence Boys' club.

Senator Langone has been very much in the limelight during the past week as the leader of the filibuster of Democratic senators, which finally resulted in a victory following the selection of Sen. James G. Moran of Mansfield as president of the senate. He was the main speaker at the affair, when both Richard Grant, secretary of Governor James M. Curley, and Lieut. Governor Joseph L. Hurley, who were scheduled to speak were both unavoidably detained in Boston.

In speaking of the wage bill which he is sponsoring, Senator Langone said that good pay would do away with graft in those departments, if any exists, by removing the incentive. By paying these men well, he said, it would insure the safety and the lives of the people by the simple fact that the officers and firefighters would be satisfied workers.

Senator Langone also made a point of the fact that Senator Moran would distribute the chairmanships of the important Senate committees in a fair manner between the Democrats and Republicans alike. The Senate president's election, he furthed stated, meant the defeat for the first time in 154 years of the corporations of Massachusetts who have constantly dictated to the workers as to how much they would earn and how they would rear their families.

In his opening remarks, the speaker stated that he had a few thoughts in mind that something can be done for the City of Lawrence. When the proper time comes, he said, Lawrence will get its proper share of patronage, because this section of the Commonwealth is entitled to a few jobs. He said he mentioned jobs not simply because someone had to make a living, but partly as a measure of recognition for the support which it rendered the Democratic party.

Living Up to Pledge

Theodore Glynn, former fire commissioner of the City of Boston, represented Governor Curley and Lieut. Governor Hurley a a speaker and stated that those who have set themselves up as leaders of business life are at last being told where they get off by Governor Curley. He remarked that the governor is living up to his pre-election pledge of "work and wage" and that the lieutenant governor is backing him up fully.

Mr. Glynn highly praised the Don Jaime associates for the splendid service which they rendered Governor Curley in his campaign and said that it was a pleasure for him to learn that the club still functions and will continue to do.

The program of the evening was of a high class nature and provided plenty of entertainment and enjoyment from the start to the finish. President John H. McAuliffe officiated as master of ceremonies during the evening and introduced the various numbers and speakers. Professional talent made up the greater part of the program, the performers having been secured from the RKO circuit in Boston.

The program follows: Song and dance, Miss Vachon; military dance, Toohey and sister; song and dance, Albert and Mildred O'Connell; boxing bout, four rounds, Tommy Carroll vs Jimmy Connors; magic and fire swallowing, Al Wheatley and company; Tom and Jerry Stone; singing and dancing, Jack Hughes, tramp comedian; comedy act, Trevoto and his violin; juggling, Lew Fenard; Bill Kanally and his harmonica rascals; boxing, four rounds, Henry Jalco vs Dynamite Joe Bengi; dialect comedian Joe Hines; wrestling, 20 minute bout to a draw, "Black Dragon vs Eddie Hewitt, boxing, three rounds exhibition, Don Patty vs Tony Nichols. Rocco Zambino and Louis Ventura were referees and George E. Offer was the timer.

The committee in charge comprised John H. McAuliffe, chairman; William A. McMullen, treasurer and William A. Walsh, secretary, assisted by a large number of members on the various sub-committees.

Curley Seeks To Oust Four Of 'Fin. Com.'

Latter Fights Back Indirectly With Court Action

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Intent on ousting four members of the Boston Finance Commission, Gov. James M. Curley, long vexed by the commission's criticism of him, personally presided tonight at a hearing of his executive council before which one of the members attempted to show why he should not be removed.

The member, Attorney Joseph J. Donahue, was unable to satisfy the governor he should remain in office, for he admitted during the lengthy hearing that while serving on the commission, he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the City of Boston.

Fights Board.

While this hearing was proceeding, the Finance Commission, an organization set up as a check-up-and-balance to municipal administration, was actively at work fighting back indirectly at Curley, whom it has often criticized when he was mayor of Boston. The commission's special counsel appeared in the Supreme Court to try to compel Edmund L. Dolan, Curley's friend and city treasurer under him, to appear and explain certain financial transactions taking place when Curley was mayor.

(Continued on Page Two)

$2,000,000 worth of bonds [illegible] city's sinking fund during Dolan's term of office as city treasurer.

At the request of counsel for Dolan, who is said to be ill in Florida, Judge Pierce delayed until Jan. 17 his decision on the motion to compel Dolan to appear and produce certain books incident to the sinking fund transactions.

The hearing today and tonight before Curley and the council was concerned principally with the activities and conduct of Donahue as a member of the commission. Curley, however, has said he also seeks the scalps of Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan. The executive council, however, must concur with him in any decision to remove these members of the commission, after they have had an opportunity to show cause why they should not be removed.

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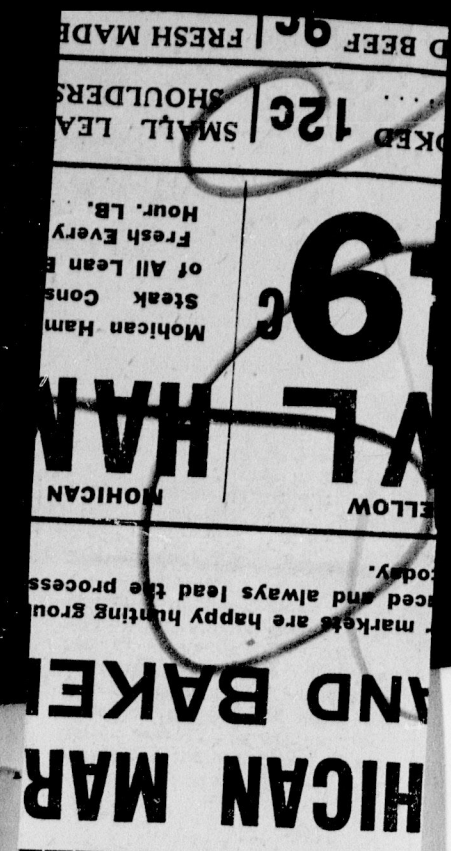

To Oust Four Of 'Fin. Com.'

(Continued from Page One)

Meanwhile, also, the fight between the commission and Governor Curley was waged on still another front by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointed chairman of the commission in the 11th hour of the administration of Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely.

When Curley was inaugurated, he immediately designated E. Mark Sullivan, an attorney, as chairman of the Finance Commissin. Thus the conflict between Ely and Curley was continued through their appointees, and Kaplan, finding himself unrecognized as chairman, asked the Supreme Court today to compel the other members of the commission to recognize him.

Hearing for a petition on Judge Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15.

Donahue's admission before the governor and council that he received $23,000 while a member of the commission was contended by Curley's counsel, John P. Feeney, to be sufficient reason for Donahue's immediate removal from the commission. Feeney, a criminal lawyer celebrated in Massachusetts, declared thi act of Donahue's constituted "a violation of the law, a breach of duty and misconduct on his part."

Donahue's Charge.

Donahue, saying he saw no impropriety in his action, was quick to declare angrily that he considered the entire hearing an attempt to halt the concurrent hearing in Supreme Court aimed at airing the financial activities of Dolan.

The commission's counsel, George R. Farnum, charged before Judge Edward P. Pierce that a firm organized by Dolan and known as the Legal Securities Corporation, had sold $2,000,000 worth of bonds for the city's sinking fund during Dolan's term of office as city treasurer.

At the request of counsel for Dolan, who is said to be ill in Florida, Judge Pierce delayed until Jan. 17 his decision on the motion to compel Dolan to appear and produce certain books incident to the sinking fund transactions.

The hearing today and tonight before Curley and the council was concerned principally with the activities and conduct of Donahue as a member of the commission. Curley, however, has said he also seeks the scalps of Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan. The executive council, however, must concur with him in any decision to remove these members of the commission, after they have had an opportunity to show cause why they should not be removed.

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JAN 12 1935

CURLEY CALLS ON VOTERS TO SCOLD COUNCIL

Governor Directs Blast at Republicans For Sustaining Donahue

BOSTON (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the governor's council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston finance commission.

The Governor, referring to current council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four finance commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action of five Republican members of the governor's council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the finance commission."

He called upon each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his governor's council urging the cleanup of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the finance commission."

The "vote against action, notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at 9 last night.

During yesterday's hearing session, Atty. Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the City of Boston.

The Governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission, an organization set up as a check-and-balance to municipal administration, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

The chief executive turned to crime, in his statement, and warned that it must be steped out "not only in the low places but in the high places."

"The difficulty in securing a conviction in the courts," he said, "due to the failure of the judges to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law plus the legal loopholes that the well-financed criminal underworld are able to develop renders it difficult, due not infrequently to maudling sentimentalism of juries, to secure conviction and a sentence in keeping with the enormity of the crime committed."

He took a fling at the "horse racing pool rooms where roulette and dice games are allowed," and added that unless local police end these abuses he would order state police and state detectives to close them up.

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JAN 12 1935

THIS AND THAT

By WILLIAM H. HEATH

The analysis of morals of motion pictures, by John Haynes Holmes in his address before the Haverhill Forum, did not include one vital factor in the cinematic indecency that disturbs him. That factor is the spectator with the dirty mind.

* * * *

The analysis, as reported by The Gazette, was somewhat confusing. For this defect I do not blame the reporter. For 11 years I have read reports of Holmes's speeches in Haverhill. A succession of capable reporters tackled his peprformances. I do not recall, however, that any has been able to get from them consistent lucidity, pertinence, or profundity. The latest report of the latest speech was in accord with this rule of experience.

* * * *

Motion pictures are indecent, according to Holmes, because money rather than art inspires the making of them, because the producers are not men of good taste with knowledge of art and decency, and because they are debased with "low touches known as box office attractions". As far as boys and girls are concerned, says Holmes, everything is wrong with the movies. He also says that the movies lead us to think that sex, crime, and horror have a monopoly of our lives.

* * * *

Thus he accuses the movies of unreality; but he also says that in the movies youngsters see life in actual operation. Thus he accuses the movies of realism. When a boy wants to seduce a girl, says Holmes, he first takes her to the movies. And in the movies, says Holmes, boys first learn of burglary and banditry. Thereby, he implies that seductions and crimes will be fewer if movies are purified according to the ideas of the censors.

* * * *

I might insert in this evidence of Holmes's confusion the testimony of other observers of the social scene, who have defined the automobile as the greatest modern aid to seduction and who have concluded that the movies are a deterrent rather than a stimulant of criminal conduct. But I won't. I choose instead to refer briefly to Homes's complaint that money instead of art inspires the producers of motion pictures.

* * * *

And ask: Why conclude that pictures produced for money are necessarily indecent? Artists paint pictures for money and have for centuries. Publishers print books for money and have for generations. The experience of the realm of art and literature, from the day of Shakespeare to that of Ring Lardner, refutes Holmes's absurd conclusion that professional art is somehow inferior to amateur art. I'm willing to bet with Holmes that the number of artistic cinemas, in ratio to the total produced, is as great as the number of artistic works of literature, in ratio to the total printed.

* * * *

According to Holmes, indecency is put into pictures because the producers believe it will make money for them; in other words, the producers believe the people want indecency. According to Holmes also, producers can be persuaded to take indecency out of pictures by boycotting indecent pictures. Thus Holmes records more confusion on the motive for indecency, whether it is demanded by the people or thrust upon them by the industry, confusion almost as marked as censorial definitions of indecent pictures.

* * * *

Some of these definitions—I have in mind the classifying of The Life of Vergie Winters as indecent—are so absurd that they support the contention that they are inspired by minds that see evil where none exists, typically censorial minds. In his preface to The Mighty Barnum Gene Fowler aptly described possessors of such minds as persons who sleep on dunghills and consort with French postcards. If Holmes really wants to delve deeply into the subject of cinematic indecency, let him scrutinize the phenomena of the dirty mind; it is quite as pertinent to the subject as the sensitive spirit.

—o—

The World Almanac and Book of Facts, published for years by the New York World and, since the sale of the World to Scripps-Howard, by the World-Telegram, is 50 years old and as good as it ever was; which is to say that it is good indeed. The publishers claim that it contains the answers to a million questions and I don't question the claim. It is one of the most used and useful reference books in this office, and rare indeed is the time that it can't deliver the information sought in it.

* * * *

Turn to it for facts on bishops and aviators, on office holders and voters, on scientists and educators, on dates and distances, on weights and measures, on strikes and old age pensions, on the United States and all foreign countries, and you will get them. Robert Hunt Lyman is the editor and he has done an excellent job.

—o—

A Newport, N. H., legislator is quoted as saying that women in politics don't act much differenly than women at a sewing circle. If such is the fact, the failure of women to improve politics is explained.

—o—

This paragraph is directed to Irene L. Webster in acknowledgment of her verses on tripe, how to cook it and when, verses that revived a subject that has occupied a lot of space in this column and that will not be granted more space unless some literary genius comes forward with a masterpiece on this delectable edible.

—o—

In connection with Governor Curley's excellent suggestion for reduction by one-half of the size of the Legislature, two other possibilities of legislative development should be considered: A unicameral in place of a bicameral legislature and proportional representation.

* * * *

The governor's suggestion is based on the proposition that a smaller legislature will be more efficient and less costly. This is a reasonable proposition. Isn't it also reasonable that a legislature of one chamber will be more efficient than a legislature of two chambers? Isn't it reasonable to believe that 50 legislators can do a legislative job more efficiently than 140? Nebraska's experience with a unicameral legislature may furnish the answer to these questions:.

* * * *

The need of proportional representation, already apparent, might be made urgent by reduction of the size of the Legislature. The Massachusetts system of defining legislative districts often places small towns, rural areas, and urban sections in the same district. The legislator sent to the State House by such a district almost invariably comes from the most populous part of the district. Place of residence rather than ability thus is the quality that determines elevation to legislative office. If we make districts larger, as we would if we reduced the size of the Legislature, we might place an additional handicap on able persons, who are ambitious for legislative service but who live in sparsely settled communities.

* * * *

This is an argument for proportional representation on a geographic basis, rather than on a partisan basis that constitutes the familiar argument. The partisan argument for proportional representation is always persuasive. Such representation provides for a legislature made of members of different parties whose numbers are in proportion to the number of votes cast for their party.

* * * *

Proportional representation, geographic or partisan, is not easy to develop. The subject, however, should be studied. Before a constitutional convention is called for the consideration of this and other government reforms, a commission might well investigate this and allied subjects thoroughly and make a report of finding with recommendations to the public.

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Wakefield, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

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NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

Wakefield Ru

Finding candidates for town office this week is as hard a job as getting a fat-salary berth in Washington for a Republican. Except for the vacancy on the Board of Selectmen to be caused by Mr. Whitney's retirement and Tax Collector Walton, it looks as if all town officers whose terms expire will stand for re-election, with the possible exception of Thomas F. Kenney of the School Committee. Mr. Kenney has not decided yet. Fred Murkland of Montrose is reported to be looking toward the School Board and rumor has it that a Wakefield Park man is being urged to run. Frank Hackett, Carl Sunman of Greenwood and "Ted" Roach are the only known candidates for the tax collectorship, as yet, but more may be expected, including, like as not, a former selectman who made an unsuccessful run against Mr. Walton some years ago.

* * *

Starting next Tuesday, candidates will have just a month in which to make their decisions, take out nomination papers and have the signatures certified. One hundred thirty signatures are required this year. They must be certified by 5 p. m., Feb. 15 and filed by 5 p. m., Feb. 21.

* * *

A lot more information on the subject would be advisable and there's no certainty that Gov. Curley can persuade Washington to give Massachusetts 50 per cent grants on PWA projects this year, but there's a possibility that it might be as good chance as Wakefield will have for a long time to build that much-needed addition to the high school under such a project. Under a contract, the returns would be far greater than municipalities now get under ERA, paying higher wage rates for skilled labor than prevail in private employment and lacking the supervision that brings value received.

* * *

Despite many statements on the subject, the general public seems unable to absorb the fact that even if the eighth grades were taken out of the present H. S. building, the high school would still be very much too large for the building; in fact, the morning session alone, composed only of the three upper classes, nearly has reached the original capacity of the building. If the building were made large enough to accommodate all four classes in a single session, a great improvement could be effected. The school day is too short, the children have practically no study periods, and the teachers have no spare periods in which to give outside help to pupils outside of classrooms. Some of the parents and P. T. Associations have begun to get interested lately and are talking of "calling it to the attention" of the school committee. The committee knows the situation as well or better than they do. All they need is the price and they'll be several jumps ahead of anybody else in remedying it.

* * *

Following a reference to the last Sweetser Lecture, Frank J. Gallagher, publisher of the Stoneham Press, adds:

"Note: We have accompanied Editor Campbell to the base of several mountains but balked at the steep ascents. It is our observation, however, that anyone who will undergo the arduous task of climbing New England's mountains in order to make a speech about them, deserves to be listened to. Who does not enjoy a lofty speech from the heights? We must bring Campbell to Stoneham.—Editor of Press."

Thanks for the ad, Frank, but your geography is a bit mixed. The billiard rooms of the White Mountain hotels are never really at the bases of the mountains.

* * *

Which reminds us that a few years ago Frank (so HE says) drove a golf ball on the Waumbek Hotel course and killed a trout in one of the water hazards. He did produce a dead trout and we had him all publicized from coast to coast for a Chautauqua tour, but no way was found to preserve the fish, and before long our goat friend, Louise, was fragrant in comparison.

Talk about the power of the press! A local citizen who appeared to have appointed himself official sampler at all the licensed places in town was being sent home by one of the minions of the law. "Don't take me around by the Item Office," he pleaded. "I'll be all right if I can get by there."

* * *

Congratulations to the Council of Municipal Employees. Under a new regime they have abandoned the former policy of secrecy which engendered so much suspicion among town officials and others. Their "objectives," outlined in yesterday's Item, may not receive unanimous approval, but, at least, they are honestly and openly stated, including the fact that their stand on asking restoration of the 10 per cent wage cut awaits further consideration.

* * *

One of the most significant statements by any man in public life, made this week by Judge Paggangall of Maine, didn't get the publicity display it deserved. He asked:

"From what source comes the authority of either the executive or the legislative department of government to enter the field of private business?

"Or to fix prices at which commodities shall be bought or sold? Or to direct the production of farms? Or the manufacture of merchandise or the development of industry? Or the method of fixing of wages between employer and employed? Or the establishment of minimum wages, maximum hours or conditions of labor? Or to levy taxes for the purpose of paying farmers not to produce food? Or to purchase food products with taxpayers' money for the sole purpose of destroying the products so purchased?

"It is apparent," he continued, "that the supporters of the new order doubt the authority to do these things. Senator Costigan of Colorado, leading exponent of the right of Congress to legislate directly concerning these matters or to delegate authority to the President to act upon them, has this week introduced a resolve to amend the constitution by adding to it a provision granting the government power to regulate hours and conditions of labor, to fix minimum wages in any employment and to regulate production, industry, business, trade and commerce.

"In other words, to make it legal to do in the future the illegal things which have been done in the past."

* * *

There will be no weeping or wailing or gnashing of teeth among housewives over the news that the Board of Health's patience has been exhausted and that it has voted to cancel the contract for garbage collection. It has been proved that while the reformers were probably right in believing that the town shouldn't go into the municipal garbage and pig business, they were wrong in believing it could be done at the price for which the contract was made. The contractor has had his troubles, too.

* * *

There is much talk in municipal circles of doing something to withhold unpaid taxes from the pay envelopes of several town employes who are drawing down their stipend 52 weeks of the year and who are as well off as they ever were, minus 10 per cent. It can be done, legally.

* * *

A local business man has appealed to one of the Selectmen, asking what can be done to prevent a municipal employe from coming in at frequent intervals and getting his fill of beer at said licensee's expense. Protracted association with the foaming glass and other real and near offenses have landed this man on the carpet before now, but he doesn't seem to learn, even at a time that the department from which he draws his pay is the object of much scrutiny and criticism.

* * *

And a tax-paying citizen rises to inquire if it takes seven men and a Mack truck to clean out one catch basin, how many men and how many trucks would it take to clean all the catch basins? We pass. Never were any good at the higher mathematics.

Resolution Approves The Restoration Of Partisan Labels For Party's Good

Party designations in municipal elections now held as non-partison under any of the four standard forms of city government, will result in a stronger and more virile Democratic party it is the belief of the special committee named to draw a resolution favoring the change that the Waltham Democratic City and Ward Committee has proposed.

It is anticipated that the measure may take as much as two years before its enactment. Legislative action on it is foreseen as a withdrawal of the stipulation that these four charter plans shall be operated under non-partisan politics, leaving it open to the voters of a community so governed which method is preferable. The resolution follows:

Resolution

Whereas, in the opinion of the members of the Waltham Democratic Ward and City Committee, the allowance of Partisan Elections in the Cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be conducive to the building and maintenance of a strong and virile Democratic Party in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the members of the Waltham Democratic Ward and City Committee, the allowance of Partisan elections in the City of Waltham will be conducive to the building and maintenance of a strong and virile Democratic Party in the City of Waltham; and

Whereas, His Excellency, James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth, in his Inaugural address to the General Court has recommended the return of Partisan elections in the Cities of the Commonwealth.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the Representatives in the Great and General Court from the 5th Middlesex District Comprising the Town of Watertown and the City of Waltham be instructed and urged to support upon the floor of the house and by their votes such legislation and further that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Rep. John A. Murray; Rep. Leo L. Landry; Rep. Thomas J. Flannery; Chairman of the State Committee, Charles H. McGlue, and His Excellency, James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Adopted January 11, 1935.

John C. Collins,
Chairman Waltham Democratic Ward and City Committee.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.

JAN 1 2 1935

the hospital in that car. A substitute vehicle was later provided to take the patient to the hospital.

Burnham-Manning Post Is Planning For Many Events

The Burnham Manning Post V. F. W. of Watertown has planned a number of social events for the early part of the year and committees are now working on details.

On Thursday evening, January 31 a bridge and whist party will be conducted at the headquarters and a number of suitable prizes will be awarded to the high scorers. The entertainment committee of the Post will arrange details for the party.

Arrangements are being made for an open meeting of the Post at the headquarters on February 14. On that occasion a number of candidates will be received and they will be obligated by the national commander over the radio in a national hookup. A Valentine party is being arranged for February 16 and a cabaret floor show is one of the big events of the social calendar and is being planned for February 21.

Sons Of Vets Will Organize Corps Sunday

The Watertown Sons of Veterans of Foreign Wars will meet tomorrow afternoon at the headquarters of Burnham Manning Post in Watertown and a start will be made in organizing the junior Post drum and bugle corps.

Approximately twenty-five have listed to join the drum corps and at the sessions tomorrow there will be distribution of instruments. The rehearsals will be started in the immediate future and the junior drum corps will be in readiness for parade work in the early summer months.

Commander Edward J. Burns will preside at the meeting tomorrow and will present several guests, including officers of the Burnham Manning Post. The program to follow the meeting will be supervised by Junior Post Director Frank H. Quinlan. A social will be planned by the junior Post in support of the drum corps.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 1 2 1935

They say the third time never fails, so perhaps Mary will give matrimony one more chance.

January surely is versatile. In 12 days the weather has ranged all the way from Will Rogers to Huey Long.

Time enough to move for world peace when Gov. Curley and the Boston Finance Commission swap love and kisses.

Melrose is the only dry city in the commonwealth. Filling stations are conveniently near, however, including Boston's supply.

Some pretty important people take a vacation in winter and everything moves along as usual, but it's different when the sun takes nearly a week off.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 1 2 1935

Gov. Curley Wins a Concession.

THE interest rate on real estate mortgages not exceeding $16,000 drops from six to five and one-half per cent. on March 1, by the terms of an agreement between Gov. Curley and representatives of Massachusetts banking institutions. On a $5000 mortgage it will mean a saving of $25 annually in interest charges.

Twenty-five bankers and the governor talked it over at the State House and it appears that Mr. Curley vindicated the confidence of his supporters. He had the popular side of the argument. Even to those who have confidence in the banks, and only friendly feeling for them, it has been difficult to reconcile a reduction in interest payments on deposits, now at three and one-half per cent., with the fixed charge of six per cent. for money loaned.

"Banks have many expenses of which the public is not aware," President John C. Makepiece of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association told the governor. No doubt the property owners also have expenses of which the banks are not aware.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

CHRONICLE
No. Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 1 2 1935

MORTGAGE RATES TO BE LOWERED

The general reduction of mortgage interests from 6 to 5½ per cent which was suggested by representatives of all of the large banking associations at a conference held with Governor James Curley this week would apply only to mortgages of $16,000 and under on household dwellings.

A bill has been filed in the legislature and has the support of Governor Curley to cut the mortgage rates to 5 per cent but, providing the action is made voluntarily by the banking institutions, it is not expected that the bill will be pressed.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

Echoes of Beacon Hill

(By Jane Gage)

Boston—There was every indication this week that Sen. James G. Moran, Republican, of Mansfield, had the support of Gov. James M. Curley in the former's successful fight to be president of the upper branch of the legislature. Sen. Moran, the senior member of the senate, was elected late Thursday night on the 19th ballot after Sen. William A. Davenport of Greenfield announced he believed the senators had a duty to perform and owed something to their constituents and the Commonwealth. Sen. Davenport announced he thought it was time to organize and then cast his lot with the 19 Democrats supporting Moran.

Sen. Moran comes rightfully by the office. For many long years he has been serving his district faithfully, both in the house and in the senate. As The Attleboro Sun said a week ago, Mr. Moran was talked of as president of the senate six years ago but Gaspar G. Bacon, ex-lieutenant governor, aspired to higher office and decided to use the senate presidency as a stepping stone. Mr. Moran was pushed aside by his Republican colleagues and even sidetracked as floor leader to give the job to Sen. Fish, who followed Bacon as speaker. Again this year Sen. Fish indicated that another senator and not the Mansfield member would be floor leader.

Thus, many of the genial senator's friends agreed that he was entitled to seek the highest post in the senate, and accept support from whatever quarters offered it. Sen. Moran said in an interview to The Sun a week ago that he had made no pledges but he would be fair to all sides. "I have made no promises or pledges and I feel honored by the offer of votes from other senators; I am honored in that some of them are Democrats and it is a tribute to me that they are thus backing me and that I have so many friends in the Democratic party," he said.

That the new president of the senate will reward those who supported him in his election is indicated by the announcement of the appointment of Sen. James F. Scanlan, a Democrat, as floor leader. Other Democrats will surely get committee chairmanships, the object of their battle from the start. Sen. Fish had announced before the voting started that he would given no chairmanships to Democrats, although they were 19 in number.

Sen. Moran should also welcome the support of Sen. Davenport and the latter is making no mistake in tying up with the new president. Sen. Davenport comes from one of the oldest families in Franklin county. He is one of the keenest lawyers in Western Massachusetts, has large real estate holdings, is an experienced legislator and town official. Mr. Davenport is of the go-through type; he stays by his friends and fights for their measures when he believes them right. Although of the old-school, Mr. Davenport could easily be called a liberal.

Sen. Davenport maintains a large farm in Ashfield, the orchards of which are among the finest in Apple Valley. Thus, he is interested in agriculture, the predominating industry of the district from which he comes. Mr. Davenport decided to forget politics some years ago, but when the Republican town committee of Greenfield drafted him two years ago to run for selectmen, he was elected by an overwhelming majority. It was not until Albert C. Bray of Buckland announced he would not be a candidate to succeed himself, that M. Davenport decided to seek the senatorial post. His victory was easy.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

SUN
Attleboro, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

Curley Blasts Five of Council On Beacon Hill

Boston, Jan. 12 — (AP) — Gov. James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the Governor's Council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Governor, referring to Current Council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four Finance Commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action of five Republican members of the Governor's Council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the Finance Commission."

He called upon each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his Governor's Council urging the clean-up of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the Finance Commission."

The "vote against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the Governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at nine o'clock last night.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ITEM
Clinton, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

PUBLIC HEARING IS RESUMED

Gov. Curley Seeks to Oust Second Commission Member

ONE OF FINANCE GROUP

Boston, Jan. 12—Blocked in his attempt to have the Executive Council remove Joseph J. Donahue, one of the four members of the Boston Finance commission, Gov. James M. Curley, through his attorney, turned his guns on a second commission member, Charles F. Moorfield Storey, as the public hearing resumed today before the Executive Council.

John B. Feeney, counsel for the governor, said that his principal witness against Storey would be Samuel Lebowitch Lowe, a real estate operator.

Before the hearing opened, a vote on the ouster of Donahue was expected to be taken by the council.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

BOSTON 'FIN COM' MEMBER GRILLED

Curley Holds Council in Session for Eight Hours While Donahue Is Quizzed as to 'Irregularity'

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—For nearly eight hours Governor Curley held the executive council in session this afternoon and tonight as he hammered away in his drive to remove all members of the Boston Finance Commission, with the exception of C. Mark Sullivan, his own appointee.

Governor Curley presided over the hearing on charges of irregularity of conduct in office against Joseph Joyce Donahue, a finance commission member. John P. Feeney, Boston trial lawyer, who with Henry P. Fielding, a former assistant district attorney, has been designated to prosecute the case against commission members, examined Donahue and other witnesses searchingly.

Meet Again Today

Mr. Donahue, accused during the hearing of taking a fee as counsel in a suit against the city of Boston while he was a member of the commission, testified that, except for one client, all had retained him before he took the job. One witness testified he had paid Mr. Donahue $23,052 in the last three years.

After being in session since noon, with lunch served in the chamber, the council was adjourned shortly before 10 o'clock tonight until 10.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Governor had a radio engagement.

Near the close of the hearing Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas asked that Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, replaced as finance commission chairman by the Governor, be called, but the Governor then adjourned the meeting. Earlier in the hearing Mr. Schuster had asked that Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, former commissioner member and now on the Superior court bench, be called to the hearing, but Governor Curley refused.

At another time Councilor Daniel H. Coakley wanted to know

Continued on Page Twelve

10.30—Weather.
10.37—Let's Dance.
A. M.
1.30—Sign off.

chairman, was a late afternoon witness. He said that at the first meeting of the commission, Donahue said he was counsel for the Atlas Petroleum Co. This company was mentioned in earlier testimony as having a product that did not measure up to standard requirements when a sample from a city of Boston tank was tested.

"Did you know he was interested in getting contracts?" asked Attorney Feeney.

"I knew he was interested in getting the Atlas contract,' Mr. Goodwin replied. Then he read a letter from Governor Curley, then mayor, stating that the Atlas Co. had received a contract to supply aviation gas to the city and that tests showed it far below specifications.

One day, Mr. Goodwin said, he found Philip A. Chapman, purchasing agent of the city of Boston at his office and was asked by Chapman if he had asked him on the phone to come to the office. Mr. Goodwin testified he said he had not.

"A minute later Mr. Donahue entered the room," Mr. Goodwin testified, "and started talking about the Atlas contract. Chapman asked me what I thought about giving the contract to the Atlas Co. I told him I had given him a letter and that letter was my answer. I walked out of the room then and left Chapman there with Donahue and Mr. Cunniff.'

Goodwin said he had some knowledge of a contract by John F. Kennedy with the city, which Donahue had described during his testimony. He also said that Donahue had wanted the contract on the third section of the Boston tunnel opened for bids. The witness read a letter purporting to have been written by Donahue, suggesting the Kennedy contract be canceled. Other testimony had pictured Kennedy as in financial difficulties.

"Nasty Letters"

Mr. Goodwin testified he and Donahue had exchanged only two letters, both "nasty" in tone.

Mr. A. Chapman testified that Mr. Donahue told him he was counsel for Frank L. Downey, president-treasurer of the Atlas company and asked the company be given a "break."

According to Mr. Chapman, Donahue said: "I can take care of that over there," meaning, the witness said, the finance commission.

To a question by Governor Curley, Mr. Chapman said a fire department supervisor had reported that a piece of apparatus stopped in the street because of inferior gas.

Discussing the Atlas contract, under cross examination by Mr. Whitman, Mr. Chapman said he believed all members of the commission were working together, except Goodwin. He made this answer when Mr. Whitman asked him if it wasn't true that Mr. Donahue had nothing to do with making the contract. He said he was certain Mr. Donahue gave the company a break.

Denies Giving "a Break"

Mr. Donahue denied that he ever asked the Atlas company be given a break. He said it was the first time he had ever met Mr. Chapman and there was no reason why he should make such a request. He further denied that in the Atlas matter he had ever said he would take care of other members of the commission.

"The idea I would take care of Goodwin was ridiculous," he said. "Such men as Courtenay Guild were on the commission. Such a statement was never made by me."

Mr. Donahue entered into detailed denials of any irregularities in his conduct on the commission.

He told Attorney Feeney that he had said he intended to resign from the commission because it interfered with his earnings, but added that he didn't intend to resign now. He said he returned money on a fee to Russo as an adjustment." He never, he insisted asked for a break.

"Do you still say your services on the Boston Finance commission interfered with your earning capacity," Attorney Feeney asked after he had showed Donahue checks for his services with the C & R (a Russo company).

"Yes, I think it did," Mr. Donahue replied. He said he could not tell what other money he had received from contractors until he had seen his books.

"Do you intend to do any further business with contractors?" Attorney Feeney asked.

"No, I don't think I would," was the answer. "I've cleaned up all the cases I have."

Press Statement

In further examination Mr. Donahue said he gave out a press statement that: "The drive on me was being made to stop the Dolan investigation." The Supreme court is hearing a case in which the finance commission seeks to compel Dolan to testify before the commission and produce certain books and records for examination.

Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit commission, said he was called in by the finance commission to discuss subway tiling and that Mr. Donahue wanted to use a type other than the one named in the specifications. He said the Donahue suggestion was rejected. Mr. Sullivan testified that Judge Sheehan told him he was sustaining financial losses while a member of the board.

After the Governor had questioned Sullivan on a number of contracts, Mr. Goodwin denied to Mr. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, that he had ever tried to force city employes to join the Equal Tax League through his office as chairman of the finance commission.

The Mohawk Packing Co.

Governor Curley said there had been much talk about the Mohawk Packing Company and he wanted to say there had been many complaints about the meat at the Boston City hospital when he was mayor of Boston. He said the board of trustees asked that the chef select meat and he, as mayor, granted the request. He said he had never attempted to explain this before, feeling the trustees should have "had the decency to do so."

Mr. Goodwin said investigation showed the Mohawk Company was being paid more for its beef than it should have been and that he conferred with Mr. Curley, who said the hospital ought to have the best beef.

"I still believe that," the Governor remarked.

Letters written by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Donahue were introduced. They made it appear that Mr. Goodwin said Donahue and Storey had shown themselves a "pair of sneaks," and that Mr. Donahue wrote it appeared that Goodwin was feeling a little "snooty" towards Charles Moorefield Storey because Storey resented "the way you tipped off Curley."

Secretary Robert E. Cunniff of the finance commission denied that changes in commission rules recently had been either extensive or significant.

Exciting Opening

The hearing got away to a zestful start in the morning when Governor Curley, after a spirited exchange of words with Edmund A. Whitman, asked his secretry, Richard D. Grant, to bring in two state troopers to enforce his threat to eject Mr. Whitman from the room, after he persistently charged the Governor could not act as both presiding officer and prosecutor.

Mr. Whitman sat down when the troopers entered the chamber.

Under examination by Attorney Feeney, Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, the first witness, testified that Donahue, while a member of the commission, acted as his lawyer in a suit against the city of Boston on a Russo claim in connection with the Dorchester rapid transit system. Russo said he received a court verdict of $65,000 and Donahue received a fee of $22,000, the fee coming out of the verdict.

Protesting the original fee, Russo said $8500 was returned to him. The witness said he had retained Donahue on other matters, including suits on land damage claims in connection with the Dorchester subway construction.

"How much did you pay Mr. Donahue for representing you in the last few years?" asked Mr. Feeney.

"Between $15,000 and $16,000, I should say," was the answer.

Not Consulted on Tunnel

Russo said he was a general contractor and worked on the Boston side of the East Boston tunnel. He said he hadn't consulted Donahue on the tunnel contract. Russo testified he had received a number of contracts from the City of Boston, but had never shown the agreements to Donahue. He said Donahue had been his lawyer before becoming a member of the finance commission.

"I got to know Mr. Donahue when I was contemplating suing the city for damages in connection with construction of the Dorchester subway," said the witness. I went to see Gaspar Bacon, and tried to employ him as counsel. He declined and gave me the name of Mr. Donahue. I went to Mr. Donahue immediately and retained him."

"You will not be heard," Governor Curley told a man who demanded the right. The man was later identified as Attorney Whitman, counsel for Donahue.

Donahue was called to the stand. Attorney Feeney began examination.

He said he had represented Russo for years. Answering a question as to whether he did this while a member of the commission, Donahue said he didn't give up his law business.

"Apparently not," said Attorney Feeney.

While a member of the commission Donahue said he finished pending business and took on no new matters for Russo.

"Did you try these cases when you were a member of the finance commission?" Attorney Feeney asked, referring to an answer of the witness on court trials.

"I tried cases for many persons" was the answer.

On an $80,000 verdict for Russo, Donahue said he received "somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000." He said in taking a certain sum from the verdict he did not consult Russo, but sent him a check for the balance.

"This case was referred to you by a certain lawyer, Gaspar Bacon?" the lawyer continued.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Did he participate in the reward in the case?"

"No, he said he didn't want to."

Returned Part of Fee

Asked if Russo threatened on the question of the fee, Donahue said there was some discussion and that it was two or three months before he returned $8500 on the original fee.

"Did you represent any other persons while a member of the commission," Attorney Feeney asked.

"I have a law business," was the reply.

Pignat Enters Case

With one exception Mr. Donahue said that all his clients in cases against the city had retained him before he took his office.

"Did you know Pignat was under investigation by the finance commission while you were a member?" Attorney Feeney asked, referring to Anthony Pignat of Jamaica Plain, manufacturer of tiles and mosaics. Mr. Donahue had said he was Pignat's counsel before going on the commission.

Mr. Donahue said he did not recall and didn't know the value of a Pignat contract with the city. He said, however, that he consulted Thomas F. Sullivan on the worth of the tile Pignat was to sell Boston.

Attorney Feeney charged that John F. Kennedy retained Donahue for the abrogation of a contract with the city of Boston on which Kennedy had lost $27,000. Mr. Donahue said he wrote a letter to commission associates on the matter. They discusssed it in private, he said, and later advised him he would have to take the case to court. He consulted also, he said, with Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

Lost Case in Court

The case was lost in the Supreme court, he testified, he represented a bonding company at a fee of from $750 to $1000. Kennedy, he testified, went bankrupt on the contract.

Donahue testified that he knew the Atlas Petroleum Co. for which he acted on "a few small matters" was forced to return $1400 to the city on a contract. Under further questioning, the witness said when he went on the commission a report on the Atlas company was read and he told his associates he represented the company on some matters.

The Atlas report, Mr. Donahue said, declared a sample of the company's gasoline, taken from a city tank, was below standard. He said he remembered talking with former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, but was not familiar with a Goodwin report that the company should be barred as a prospective city contractor. He took "no steps for or against the company," he testified, and added he was not convinced the gasoline was below standard.

Identifies Letter

Attorney Feeney introduced a letter identified by Donahue as one he wrote Goodwin then chairman, on Oct. 24, 1932. The letter, as read by Executive Secretary William L. Reed of the Council, asked that Goodwin designate a member to inquire into the Kennedy Company proposal for a cancellation of its contract. It said a bill in equity would be filed if the contract was not cancelled.

Mr. Reed was allowed to read a notation on the letter, a report of Finance Commissioner Emerson that he didn't see why the city should agree to cancellation of the Kennedy contract.

Councilor Schuster of East Douglas, asked Donahue if he knew what his duties were as a member of the commission and Mr. Donahue outlined them.

Coakley Questions

On questioning by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, Donahue said he learned of a strange document drawn up and signed by Tyrel Regan, president of the closed Continental bank which said Kennedy's construction work would be financed up to $50,000 or $75,000, with the profits split. Coakley questioned him at length regarding Kennedy.

He said that Kennedy, represented by Charles H. McGlue, went to "Mayor Curley about a settlement."

"To keep the record straight, may I say here, Mr. Coakley, they were informed there would be no settlement by the city because it was a crooked case," Governor Curley interposed. "There was no settlement."

Donahue and Feeney were soon in a clash over the line of Donahue's testimony. Feeney said Donahue's conduct" has been most damnable. The Governor said he though the Feeney characterization "extremely charitable."

Councillor Schuster interposed the suggestion that Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, a former commission member be heard, but the Governor said he saw no reason for it.

"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan," Donahue shouted.

Donahue was questioned closely by Councilor Coakley as to whether he and Councilor Schuster had an agreement before they separately issued a similar statement to the effect that former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston was being protected. He denied it.

Award of Merit

By Telegram
State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A bill to issue special plates to safe drivers was filed in the Legislature today. It provides that for five years without an accident a driver shall receive plates bearing "A-1 driver." If the driver has an accident the plate may be revoked. The bill was filed on petition of William G. Marple Roslindale.

ISSIONARY WORK

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After the Governor had questioned Sullivan on a number of contracts, Mr. Goodwin denied to Mr. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, that he had ever tried to force city employes to join the Equal Tax League through his office as chairman of the finance commission.

The Mohawk Packing Co.

Governor Curley said there had been much talk about the Mohawk Packing Company and he wanted to say there had been many complaints about the meat at the Boston City hospital when he was mayor of Boston. He said the board of trustees asked that the chef select meat and he, as mayor, granted the request. He said he had never attempted to explain this before, feeling the trustees should have "had the decency to do so."

Mr. Goodwin said investigation showed the Mohawk Company was being paid more for its beef than it should have been and that he conferred with Mr. Curley, who said the hospital ought to have the best beef.

"I still believe that," the Governor remarked.

Letters written by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Donahue were introduced. They made it appear that Mr. Goodwin said Donahue and Storey had shown themselves a "pair of sneaks," and that Mr. Donahue wrote it appeared that Goodwin was feeling a little "snooty" towards Charles Moorefield Storey because Storey resented "the way you tipped off Curley."

Secretary Robert E. Cunniff of the finance commission denied that changes in commission rules recently had been either extensive or significant.

Exciting Opening

The hearing got away to a zestful start in the morning when Governor Curley, after a spirited exchange of words with Edmund A. Whitman, asked his secretry, Richard D. Grant, to bring in two state troopers to enforce his threat to eject Mr. Whitman from the room, after he persistently charged the Governor could not act as both presiding officer and prosecutor.

Mr. Whitman sat down when the troopers entered the chamber.

Under examination by Attorney Feeney, Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, the first witness, testified that Donahue, while a member of the commission, acted as his lawyer in a suit against the city of Boston on a Russo claim in connection with the Dorchester rapid transit system. Russo said he received a court verdict of $65,000 and Donahue received a fee of $22,000, the fee coming out of the verdict.

Protesting the original fee, Russo said $8500 was returned to him. The witness said he had retained Donahue on other matters, including suits on land damage claims in connection with the Dorchester subway construction.

"How much did you pay Mr. Donahue for representing you in the last few years?" asked Mr. Feeney.

"Between $15,000 and $16,000, I should say," was the answer.

Not Consulted on Tunnel

Russo said he was a general contractor and worked on the Boston side of the East Boston tunnel. He said he hadn't consulted Donahue on the tunnel contract. Russo testified he had received a number of contracts from the City of Boston, but had never shown the agreements to Donahue. He said Donahue had been his lawyer before becoming a member of the finance commission.

"I got to know Mr. Donahue when I was contemplating suing the city for damages in connection with construction of the Dorchester subway," said the witness. I went to see Gaspar Bacon, and tried to employ him as counsel. He declined and gave me the name of Mr. Donahue. I went to Mr. Donahue immediately and retained him."

"You will not be heard," Governor Curley told a man who demanded the right. The man was later identified as Attorney Whitman, counsel for Donahue.

Donahue was called to the stand. Attorney Feeney began examination.

He said he had represented Russo for years. Answering a question as to whether he did this while a member of the commission, Donahue said he didn't give up his law business.

"Apparently not," said Attorney Feeney.

While a member of the commission Donahue said he finished pending business and took on no new matters for Russo.

"Did you try these cases when you were a member of the finance commission?" Attorney Feeney asked, referring to an answer of the witness on court trials.

"I tried cases for many persons" was the answer.

On an $80,000 verdict for Russo, Donahue said he received "somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000." He said in taking a certain sum from the verdict he did not consult Russo, but sent him a check for the balance.

"This case was referred to you by a certain lawyer, Gaspar Bacon?" the lawyer continued.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Did he participate in the reward in the case?"

"No, he said he didn't want to."

Returned Part of Fee

Asked if Russo threatened on the question of the fee, Donahue said there was some discussion and that it was two or three months before he returned $8500 on the original fee.

"Did you represent any other persons while a member of the commission," Attorney Feeney asked.

"I have a law business," was the reply.

Pignat Enters Case

With one exception Mr. Donahue said that all his clients in cases against the city had retained him before he took his office.

"Did you know Pignat was under investigation by the finance commission while you were a member?" Attorney Feeney asked, referring to Anthony Pignat of Jamaica Plain, manufacturer of tiles and mosaics. Mr. Donahue had said he was Pignat's counsel before going on the commission.

Mr. Donahue said he did not recall and didn't know the value of a Pignat contract with the city. He said, however, that he consulted Thomas F. Sullivan on the worth of the tile Pignat was to sell Boston.

Attorney Feeney charged that John F. Kennedy retained Donahue for the abrogation of a contract with the city of Boston on which Kennedy had lost $27,000. Mr. Donahue said he wrote a letter to commission associates on the matter. They discusssed it in private, he said, and later advised him he would have to take the case to court. He consulted also, he said, with Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

Lost Case in Court

The case was lost in the Supreme court, he testified, he represented a bonding company at a fee of from $750 to $1000. Kennedy, he testified, went bankrupt on the contract.

Donahue testified that he knew the Atlas Petroleum Co. for which he acted on "a few small matters" was forced to return $1400 to the city on a contract. Under further questioning, the witness said when he went on the commission a report on the Atlas company was read and he told his associates he represented the company on some matters.

The Atlas report, Mr. Donahue said, declared a sample of the company's gasoline, taken from a city tank, was below standard. He said he remembered talking with former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, but was not familiar with a Goodwin report that the company should be barred as a prospective city contractor. He took "no steps for or against the company," he testified, and added he was not convinced the gasoline was below standard.

Identifies Letter

Attorney Feeney introduced a letter identified by Donahue as one he wrote Goodwin the chairman, on Oct. 24, 1932. The letter, as read by Executive Secretary William L. Reed of the Council, asked that Goodwin designate a member to inquire into the Kennedy Company proposal for a cancellation of its contract. It said a bill in equity would be filed if the contract was not cancelled.

Mr. Reed was allowed to read a notation on the letter, a report of Finance Commissioner Emerson that he didn't see why the city should agree to cancellation of the Kennedy contract.

Councilor Schuster of East Douglas, asked Donahue if he knew what his duties were as a member of the commission and Mr. Donahue outlined them.

Coakley Questions

On questioning by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, Donahue said he learned of a strange document drawn up and signed by Tyrel Regan, president of the closed Continental bank which said Kennedy's construction work would be financed up to $50,000 or $75,000, with the profits split. Coakley questioned him at length regarding Kennedy.

He said that Kennedy, represented by Charles H. McGlue, went to "Mayor Curley about a settlement."

"To keep the record straight, may I say here, Mr. Coakley, they were informed there would be no settlement by the city because it was a crooked case," Governor Curley interposed. "There was no settlement."

Donahue and Feeney were soon in a clash over the line of Donahue's testimony. Feeney said Donahue's conduct" has been most damnable. The Governor said he though the Feeney characterization "extremely charitable."

Councilor Schuster interposed the suggestion that Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, a former commission member be heard, but the Governor said he saw no reason for it.

"This is a drive to stop the investigation into Dolan," Donahue shouted.

Donahue was questioned closely by Councilor Coakley as to whether he and Councilor Schuster had an agreement before they separately issued a similar statement to the effect that former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston was being protected. He denied it.

ISSIONARY WORK

...M'N COM' ...MEMBER GRILLED

Continued from Page One

whether Mr. Donahue and Councilor Schuster had been in agreement before a statement was issued that "former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan was being protected." Mr. Donahue denied it.

Thomas D. Russo of Roslindale, a contractor, testified that he first went with a case involved in the proceedings to former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, who refused to take it but sent him to Mr. Donahue.

While Governor Curley seeks removal of all finance commission members except Sullivan, thus far specific charges have been made only against Mr. Donahue and Charles Moorefield Storey. At the beginning of the hearing, the Governor read an order calling for Mr. Donahue's removal.

After the hearing was resumed late this afternoon, Mr. Donahue returned to the Chamber under escort of a state trooper. As the hearing opened Mr. Donahue was absent and Governor Curley said the hearing would not proceed until he was present.

After it was reported to the Governor that telephone calls had failed to locate him, he directed that a state trooper be sent to Mr. Donahue's office to bring him to the Council chamber. The Donahue counsel, Edmund Whitman, told the Governor that Donahue believed when the first session ended it would not be necessary for him to return.

Russo recalled in the late afternoon, said he had produced checks and from them found he paid Donahue $23,052 for his services. Originally, he said he had paid $8500 more, but this had been reimbursed as described in his morning testimony.

When Governor Curley suggested, after check dates and amounts had been read, that records of conversation which Judge Sheehan had with members of the Governor's council in an executive session be referred to "to determine the veracity" of Mr. Donahue and Judge Sheehan, Councilor Schuster suggested the reading in detail.

The transcript showed that Judge Sheehan said he accepted no fees while a member of the finance commission. It further recited that the judge said the question on ethics was an embarrassing one.

Frank A. Goodwin, removed by Governor Ely as finance committee chairman, was a late afternoon witness. He said that at the first meeting of the commission, Donahue said he was counsel for the Atlas Petroleum Co. This company was mentioned in earlier testimony as having a product that did not measure up to standard requirements when a sample from a city of Boston tank was tested.

"Did you know he was interested in getting contracts?" asked Attorney Feeney.

"I knew he was interested in getting the Atlas contract,' Mr. Goodwin replied. Then he read a letter from Governor Curley, then mayor, stating that the Atlas Co. had received a contract to supply aviation gas to the city and that tests showed it far below specifications.

One day, Mr. Goodwin said, he found Philip A. Chapman, purchasing agent of the city of Boston at his office and was asked by Chapman if he had asked him on the phone to come to the office. Mr. Goodwin testified he said he had not.

"A minute later Mr. Donahue entered the room," Mr. Goodwin testified, "and started talking about the Atlas contract. Chapman asked me what I thought about giving the contract to the Atlas Co. I told him I had given him a letter and that letter was my answer. I walked out of the room then and left Chapman there with Donahue and Mr. Cunniff..'

Goodwin said he had some knowledge of a contract by John F. Kennedy with the city, which Donahue had described during his testimony. He also said that Donahue had wanted the contract on the third section of the Boston tunnel opened for bids. The witness read a letter purporting to have been written by Donahue, suggesting the Kennedy contract be canceled. Other testimony had pictured Kennedy as in financial difficulties.

"Nasty Letters"

Mr. Goodwin testified he and Donahue had exchanged only two letters, both "nasty" in tone.

Mr. A. Chapman testified that Mr. Donahue told him he was counsel for Frank L. Downey, president-treasurer of the Atlas company and asked the company be given a "break."

According to Mr. Chapman, Donahue said: "I can take care of that over there," meaning, the witness said, the finance commission.

To a question by Governor Curley, Mr. Chapman said a fire department supervisor had reported that a piece of apparatus stopped in the street because of inferior gas.

Discussing the Atlas contract, under cross examination by Mr. Whitman, Mr. Chapman said he believed all members of the commission were working together, except Goodwin. He made this answer when Mr. Whitman asked him if it wasn't true that Mr. Donahue had nothing to do with making the contract. He said he was certain Mr. Donahue gave the company a break.

Denies Giving "a Break"

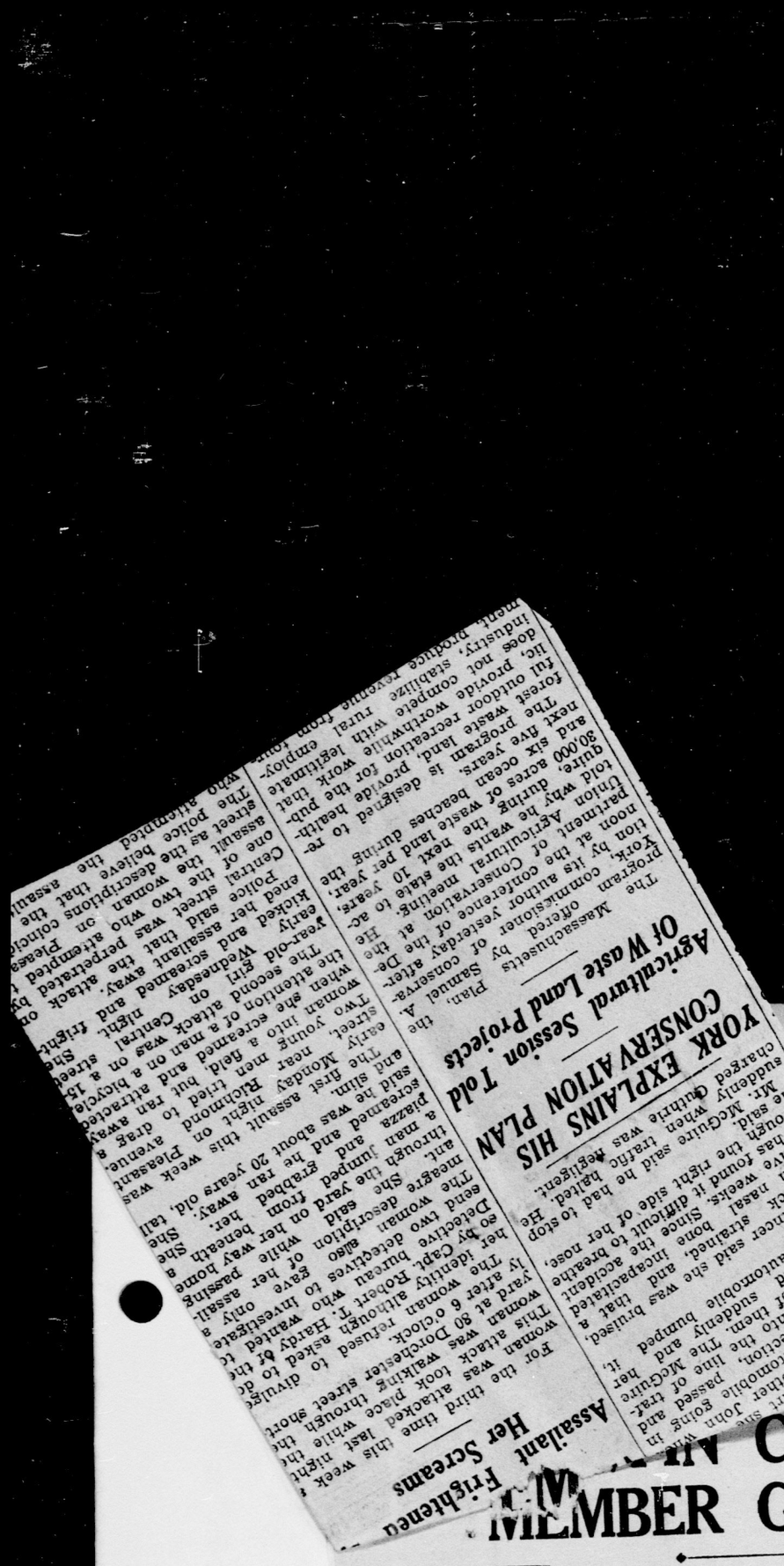
Mr. Donahue denied that he ever asked the Atlas company be given a break. He said it was the first time he had ever met Mr. Chapman and there was no reason why he should make such a request. He further denied that in the Atlas matter he had ever said he would take care of other members of the commission.

"The idea I would take care of Goodwin was ridiculous," he said. "Such men as Courtenay Guild were on the commission. Such a statement was never made by me."

Mr. Donahue entered into detailed denials of any irregularities in his conduct on the commission.

He told Attorney Feeney that he had said he intended to resign from the commission because it interfered with his earnings, but added that he didn't intend to resign now. He said he returned money on a fee to Russo as an adjustment." He never, he insisted asked for a break.

"Do you still say your services on the Boston Finance commis-



...Assailant Frightened Her Screams

...Session Told ...Land Projects

...YORK EXPLAINS HIS CONSERVATION PLAN

...Agricultural ...of Waste

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Worcester, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY HITS G. O. P. COUNCIL MEMBERS

Charges "Hands Tied" by Their Action in Hub Finance Probe

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Gov. James M. Curley today broke the usual weekend quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the Governor's Council," and called on the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston finance commission.

The Governor, referring to current council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four finance commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action

(Continued on Page Three)

During yesterday's session, Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the city of Boston.

The Governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission, an organization set up us a check-and-balance to municipal administration, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

Urges War on Crime

The chief executive turned to crime, in his statement, and warned that it must be stamped out "not only in the low places but in the high places."

"The difficulty in securing a conviction in the courts," he said, "due to the failure of the judges to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law plus the legal loopholes that the well-financed criminal underworld are able to develop renders it difficult, due not infrequently to maudlin sentimentalism of juries, to secure conviction and a sentence in keeping with the enormity of the crime committed."

He took a fling at the "horse racing pool rooms where roulette and dice games are allowed," and added that unless local police end these abuses he would order state police and state detectives to close them up.

Legislation Flood

As the legislative week closed, there appeared a good chance that a numerical record might be set for proposed legislation.

There were 1070 petitions docketed in the House of Representatives at the closing hour last night and the last hour for filing by the Senate was not yet in sight.

Two petitions filed yesterday tended toward coordination of the various police forces throughout the state. One measure called for frequent inspection and investigation of police forces of various communities and the other would set all police officers at the call of the Governor or attorney-general.

Both petitions were filed by the Boston Bar association.

Of the 80 species of pine trees definitely identified, 39 grow in the United States.

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

I believe it only just for the citizens of Worcester to have the opportunity to pass on that proposal, even though I myself might vote against such a change."

CURLEY TO ASK FOR LARGER ROAD FUND

By Telegram State House Reporter.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—An increase from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 in the Federal government road allotment for Massachusetts will be asked by Gov. Curley, he said today. The governor, who said he would discuss the matter on his next Washington trip, will urge that granite be used on constructions as an aid to the state's granite industry.

He said he believed the Federal government could increase the allotment in view of its plan to stop giving direct relief and substituting for it a public works program. Highway construction, he said, offers the best work program.

The choice of highways to be built will rest with Chief Engineer Arthur W. Dean of the Highway Commission, he said.

NEWS
Framingham, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

MOVE FOR WORK ON BOSTON POST ROAD

Governor's Aid to Be Sought in Project For 1935

MARLBORO, Jan. 12—Rep. John F. Manning and President Harry C. Cole of the City council will appear before Gov. James M. Curley on Monday to seek executive support for the effort being made here to have the Boston Post road in South Sudbury and Wayland relocated and rebuild this year.

The appointment for meeting the governor was made yesterday by Representative Manning and he will accompany Councilor Cole, who was one of the primemovers for the rebuilding of the road and recently obtained the support of the Middlesex county commissioners for the plan.

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TELEGRAM
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

INTEREST RATE ALREADY 5.5 P.C.

Curley's Recommendation Regarding Mortgages Not Aimed at City

AVERAGE HERE 5.41

Some Few Cases, However, Where 6 Per Cent Still Prevails

The prevailing mortgage interest rate of Worcester mutual savings banks is 5½ per cent, Myron F. Converse, president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings bank said yesterday, therefore Governor Curley's recommendation for a general reduction from 6 to 5½ per cent is aimed at banks in other communities in the state.

"The 5½ per cent rate was established between two and three years ago, on home owners loans," said Mr. Converse. There were some few cases where the rate continued at 6 per cent. For instance a bank might have withheld the interest reduction until certain improvements were made in the property, it might have refused the lower rate until a reduction was made in principal or it might have been the loan was negotiated when money was tight. The majority of such instances have been overcome in the intervening months."

Average Rate 5.41

The latest report of the Massachusetts Bank Commissioner shows the average mortgage rate of all Worcester mutual savings banks is 5.41 per cent.

Raymond P. Harold, treasurer of the Worcester, Home and Equity Co-operative banks, said that the co-operative banks are willing to co-operate in any way that home-owners desire, but explained that because of the cooperative loaning plan, reduction in interest rates results in an increased period over which the loan is matured.

Mr. Converse and Mr. Harold conferred with Governor Curley Thursday. Mr. Converse represented the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts and Mr. Harold represented the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Mr. Harold said yesterday:

"Undoubtedly the co-operative bank officials throughout the state will present the governor's recommendation to their boards of directors. Furthermore, co-operative banks already have reduced the carrying charges in all cases of worthy and distressed home owners. Future distress cases will receive careful consideration.

"Under the existing co-operative bank plan of loaning, the borrower is required to pay $10 a month for each $1000 loaned, thereby paying off the full loan in about 12½ years.

"The lowering of the monthly payment merely increases the length of time to maturity of the loan. Massachusetts co-operative banks already have presented a bill in the State Legislature suggesting a mortgage plan providing for repayment of loans over a period of from five to 20 years to suit the borrowers' convenience."

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Worcester, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

COUNCIL GROUP

(Continued from Page One)

of five Republican members of the Governor's Council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the finance commission."

He called on each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his Governor's Council urging the cleanup of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the finance commission."

Seen Basis for Action

The "vote against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the Governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at 9 o'clock last night.

During yesterday's session, Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the city of Boston.

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JAN 12 1935

Donahue Subjected to Ouster Quiz

Photo (c) International Newsreel

The ouster procedure of Governor Curley against Joseph Joyce Donahue and three other members of the Boston Finance Commission started yesterday at a hearing at the State House, Boston. Above picture from photo made during the hearing shows John P. Feeney (left) questioning Mr. Donahue.

CURLEY MAY SEEK TO DISBAR DONAHUE

Action Hinted as Hearing on Boston Finance Commission Resumed

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (INS) — Possibility that disbarment proceedings may be brought against Joseph J. Donahue, member of the Boston Finance Commission fighting removal, was hinted today by Gov. James M. Curley when the hearing re-opened before the executive council on charges brought against him.

Start of the hearing was delayed while Donahue departed to secure correspondence with Thomas D. Russo, a contractor, who yesterday testified that Donahue represented him in a suit against the city for work done on the Dorchester branch of the elevated, and had charged him $22,000 in fees, although he returned $8500 after a dispute with Russo.

When the hearing began, John P. Feeney, prosecuting the case, read a statute from the Acts of 1909 which specified that it was unlawful for a member of the finance commission to receive any commission, bonus or fees from profits of a corporation having a contract with the city of Boston, unless the commissioner notified the full commission of his connection.

Feeney also placed into evidence a statute to the effect that a commissioner also had to notify the city clerk of such employment.

When Governor Curley suggested that the Boston city clerk should be asked if Donahue made such a report, the commissioner said: "That won't be necessary. I filed no such notification."

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

$8,000,000 Highway Fund to Be Asked

Gov. Curley Will Request $2,000,000 Increase for Massachusetts Roads.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon said that when he makes his next trip to Washington he will urge the Federal government to allot $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000 for highways in Massachusetts. He believes that the increase should be possible since the Government plans to cease giving direct relief, and he can think of no better method of expenditure than for highways. He did not say just what new highways he has in mind, for he is planning to leave that to Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Public Works Department.

The Governor also said that he will ask the Federal government to spend $10,000,000 this year on the improvement of the Cape Cod Canal instead of the contemplated $5,000,000. He also plans to urge the Federal authorities for an appropriation of $1,700,000 for an artillery range at Bourne and a machine shop at the drydocks in South Boston.

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GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Mayor Asks $700,000 For New High School, If U. S. Pays Half Cost

A request for $700,000 from the Public Works administration for the erection of a new high school has been submitted by Mayor James P. Boland, local ERA administrator, it was learned this afternoon. This has been done, at this time, so that the city may be included in the Massaschusetts allotment and thus provide sufficient money for the project if it is favored by the local authorities, such as the school committee and the city council, the latter being the body which would make any local appropriation.

The application, which was drawn up by City Solicitor Alvertus D. Morse, at the request of the mayor, is made only with the understanding that there is the possibility that the federal government will supply 50 per cent of the cost and the city could pay for its share on long-term notes. The point in filing at this time is to put Northampton in a position to obtain this money, since Washington, which is soon to decide on Massachusetts' allotment, will base that allotment on contemplated projects in the state.

The application was submitted at this time, also, because of a request from Boston, and it goes to the chairman of Governor James M. Curley's committee. The city was asked to give some detail as to the nature of the project which might be carried out here, and the city solicitor sent a copy of the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, a statement of the financial condition of the city, and other detail desired.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY TAKES NEW MOVE TO OUST DONAHUE

Presides Personally at Hearing as Finance Board Member Admits He Took Big Fee.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—(AP) Intent on ousting four members of the Boston Finance Commission, Gov. James M. Curley, long vexed by the commission's criticism of him, personally presided tonight at a hearing of his Executive Council before which one of the proscribed members attempted to show why he should not be removed.

This member, Atty. Joseph J. Donahue, was unable to satisfy the Governor he should remain in office, for he admitted during the lengthy hearing that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the city of Boston. Acceptance of this money, Curley indicated, was sufficient basis for Donahue's dismissal.

While this hearing was proceeding, the Finance Commission, an organization set up as a check and balance to municipal administration, was actively at work fighting back indirectly at Curley, whom it had often had occasion to criticize when he was mayor of Boston. The commission's special counsel appeared in the Supreme Court to try to compel Edmund L. Dolan, Curley's friend and city treasurer under him, to appear and explain certain financial transactions taking place when Curley was mayor.

Meanwhile, also, the fight between the commission and Gov. Curley was waged on still another front by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointed chairman of the commission in the 11th hour of the administration of Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely.

When Curley was inaugurated, he immediately designed E. Mark Sullivan, an attorney, as chairman of the "vin com." The conflict between Ely and Curley was continued through their respective appointees, and Kaplan, finding himself unrecognized as chairman, asked the Supreme Court today to compel the other members of the commission to recognize him.

Hearing for a petition on Judge Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15

Donahue's admission before the Governor and council that he received $23,000 while a member of the commission was declared by Curley's counsel, John P. Feeney, to be sufficient reason for Donahue's immedi-

[Continued on Second Page.]

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 1 2 1935

For State Conservation

Gov. Curley's declaration in his first annual message that the state appropriate $100,000 for use by the state division of fisheries and game, in addition to the funds secured from the sale of licenses to sportsmen, finds Director Raymond J. Kenney all set with a program that he and his predecessor in the office, Mr. Adams, have had in their pigeon holes for years. The various projects which Director Kenney outlines would provide employment for large numbers of men. The plans include leasing and eventual purchase of 200 miles of trout streams establishment of two waterfowl sanctuaries, development of fish hatcheries and an increase in the facilities of the game farms, appointment of six additional game wardens, extensive biological research work on the ponds and streams, employment of experienced trappers to eliminate crows, snakes, turtles and other enemies of fish.

Incidentally, that section of the long Curley message that called for such a development in our state conservation work did not get the attention at the time that it warranted, due, no doubt, to the many more sensational sections of the message which caught the public eye at first glance. Inasmuch as the Governor showed plainly that he had gone into the conservation feature with more than passing thought, it might be well to reproduce it here. He said:

"I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces two hundred million dollars annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other state in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the commonwealth and its people.

"It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health thru adequate water and sewerage facilities.

"I recommend that the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the state with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen, and this is used to defray the cost of the state division of fisheries and game.

"Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this division entirely upon the sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefitted by the work of the division. An appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the functions of the fish and game division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds, and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually.

"Neighboring states, of which Maine is a notable example, have recognized the advantage of such expenditures, with the result that the income received not only in the summer time, but during the fall and winter seasons from outside visitors attracted by the well advertised natural advantages of the state, has more than repaid the outlay."

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 1 2 1935

Who's Who Now

The Boston postmastership row is more than a local contest. It threatens to shake the entire state Democracy to the very basis, reviving as it does so soon after election the feud between the Curley and the anti-Curleyites.

William F. Hurley, career man and reputed to be one of the most expert postmasters of a major center in the entire national system, is slated to go. His chief liability is that he is a Republican. That is fault sufficient in the eyes of Boss Farley.

Senators Walsh and Coolidge want to see Hurley retained. His services have been so superior, his management of the Boston office so non-political that the Senators feel he deserves reappointment to this $9000 per year job, excuse it, please, position, when the salary is in that high bracket.

Governor Curley wants Peter F. Tague for the position. Here is the setting again of a struggle between the two factions of the Democratic party. Only former Governor Ely is out of the picture and there will be lacking in this scrap the flavor of outspoken opinion. Senator Walsh will do his work from behind the scenes and Senator Coolidge will watch him do it.

Tague will get the nomination, partly because Governor Curley wants him and mainly because Farley wants to reaffirm as often as he can that the merit system has been discarded for the political system in postoffice appointments.

In Holyoke, we watch a career man, a non-political post office manager, go into the discard because he is a Republican. Nothing is said about it, for it is a foregone conclusion. Yet there is some similarity in the two cases.

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.
JAN 1 2 1935

and Japan.

LAW NEEDED

Under the existing law, as we understand it, a sheriff in whose custody a convicted murderer is placed is not empowered to remove him out of the county of his jurisdiction except in case of danger from fire, a pestilence, or until within ten days of the week in which he has been sentenced to die.

It is time this law was changed. It should be one of the first things on which the legislature acts. It has, as usual, hundreds of bills, most of which are of little importance. So far as we have knowledge, no bill calling for this change has been introduced. One should be at once. The time limit for introducing bills is close but one can be entered under suspension of the rules.

We have an example of the necessity for this action. This week one of the Millen brothers, convicted with Faber of murders of policemen, worked with outside friends to obtain their release. The story needs no repetition. A jail, into the yard of which an outsider armed with a shotgun and carrying a revolver can gain access, is no safe place for such desperate characters as they are.

But, despite two requests of the district attorney for their removal, they are still in Dedham jail and must remain there, as we understand the law, until our slow motion courts, acting under laws which lean backwards in giving proven criminals every possible advantage, have heard, considered and reported on the appeals taken.

It's high time the legislature, the Governor, and everyone else took cognizance of this situation. It isn't so many new laws we need as it is remodeling those of a generation in which a man sent to jail was quite likely to remain there. The present status of convicted murderers is several degrees safer than that of pedestrians on our highways.

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ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION MEMBERS GRILLED FOR EIGHT HOURS; CURLEY PRESIDES

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Members of the Boston Finance Commission, under fire at the hands of Gov. James M. Curley, were grilled for nearly eight hours yesterday. Every member of the commission was called onto the carpet with the exception of C. Mark Sullivan, Curley's own appointee.

The Governor presided over the hearing and the charges brought against the members of the Commission were irregularity of conduct in office. Much of the attack was directed against Joseph Joyce Donahue, John P. Feeney, Boston trial lawyer, and Henry P. Fielding, former assistant district attorney, prosecuted the case against the commission members.

Donahue was accused of accepting a fee as counsel in a suit against the city of Boston while a member of the commission. Donahue retorted that, with the exception of one client, all had retained him prior to his taking his position on the commission. The council thus far has refused to unseat Donahue. The session lasted from noon until shortly before 10 o'clock last night.

Requests from Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas that Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, replaced as finance commission chairman by the Governor, and Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, former commission member now on the Superior Court bench be called were refused by Governor Curley. When Schuster requested that Kaplan be called, toward the close of the hearing, the Governor adjourned the meeting.

Mr. Donahue was brought into the hearing, accompanied by a state trooper, who went to the former's office after telephone calls had failed to locate him.

The hearing opened in a spirited manner. Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, protested that the Governor could not act as both presiding officer and prosecutor. He insisted in these protestations until Gov. Curley called two state troopers into the room who threatened to eject Whitman if he did not sit down.

Gov. Curley seeks removal of all members of the finance commission except Sullivan, but thus far has preferred charges against only Donahue and Charles Moorefield Storey.

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

GOVERNOR AND THE LAW BREAKERS

Gov James M. Curley's indictment of the state judiciary and his discussion of the crime situation in this state should give pause to citizens who thus far have refused to become interested in the battle against law breakers.

The governor covers considerable ground in his attack upon the judiciary as he assails, what he calls, the "good judges." He says that the bench is comprised of two factions, designated by those who flout the law as good and bad judges. The former, he says, are known for their desire to be lenient with criminals, while the latter are inclined to make law breakers pay for their crimes. He is quite correct when he says that it is the duty of every honest citizen to applaud the actions of jurists who demand obedience to both the spirit and letter of the law.

That the menace of jury fixing is prevalent in this state is clearly indicated by the governor, who says that every man or woman called for jury duty should report immediately to proper authorities whenever an attorney or an attorney's agent approaches them with an attempt to "buy" their support.

Here we have a situation that makes proper enforcement of law impossible and the fixing of juries is much more common in this commonwealth than most people realize. It is suspected that many lawyers with a record for acquittals in capital cases owe their success to their ability to "fix" juries, and this is the menace to which Gov Curley refers.

The state's chief executive also discusses the matter of police protection for criminals. Here again he covers considerable ground when he says that in many cities of this state the police are in cahoots with the underworld, that they are accepting money in exchange for immunity. If this condition obtains, and the governor should know whether it does or not, what chance has the honest citizen? Neither his family nor his property is safe in a city where paid guardians of the law are collecting not only from the city treasury but from law breakers.

Gov Curley calls upon the people to join in the fight against crime. He tells them that it is their duty as citizens to do everything possible to stamp out gangsters who prey upon innocent victims, and he warns that this help from the public is essential if the war on crime is to succeed.

If an armed foe invaded these shores and turned guns against this state, the people would rise as a unit, ready to give battle to the enemy. Whether citizens realize it or not, this commonwealth is today infested with armed foes whose power as killers is as great, comparatively, as that of an invading army. And yet the people, in smug complacency, refuse to become aroused. Gov Curley knows the true situation and his call for action should be met with hearty response.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

o dismiss Carlisle's plea.

SUGGESTS STATE CARE FOR DEFICIT AND RELIEVE TOWNS

Joseph Walker, Former Speaker of House, Writes to Gov Curley Declaring State's Policy 'Bad Finance'

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 11—Recommendation that the commonwealth take care of its own deficit, to the relief of the cities and towns, in the future, was made today to Gov Curley by Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House. Under its present policy, the commonwealth assesses cities and towns to meet its deficit.

Mr Walker declared that it was bad finance for the state to make these assessments. He pointed out that the national government takes care of deficits by taxation or borrowing while the burden of the state deficit falls on city and town real estate. His letter to Gov Curley follows:—

"It is the established policy of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to assess the deficit in its revenues upon the cities and towns. This deficit is a state matter, as the national deficit is a national matter. If the nation has a deficit, it takes care of it by taxation or by borrowing. Why should not the state do the same. The cities and towns have no voice in the matter of state finances and yet they are called upon by the state to make up the state deficit. This is bad finance.

"As a matter of fact, the burden of the state deficit falls largely upon city and town real estate. When a state deficit occurs, the state does not consider where the burden of such deficit should, in fairness, be placed. As a matter of habit rather than of deliberate policy, it simply imposes such a deficit upon overburdened real estate.

"It is obvious that real estate is now bearing a heavier burden of taxation than it can stand. Sonsequently real estate investment is checked, mortgages on real estate are jeapardized, building construction is checked and all building trades suffer. Real estate, throughout the commonwealth, is already carrying an increased load due to unemployment relief. In metropolitan Boston it is bearing, in addition, the burden of the Boston Elevated railroad deficit. Now, at a time when real estate revenues are seriously impaired, the commonwealth, without givin gthe matter proper consideration, comes along, as usual, and lays upon real estate its own large deficit.

"The policy of the commonwealth should be changed and henceforth the state should look out for its own deficit, to the relief of its cities and towns."

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Sportsmen's Paradise Scheme Outlined by State Director

Kenney Promises to Do Barrel of Things for Fishermen and Hunters If Gov. Curley's Idea of $100,000 Special Appropriation Is Adopted by State.

A broad, far-reaching plan by which the hunting and fishing in this State can be almost immeasurably increased was revealed by Director Raymond J. Kenney of the Division of Fisheries and Game last night, contingent upon acceptance of that part of Gov. James M. Curley's inaugural address which urged an appropriation of $100,000 for fish and game work in addition to the ordinary revenue of the division.

Not only will the projects included in the plan provide for more fish in the ponds and streams and more game birds and animals in the covers, but the work, as outlined, will create considerable employment for a large number of residents of the State.

The fish and game facilities of the State, Director Kenney says, have been far outgrown by the steadily increasing demands for more fish and game, due to several reasons. The remarkable trend to the outdoors which has been evident the past few years, the increasing use of the automobile by which the uttermost ends of the State can be reached in a few hours, the disappearance, because of the auto, of the hitherto almost inaccessible hunting and fishing spots, are among the many factors responsible for the insufficient suppy of fish and game.

To offset these inroads and to provide this form of recreation for the constantly increasing numbers, a great deal more fish and game must be stocked and more facilities to raise them must be found.

The amount asked by the Governor in his address, $100,000, is approximately the cost of enforcement of the game laws. This is now paid from the revenue which accures to the Division of Fisheries and Game by the fees for hunting and fishing licenses.

Plans of Director.

The balance of the revenue, in round figures, $150,000, is all that is left to operate the four game farms, the six fish hatcheries and the other costs of maintaining the entire division.

Director Kenney's plan, many features of which can be carried out this year if Gov. Curley's recommendation is adotped, covers practically the entire field of modern conservation ideas. It includes the following:

Leasing and ultimate purchase of not more than 200 miles along the best trout fishing streams in the State with provision for considerable stream improvement work.

Cooperative arrangements with landowners to the end that they may be induced to care for and protect game on their lands throughout the entire year and aid in it propagation. Protection of such lands against the thoughtless few.

Establishment of at least two waterfowl sanctuaries.

Lease and ultimate purchase of abandoned mill pond sites and repair of the dams to reestablish as fishing waters, preferably trout.

Extensive development of several of the present fish hatcheries to increase their output by many thousands more fish.

Establishment of one additional pond fish hatchery to augment the two now available and the building of field rearing stations where the output of the trout hatcheries may be reared to larger size.

Development of salmon, pike perch and muscallonge raising so that more of these larger fish can be liberated.

Increase in the facilities of the four game farms so that a much larger number of pheasants and quail can be produced and reared to a greater age. Development of several areas throughout the State where these birds can be reared under more natural conditions.

Development of the propagation of rabbits, partridge and raccoons. Propagation of waterfowl, especially the native black duck and planting of duck foods in marsh areas.

Pheasants Experimentation.

Experimentation with Caucasian pheasants which appear to be better adapted to the wooded areas than ring-necked pheasants.

Continued development of game management on state institutional grounds as these areas are set apart by law as wild life sanctuaries and on state forests and wild life refuges.

Appointment of six additional regular game wardens to bring the field force of regular men up to 40.

Research work in biological examination of ponds and streams and ornithological and game management surveys and on the disappearance of eel grass which has seriously affected the supply of waterfowl.

Employment the year round of experienced trappers to conduct crow extermination and other predators and eliminate turtles, snakes and other fish enemies.

Development of an intensive winter feeding program for birds, including planting of winter grains and fruit bearing shrubs.

Establishment of an additional salvage unit to further the work of trapping and seining fish in water supplies and private ponds for liberation in state ponds.

Cooperative work with other state departmens so that their activities, such as mosquito control, plant pest control, dam building, drainage and reclamation, will not seriously affect wild life.

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EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

MORTGAGE RATE REDUCTION, SPONSORED BY GOV. CURLEY, MEETS OPPOSITION LOCALLY

Majority of Bankers Believe Drop From 6 to 5 1-2 Per Cent Would Injure Depositors Without Commensurate Good—County Savings Bank Not Affected —Average Savings About $20 Per Person

Governor Curley's ultimatum to the State's bankers on the reduction of interest on home mortgage met with almost unanimous opposition from bank officials in this city.

With the exception of the Berkshire County Saving Bank, which would not be affected by the reduction, and the Agricultural National Bank, whose president, Lawrence R. Connor, refused to comment, Pittsfield bank executives emphatically consider the Governor's move unfortunate.

Basically, the local attitude on the proposed reduction of interest on mortgages from 6 to 5½ per cent was similar. The consensus is that while mortgagees would benefit to a certain extent, the corresponding penalty incurred by depositors in savings and cooperative banks and in savings department of commercial banks would offset the good done. In most cases, the ratio of depositors to borrowers is approximately twenty to one.

"Penalizing Depositors"

"If Governor Curley's recommendation goes through," stated Clifford F. Martin, City Savings Bank treasurer, "it means, in our case, penalizing 18,000 depositors for the benefit of 532 borrowers. And the one-half of one per cent is so small as to be of comparatively little benefit to the borrower. I think this move to be an entering wedge which will ultimately lead to reductions in all types of loans, a situation which will wreck havoc with dividends to the people who own the money. I strongly advise all savings bank and department depositors to oppose the adoption of the plan."

Equally emphatic in his denunciation of Curley's proposal was Philip A. Damon, treasurer of the Pittsfield Co-operative Bank.

"Dangerous"

"I believe the whole thing is dangerous," Mr. Damon said. "It will tend to dry up the source of credit. And so far as the co-operative bank is concerned, any reduction in interest for borrowers is no benefit to them except in cash outlay, since they are share-holders in the bank and suffer from dividend reductions to the same degree as do depositors. As a result of the latter, the incentive to save will be decreased, and, in turn, the difficulties of procuring working capital will be increased. A reduction in the interest rate from 6 to 5½ would mean a corresponding drop in the dividend rate, since the spread, now as narrow as is practicable, would have to remain the same."

More conservative in his statement was Robert F. Stanton, president of the Union Co-operative Bank. Mr. Stanton said:

"Until we have had some more direct information, we cannot say what the action of the directors of the Union Co-operative Bank will be. In general, however, this bank has done everything possible to assist distressed borrowers through suspension of dues, payment of taxes, close cooperation with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and in other ways. I am sure that when it is finally determined by those who direct the banking affairs of the State what is the best that may be done for borrowers without injustice to the shareholders, the Union Cooperative Bank will cooperate."

Charles W. Power, president of the Pittsfield-Third National Bank, voiced his disapproval of the Curley plan although the local bank would not be appreciably affected by its adoption since only a small percentage of the bank's funds are in real estate.

"Harms Market"

"Money rates," Mr. Power said. "are regulated by the demand for money. While temporarily it may appear that the demand is so small that interest rates may be reduced, it is inevitable that when business recovery arrives, money rates will increase. Thus decreases in interest rates would tend ultimately to harm the real estate market."

Gardner S. Morse, treasurer of the Berkshire County Trust Company, which would not be affected by the move since a rate of 5½ per cent has been charged on home mortgages in that bank since 1918, confined his statement to an expression of disapproval of Curley's announced intention that eventually he hoped to effect further reductions.

Harry S. Watson, vice president and treasurer of the Berkshire Trust Company, voiced his agreement with President John C. Makepeace, president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, who said yesterday that "banks are now carrying a large amount of foreclosed property, paying taxes and other charges against them. The increased cost of handling their real estate during the depression has brought down the return on the investment to 5 per cent, instead of the 6 per cent commonly thought of."

The banks of the city would be variously affected if the reduction is adopted. One institution has 532 borrowers of the type specified in the Curley ultimatum, who would benefit to the extent of $8750, or about $16.66 per borrower. Another bank of 22,917 depositors, would save 1500 borrowers approximately $37,500, or $25 per borrower.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY UNABLE TO LEARN TOTAL STATE PENALTY

Washington Doesn't Know How Much Federal Help Will Be Cut Because of Road Fund Diversion

By WILL P. KENNEDY

Washington, Jan. 11—John Backus of New Bedford, Mass., representative of Gov Curley, has been unable in conferences with officials today to learn from the federal roads bureau just what penalty in loss of federal money Massachusetts must suffer because of the diversion of some $10,000,000 of gasoline tax revenue to general funds. The federal bureau officials do not know.

It was explained to Mr Backus that while the federal bureau knows unofficially, through Mr Backus's own representations, that this money has been diverted, it had no official report. The Massachusetts apportionment of federal roads money for 1936, is $1,741,877, predicated on a fund of $125,000,000 which Congress has authorized, but no appropriation has yet been made. Under the law of June, 1934, any state diverting any part of the road-building funds thereafter would be penalized not to exceed one-third, but no scale of penalties has been set up. This is purely an administrative question, the law cannot be evaded, and there is nothing that Mr Backus or Gov Curley can do about it now, is in substance the stand of the federal bureau.

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY URGES WAR AGAINST CRIME WORLD

Criticizes Weakness of the Judiciary and Legal Loopholes

Boston, Jan. 12—Using as his text a Boston kidnaping case "similar in many respects but even more atrocious" than the Lindbergh case, Gov Curley bitterly attacked criminal elements, citing lax enforcement, public apathy, and the widespread illegal gambling pools as elements encouraging their existence.

Declaring that all the records of the case, in which a North-End child was kidnaped and murdered after a ransom had been paid, had disappeared from the police department and the district-attorney's office, the governor deplored muddling sentimentalism and antiquated police methods, as handicaps to society's defense against criminality.

Gov Curley criticized the weakness of the bench and legal loopholes permitting the criminal to escape. The over use of the pardoning power also was cited as an encouragement to crime.

In his statement, Gov Curley assailed Republican members of the governor's council for refusing to oust a member of the Boston Finance commission who, he declared, admitted receiving a large fee from a contractor doing business with the city of Boston.

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TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY SEEKS AID OF VOTERS IN HIS BATTLE

Governor Directs Blast at Five Republicans on Governor's Council.

Boston, Jan. 12.—(A.P.)—Governor James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the governor's council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston finance commission.

The governor, referring to current council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four finance commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action of five Republican members of the governor's council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the finance commission."

He called upon each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his governor's council urging the cleanup of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the finance commission."

The "vote against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at nine o'clock last night.

During yesterday's hearing session, Attorney Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit by the city of Boston.

The governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission an organization set up as a check and balance to municipal administration, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

The chief executive turned to crime, in his statement, and warned that it must be stamped out "not only in the low places but in the high places."

"The difficulty in securing a conviction in the courts," he said, "due to the failure of the judges to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law plus the legal loopholes that the well-financed criminal underworld are able to develop renders it difficult, due not infrequently to maudlin sentimentalism of juries, to secure conviction and a sentence in keeping with the enormity of the crime committed."

He took a fling at the "horse racing pool rooms where roulette and dice games are allowed," and added that unless local police end these abuses he would order state police and state detectives to close them up.

As the legislative week closed, there appeared a good chance that a numerical record might be set for proposed legislation.

There were 1,070 petitions docketed in the House of Representatives at the closing hour last night and the last hour for filing by the Senate was not yet in sight.

Two petitions filed yesterday tended toward coordination of the various police forces throughout the state. One measure called for frequent inspection and investigation of police forces of various communities and the other would set all police officers at the call of the governor or attorney general.

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EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Gov. Curley Asks Voters To Aid Him, Through Appeal to Council Members, In Ousting Four Commission Members

Declares Five Republicans Voting as Body Against Action Notwithstanding Confession of Guilt by One Finance Commission Member—Takes Fling at Horse Racing Pool Rooms Where Roulette and Dice Games Are Allowed.

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Governor James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the Governor's Council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston Finance Commission.

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Warning Against Crime

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EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

WANTS MORE FOR HIGHWAYS

Gov. Curley To Ask Federal Government for $8,000,000 Allotment

BOSTON, Jan. 12. —Gov. James M. Curley yesterday afternoon said that when he makes his next trip to Washington he will urge the Federal Government to allot $8,000,000 instead of $6,000,000 for highways in Massachusetts. He believes that the increase should be possible since the Government plans to cease giving direct relief, and he can think of no better method of expenditure than for highways. He did not say just what new highways he has in mind, for he is planning to leave that to Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Public Works Department.

The Governor also said that he will ask the Federal Government to spend $10,000,000 this year on the improvement of the Cape Cod Canal instead of the contemplated $5,000,000. He also plans to urge the Federal authorities for an appropriation of $1,700,000 for an artillery range at Bourne and a machine shop at the drydocks in South Boston.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY UNABLE TO LEARN TOTAL STATE PENALTY

Washington Doesn't Know How Much Federal Help Will Be Cut Because of Road Fund Diversion

By WILL P. KENNEDY

Washington, Jan. 11—John Backus of New Bedford, Mass., representative of Gov Curley, has been unable in conferences with officials today to learn from the federal roads bureau just what penalty in loss of federal money Massachusetts must suffer because of the diversion of some $10,000,000 of gasoline tax revenue to general funds. The federal bureau officials do not know.

It was explained to Mr Backus that while the federal bureau knows unofficially, through Mr Backus's own representations, that this money has been diverted, it had no official report. The Massachusetts apportionment of federal roads money for 1936, is $1,741,877, predicated on a fund of $125,000,000 which Congress has authorized, but no appropriation has yet been made. Under the law of June, 1934, any state diverting any part of the road-building funds thereafter would be penalized not to exceed one-third, but no scale of penalties has been set up. This is purely an administrative question, the law cannot be evaded, and there is nothing that Mr Backus or Gov Curley can do about it now, is in substance the stand of the federal bureau.

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY URGES WAR AGAINST CRIME WORLD

Criticizes Weakness of the Judiciary and Legal Loopholes

Boston, Jan. 12—Using as his text a Boston kidnaping case "similar in many respects but even more atrocious" than the Lindbergh case, Gov Curley bitterly attacked criminal elements, citing lax enforcement, public apathy, and the widespread illegal gambling pools as elements encouraging their existence.

Declaring that all the records of the case, in which a North-End child was kidnaped and murdered after a ransom had been paid, had disappeared from the police department and the district-attorney's office, the governor deplored muddling sentimentalism and antiquated police methods, as handicaps to society's defense against criminality.

Gov Curley criticized the weakness of the bench and legal loopholes permitting the criminal to escape. The over use of the pardoning power also was cited as an encouragement to crime.

In his statement, Gov Curley assailed Republican members of the governor's council for refusing to oust a member of the Boston Finance commission who, he declared, admitted receiving a large fee from a contractor doing business with the city of Boston.

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TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

CURLEY SEEKS AID OF VOTERS IN HIS BATTLE

Governor Directs Blast at Five Republicans on Governor's Council.

Boston, Jan. 12.—(A.P.)—Governor James M. Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the governor's council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston finance commission.

The governor, referring to current council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four finance commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action of five Republican members of the governor's council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the finance commission."

He called upon each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his governor's council urging the cleanup of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the finance commission."

The "vote against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt" referred to by the governor was a characterization of an episode during yesterday's lengthy hearing, which ended at nine o'clock last night.

During yesterday's hearing session, Attorney Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit by the city of Boston.

The governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission [illegible]n organization set up as a chec[illegible] balance to municipal adj[illegible]ation, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

The chief executive turned to crime, in his statement, and warned that it must be stamped out "not only in the low places but in the high places."

"The difficulty in securing a conviction in the courts," he said, "due to the failure of the judges to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law plus the legal loopholes that the well-financed criminal underworld are able to develop renders it difficult, due not infrequently to maudlin sentimentalism of juries, to secure conviction and a sentence in keeping with the enormity of the crime committed."

He took a fling at the "horse racing pool rooms where roulette and dice games are allowed," and added that unless local police end these abuses he would order state police and state detectives to close them up.

As the legislative week closed, there appeared a good chance that a numerical record might be set for proposed legislation.

There were 1,070 petitions docketed in the House of Representatives at the closing hour last night and the last hour for filing by the Senate was not yet in sight.

Two petitions filed yesterday tended toward coordination of the various police forces throughout the state. One measure called for frequent inspection and investigation of police forces of various communities and the other would set all police officers at the call of the governor or attorney general.

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EAGLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

WANTS MORE FOR HIGHWAYS

Gov. Curley To Ask Federal Government for $8,000,000 Allotment

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The Governor also said that he will ask the Federal Government to spend $10,000,000 this year on the improvement of the Cape Cod Canal instead of the contemplated $5,000,000. He also plans to urge the Federal authorities for an appropriation of $1,700,000 for an artillery range at Bourne and a machine shop at the drydocks in South Boston.

Continued From First Page

and State detectives to close them up.

Curdey Presides at Meeting

Intent on getting results in the ousting of four members of the Boston Finance Commission, Gov. Curley personally presided last night night at a hearing of the Council before which one of the proscribed members attempted to show why he should not be removed.

Attorney Joseph J. Donahue, unable to satisfy the Governor he should remain in office, for he admitted during the engthy hearing that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the City of Boston. Acceptance of this money, Curley indicated, was sufficient basis for Donahue's dismissal.

The first witness at the hearing was Thomas D. Russo a contractor, under questioning of John P. Feeney, counsel for the Governor, Russo said Donahue had acted for him in a law suit against the City of Boston while Donahue was a member of the commission.

Russo said a verdict of $65,000 was returned in his favor and that Donahue retained a fee of $22,000. After protesting the fee, Russo said he received $8500 of it from Donahue.

Finance Commission Move

While this hearing was proceeding, the Finance Commission, an organization set up as a check and balance to municipal administration, was actively at work fighting back indirectly at Curley, whom it had often had occasion to criticize when he was mayor of Boston. The commission's special counsel appeared in the Supreme Court to try to compel Edmund L. Dolan, Curley's friend and city treasurer under him, to appear and expain certain financial transactions taking place when Curley was mayor.

Judge Kaplan Acts

Meanwhile, also, the fight between the commission and Governor Curley was waged on still another front by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointed chairman of the commission in the eleventh hour of the administration of Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely.

When Curley was inaugurated, he immediately designed E. Mark Sullivan, an attorney, as chairman of the "vin com." The conflict between Ely and Curley was continued through their respective appointees, and Kaplan, finding himself unrecognized as chairman, asked the Supreme Court yesterday to compel the other members of the commission to recognize him.

Hearing for a petition on Judge Kaplan's petition was set for Jan. 15.

Calls It Law Violation

Donahue's admission before the Governor and Council that he received $23,000 while a member of the commission was declared by Curley's counsel, John P. Feeney, to be sufficient reason for Donahue's immediate removal from the commission. Feeney, a criminal lawyer celebrated in Massachusetts, said this act of Donahue's constituted "a violation of the law, a breach of duty and misconduct on his part." Donahue, saying he saw no impropriety in his action, was quick to decare angrily that he considered the entire hearing an attempt to halt the concurrent hearing in Supreme Court aimed at airing the financial activities of Dolan.

The commission's counsel, George R. Farnum, charged before Judge Edward U. Pierce that a firm organized by Dolan and known as the Legal Securities Corporation, had sold $2,000,000 worth of bonds for the city's sinking fund during Dolan's term of office as City Treasurer.

At the request of counsel for Dolan, who is said to be ill in Florida, Judge Pierce delayed until Jan. 17 his decision on the motion to compel Dolan to appear and produce certain books and papers relating to the sinking fund transactions.

The hearing yesterday and last night befcre Curley and the council was concerned principally with the activities and conduct of Donahue as a member of the commission. Curley, however, has said he also seeks to oust Charles Moorfield Storey, Alexander Wheeler and Judge Kaplan. The Executive Council, however, must concur with him in any decision to remove these members of the commission, after they have had an opportunity to show cause why they should not be removed.

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TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

ASK BIG INCREASE IN HIGHWAY FUND

Governor Curley Will Request $8,000,000 This Year

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TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

...s Marcelle Bombardier.

WANT STATE HELP ON TOWN DEFICITS

State's Policy "Bad Finance" Former Speaker of House Joseph Walker Tells Curley.

Boston, Jan. 12—Recommendation that the commonwealth take care of its own deficit, to the relief of the cities and towns, in the future, has been made to Gov. Curley by Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House. Under its present policy, the commonwealth assesses cities and towns to meet its deficit.

Mr. Walker declared that it was bad finance for the state to make these assessments. He pointed out that the national government takes care of deficits by taxation or borrowing while the burden of the state deficit falls on city and town real estate. His letter to Gov. Curley follows:

"It is the established policy of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to assess the deficit in its revenues upon the cities and towns. This deficit is a state matter, as the national deficit is a national matter. If the nation has a deficit, it takes care of it by taxation or by borrowing. Why should not the state do the same? The cities and towns have no voice in the matter of state finances and yet they are called upon by the state to make up the state deficit. This is bad finance.

"As a matter of fact, the burden of the state deficit falls largely upon city and town real estate. When a state deficit occurs, the state does not consider where the burden of such deficit should, in fairness, be placed. As a matter of habit rather than of deliberate policy, it simply imposes such a deficit upon overburdened real estate.

"It is obvious that real estate is now bearing a heavier burden of taxation than it can stand. Consequently real estate investment is checked, mortgages on real estate are jeopardized, building construction is checked and all building trades suffer. Real estate, throughout the commonwealth, is already carrying an increased load due to unemployment relief. In metropolitan Boston it is bearing, in addition, the burden of the Boston Elevated railroad deficit. Now, at a time when real estate rev-

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STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.
JAN 12 1935

Ouster Proceedings Open

Governor Curley's ouster proceedings against Joseph Joyce Donahue and three other members of the Boston Finance Commission was started yesterday at a hearing in the State House. Attorney John P. Feeney (left) here is shown questioning Mr. Donahue.

CURLEY CLAIMS COUNCIL FAILED

Governor Solicits Aid of Voters in Donahue Removal

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Curley today broke the usual week-end quiet of Beacon Hill with a "blast" directed at "five Republican members of the Governor's Council" and called upon the voters to aid him in his attempt to oust certain members of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Governor, referring to current council hearings, called by him in an effort to remove four finance commission members, said his "hands are tied due to the action of five Republican members of the Governor's Council voting as a body against action notwithstanding the confession of guilt by a member of the finance commission."

He called upon each voter to telephone or write at once "to his Republican member of his Governor's Council urging the cleanup of this nauseating mess represented in the flaunting of law and order by the membership of the finance commission."

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During yesterday's hearing session, Attorney Joseph J. Donahue, one of the finance commission members Curley seeks to remove, admitted that while serving on the commission he had received $23,000 from a contractor for representing him in a suit brought by the City of Boston.

The governor indicated acceptance of this money by any member of the commission, an organization set up as a check-and-balance to municipal administration, was sufficient basis for dismissal.

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HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Governor Aims Blast at G. O. P. Council Members

Appeals to Voters to Help Him Oust Four Members of Boston Finance Commission—Charges Donahue "Confessed Guilt" and Should Be Dismissed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS]

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Court Postpones Hearing Finance Board's Petitio

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Because of le gal efforts of Judge Jacob J. Kap lan to compel members of the Bos ton Finance Commission to recog nize him as chairman instead of E. Mark Sullivan, recently named for that position by Gov. Curley, and efforts of the Governor to have four members of the commission removed, Judge Edward P. Pierce in the Supreme Judicial court postponed yesterday for a week hearing a petition to order Edmund L. Dolan, ex-city treasurer of Boston, to appear before the commission. The commission is anxious to question him about transactions between the city and the E. L. Dolan Company and the Legal Securities Corporation, brokerage concerns.

Mr. Dolan is in Florida and has failed to obey a summons to appear before the Commission. The Finance Commission has asked Mr. Dolan to produce the books and records of the Dolan Company.

Move Made to Have Lieut.-Gov. Hurley Preside at Hearing

An effort was made during the hearing of charges against the Boston Finance Commission to have Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley named presiding officer.

The move was made by Edmund D. Whitman, counsel for Commissioner Joseph J. Donahue, who challenged Gov. Curley's right to preside and asked that former Mayor Hurley take the chair.

Gov. Curley's reply was a request for State troopers to maintain order and a threat to eject Atty. Whitman if he did not take a seat.

ANSONIA CONN. SENTINEL
JANUARY 12, 1935

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
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STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 12 1935

Closely following the announcement that the postmastership of Boston would go to a man acceptable to Governor Curley, word comes that Senator Walsh desires that the incumbent, William E. Hurley, be reappointed. He became Postmaster under the Hoover administration, but is a career man, having previously had 30 years in the service. Mr. Walsh's position as Senator, the long-standing custom as regards such matters, and his political prestige in his state as revealed in the last election, may make the administration hesitate to override his wishes in this important matter.

OHIO SALES TAX.

Ohio has with the new year become the eleventh state of the Union to put in effect a general sales tax law, and before the new Hartford legislature is ended Connecticut may become the twelfth. Ohio people are now paying a three per cent. tax on purchases of nearly all commodities and as a result the Buckeye State's depleted coffers are expected to be enriched approximately $60,000,000 during 1935. Governor Cross, in his inaugural address, has recommended a two per cent. tax of this kind for Connecticut.

Some say a state sales tax is a good thing. (That is, assuming that any kind of a tax measure can be a good thing, which is doubtful) while others, including many business men and some newspapers, are pronouncedly of the opposite opinion. The Bristol Press, for instance, expresses self in no uncertain terms as follows:

> Two New England governors, at least, strongly oppose the hateful sales tax—Curley of Massachusetts and Brann of Maine—and what they have to say concerning this imposition can be remembered with profit by Connecticut legislators who will be asked to add that detestable thing to the tax load of an already overburdened public.

A feature of the Ohio tax measure, not used by any other state, is the method of collecting the tax by means of stamps, or "prepaid tax receipts." Merchants are to buy these stamps from the state in denominations of one cent for sales from nine cents through 39; two cents for sales from 40 cents through 69; three cents for sales from 70 cents through one dollar.

Merchants will buy these stamps at the rate of 97 cents for one dollar's worth. The difference of three cents is to compensate the merchant for expense of collection. Each stamp is perforated; the merchant affixes half of the stamp on the purchase and retains the stub which must be turned in to the state when a new supply is ordered.

Income from the sales tax will be divided roughly in the following proportions: School districts, $23,000,000; local subdivisions for government purposes, $15,000,000; poor relief, $6,000,000; poor relief bonds, $4,000,000, and administration $3,000,000.

The Ohio sales tax act gives a number of exemptions, milk, bread, newspapers, feed, seed, lime, fertilizer and items already taxed, as follows: Cigarettes, gasoline, malt, beer, wine and spirituous liquors, and produce purchased from farms.

There are now eleven states that have what is considered a true general sales tax, with ratés of two or three per cent. which permit retailers to pass the tax directly on to the consumer.

The states are Arizona, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma and Utah. All this is of interest here because of the possibility that the name of Connecticut may be added at no distant date.

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HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

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Councillors

(Continued from Page One)

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HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 13 1935

Governor's Job Easier Than That of Mayor, Says Curley

Proposes, Nevertheless, to Make Real Job Out of It—at Least There'll Be No Question as to Who Is the Governor of Massachusetts

Gov. Curley proposes to be on the job "all the time."

By Harold Bennison

James Michael Curley, the only man in some 50 years to have stepped from the mayor's office on School street, Boston, to the Governor's chair on Beacon Hill, finds his new job much easier than his job as mayor of Boston. In fact he is making the job bigger than it ever has been because he wants to be busy.

Some Governors have been difficult to catch at the State House. Channing Cox was a "9 o'clock Governor." He used to arrive at 9 in the morning and stay until 5. Alvan T. Fuller was indefinite. Some days would find him at his desk in the State House in the morning and other days would find him elsewhere. He used to work nights at times, too.

Frank Allen was fairly regular, but even he would be "expected at any time" and many would wait vainly. Calvin Coolidge was dependable as Governor as in all positions he held.

Curley, who has been described as the man who started as a delegate to the Democratic convention from Puerto Rico to a position of national importance as an adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt—Curley will be a "10 o'clock Governor."

ABLE ASSISTANTS

He can afford to arrive at 10 o'clock, for he has established one of the most efficient secretariats Beacon Hill has ever seen. Earl Schriever is his chief stenographer. Earl has been with Curley long enough to know how to answer the mail. William A. Bodfish, Curley's assistant secretary, is another who has been trained in the Curley manner of doing things. Between Bodfish and Schriever, much of the load aimed at Curley's shoulders is automatically intercepted by one of those two. Dick Grant his chief secretary handles political matters which need attention.

The routine of the Governor's office is cared for by William Reed, who knows every bit of procedure to an exact nicety. As a buffer between those who call at the Governor's office and the inner sanctums stands Frank T. Pedonti. He served as Curley's messenger in City Hall and knows who is who.

With that machinery set up Curley is beginning to have a chance to devote himself to the work he is making for himself. Being a Governor is an odd job. There is probably no other job just like it. The Governor can do about as he wants. There is no one to scold him for not being on the job, and no one to tell him he must do certain things. If he is on the job, affairs at the State House run smoothly. If he is sick or away for a long period of time affairs at the State House run smoothly, for the departments can—and in the past, have taken care of themselves.

AROUND THE CLOCK

So the Governor can "make a job" or he can take things rather easily. Or he can work hard at times and coast at other times. That decision is entirely up the Governor himself. Joseph B. Ely was that kind. He would work hard at times and coast at other times. Sometimes he was absent for a few days and on other days he was very much on the job.

Curley will be on the job all the time. He is driven in from his Jamaica Plain home in the state car. His chauffeur, Charles Manion, has driven Curley for about five years and is one of the official family. Sometimes Curley talks a bit with him, and sometimes not. Occasionally Curley attends a funeral in the morning. Often he has had several conferences in his Jamaica Plain home before he leaves for the State House.

When he goes to lunch at the Parker House, where he usually eats unless there is a formal luncheon for him to attend, he invariably makes use of the lunch period to talk matters over with some one who wants to see him, or whom he wants to see. In some 20 years he has never been seen eating alone in a public place. He always has some one with him. And what is more Curley always takes the check, too. It is doubtful if there is a man in the state who has paid for as many meals for friends as has the present Governor. He simply will not eat alone.

Nor are there any chosen few who eat with him. He invites any one—or every one who is around when he leaves for lunch. The more the merrier.

A NATURAL PLANNER

Back in the state house executive offices he starts work again. His day is mapped out. Each night before he leaves the office he plans the next day. Of course the plans often are knocked into cocked hat, because there are many interruptions, but on the other hand he gets more work done because of the advance planning.

And he has many plans. Always a man of terrific energy, always an intense worker—what other man in the state at the age of 60 could have campaigned as he did for 21 weeks without a let-up—and always an student of public affairs, he has in his mind a whole program destined to remedy conditions in this state which he feels should be remedied.

His inaugural merely touched the high spots of his plans. There is much more, even though the inaugural was admittedly the most comprehensive document of its kind ever read to the solons on Beacon Hill.

The plans included in that 84-minute speech will last him about a year. After that will come more plans.

It is interesting to note that even Curley's worst enemies—and he has nearly as many enemies as he now has gray hairs—never have given voice to any doubts about his ability.

AN EXACTING TRAINING

They don't like his ideas, they don't like his methods, they don't like the ruthless, relentless manner in which he operates. He is ruthless, too. There is no question about that. He will forgive an enemy, but he'll never forget that enemy and never will allow a one-time enemy to get into a position to hurt him.

That's natural, in a way, for he came up through the hardest school of hard knocks which Boston ever could claim—the old Roxbury district, around Hampden street and Vine street. Tough? You bet it was tough. And there he learned the first lesson in politics. A simple lesson, but one which some people never learn: "Dog eat dog, and devil take the loser."

From a delivery boy who worked for a grocery store all day Saturday for 75 cents ("I started at 6 in the morning and finished at midnight, and gave my mother 70 out of the 75 cents—she needed it," as he put it) to the Governor's chair hasn't been an easy climb.

Many a morning when he was an alderman, he and a gang of 15 or 20 men would walk from Hampden and Dudley streets in Roxbury down to the City Hall, where Curley would try to get jobs for the men.

"We had to walk. There wasn't enough money in the whole of us to pay our carfares. So we walked. Probably it did us good."

That is his slant on it today. Ashamed of it? Not a bit. It is just part of his life to him.

SCARED AT FIRST

Early in his political life he was the victim of the doublecross. But when he was crossed up he tore in and fought harder than ever, and usually won. He was the most scared mayor Boston ever had when he first assumed that office. He was shy, diffident and a bit timid but gradually he grew until he more than filled that office.

The Governor's office for a 10 o'clock Governor" would not be too difficult but he'll be a 24-hour Governor, even if he doesn't arrive under the golden dome until 10. Conferences in all his spare time are a natural part of his program.

He has laughed at the idea that the Governor's office is a bigger job than the mayor's office.

"Being Governor is like running a retail business and a small one as compared to a big wholesale business in City Hall," he said, laughingly. "Why, there are more problems down in the City Hall in a day than up there in a week."

That was what he said before he took office. Then he started studying. He has found that one single policy in the State House may mean more to millions of people than a dozen problems in City Hall. And he has become a little more careful. He seeks advice freely—and advice of all kinds. He wants it. And he doesn't care where he gets a handful of facts as long as he can get the facts.

He knows what he doesn't know. When an engineering authority was talking to him, he said:

"Wait a minute. I can't follow you there. Stay over on my side of the fence so I'll know what I'm talking about, will you?"

One thing has amused him since he was inaugurated. He hasn't been "touched." That means the gang who used to wait for him, knowing that he couldn't refuse a poverty plea, and to whom he used to hand out money, have let him alone since he has become Governor.

"Poor devils," he said, once, when some one remonstrated with him for giving away so much money, "they have to turn to some one for help and I guess I'm the goat. I can't turn them down. They are hungry."

His devotion to his wife, who died some years ago, is too well known to need reference, but it was entirely typical of him to go to her grave and place thereon a wreath before he left for the State House to be sworn in as Governor. And he'd shoot any photographer who tried to get a picture of that act. And even the photographers agree with him on that.

Colorful? He drips that peculiar quality. Dramatic? More so than any Governor in years. Dynamic? He tears through the day's work, but stops to have a laugh at any minute.

At a hearing on the chaotic milk situation, a speaker remarked:

"The milk dealers have been cutting each other's throats [illegible] so long it has become a habit, you [illegible]xcellency."

His excellency [illegible]d and said, "They're like Boston [illegible]ticians."

His frankness has amazed the members of the State House press gallery. Anyone can shoot a question and he'll answer it in a manner so frank that it stunned them at first.

A READY JOSHER

He joshes and kids at every opportunity. In a press conference last week he asked for Dick Grant, his secretary. Grant was standing behind him.

"I didn't see you," said Gov. Curley. "Reminds me of the time I was tearing the hide off a member of finance commisssion and when I finished I turned around and there he was sitting right behind me. I shook hands with him and said if I had known he was there I would have made a real attack on him."

As to the kind of an administration he will give—well, no one knows the answer. There are some indices, however, of what may be expected. He'll fight for the people. That sounds like a democratic stump speech. The old bologna, if you will. But Curley feels it. He knows what "belly hunger" is. He knows what poverty is. He lived through it. And the people and their rights come first with him.

Whether he'll go too far in that direction and raise hob is another matter. But he is sincere in his fights for the people. For example: In 1916 the state was infested with loan sharks. Teachers, firemen, policemen and many others were in their clutches. Curley was mayor. He ordered the corporation counsel to fight every case to the supreme court.

WON HIS FIGHT

That called the turn on the loan sharks. But he then established the City of Boston Credit Union, to protect city workers. The credit union has made an enviable record. But he went further. He was the spearhead of the battle to drive out of this state the loan sharks wherever they were located. Backed by every charitable organization, newspaper and legal aid society in the state he forced through the Legislature the present small loans law. It has since been a model for more than a score of states.

The Curley law ended the loan shark evil in one swoop. Of late years there have been attempts to tamper with that law. The attempts have been made by well-meaning, but ignorant persons, or by those who would like again to have Massachusetts a stamping ground for the loan sharks. It will be interesting to watch Curley if anyone tries such tactics this year. Whoever starts any such game will think lightning has hit them for Curley will hit hard and fast.

So far, speed and action have characterized his stay in the State House. He announced that he would fire Eugene C. Hultman from the metropolitan district commission. That was one thing, but within 24 hours he had started to carry out that threat. He said he would abolish the finance commission. He started work on that within a week. Such things are new to the State House. He is unexpected. He "draws first."

CAN BE VERY CASUAL

He can be disarmingly casual at times. Down in Washington he dropped into the office of Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior. It was nearing 5 o'clock. [illegible]e young girl attendant in the wait[illegible] room obviously had a date. She w[illegible]ly powdering her nose and barely [illegible]e up as we went in.

"Is Secret[illegible]y Ickes in?" asked Curley.

"I'll see," said the girl, quite bored. "What's the name?"

"Mr. Curley of Boston."

Suppressing but little her annoyance at being troubled, she picked up a 'phone and sent the word along to the inner office.

Suddenly her expression changed.

"Is it Gov. Curley?" she asked, with eyes wide open.

Curley grinned: "It's Governor-elect Curley, lady, which is perhaps what he had in mind."

And the doors opened.

HOW HE ANSWERED

As to his own feelings about being Governor, perhaps this conversation will shed some light on his own views. It was one of the many we had during a trip down to Florida.

In the long train rides we talked about this and that. I asked the question flatly:

"What kind of an administration are you going to give?"

Perhaps the highlight of the long answer was this:

"I'm going to give this state the best administration it has ever had. It's about time some one did it. I believe I can do it. I want to give the kind of an administration that will make it possible for some other young Turk (meaning an Irish Catholic) to come up from poverty to the highest position in the state without having to overcome the prejudice that I have had to fight all my life."

I asked him if he thought he could do it.

He smiled a minute and said:

"God helping me, it will be impossible for me to do anything else."

One thing is certain. For the next two years there will be no question whatsoever as to who is Governor of Massachusetts.

His name is James Michael Curley.

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Cross-Examination of Donahue Leads to Ousting from Fin Com

Feeney Questions Him Further About His Services as Counsel for Contractors in Suits Filed Against City

Cross-examination of Joseph J. Donahue, finance commission member, before he was ousted by a vote of the executive council yesterday, opened and closed the morning session at the State House. The question and answer testimony, conducted by John P. Feeney, special counsel for Gov. Curley, follows in part:

Q.—Did you tell ex-Gov. Ely that you were engaged as counsel for contractors in suits against the city? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Why did you withhold such information? A.—I had no occasion to tell him.

Q.—Did you ever think it was necessary that he have such information before he made appointments to the finance commission? A.—I did not think it was necessary.

Q.—While you were engaged in suits against the city did you ever obtain any information as a member of the finance commission which could be used against the city? A.—No.

Q.—There was such in the case of Mr. Russo.

Feeney then asked Donahue if he had brought with him the check for $3500 and correspondence in connection with the case.

Q.—(By Feeney) Now was this draft made payable by the company to you as attorney? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Then did you notify your client that you had received drafts of eight odd thousand? A.—I immediately sent a check.

Q.—Did you draw out that money and deposit it in your name. A.—I didn't draw out the money.

Q.—Did you deposit it in your name. A.—Yes.

Q.—The whole sum? A.—Yes.

At this point witness was questioned by Feeney regarding the correspondence he brought in.

Q.—And have you produced this check for $3500? A.—Yes.

Q.—Let me have it please.

Witness Donahue handed over a check and Feeney read it.

Q.—This check is dated April 11, 1934. A.—I guess so.

Q.—But the 80-odd thousand dollars you received in December, 1933, and you kept out your fee of $22 000 at that time. A.—The fee was not $22,000.

Q.—Well it was until you were forced to return the $8500. A.—I was not forced to return the $8500.

Q.—I'll take that up later, I have some further information on that score. Now then you told us yesterday that you took the unpaid job, and you emphasized it was unpaid, at a great financial sacrifice. A.—Yes at a great sacrifice.

Q.—But you said it was a great financial sacrifice. A.—It was some.

Q.—You said it was great. The witness did not answer.

Q.—Will you furnish us with the figures of your income prior to 1930 for five years. A.—I think I can do that.

Q.—Well, you keep copies of income tax returns, don't you? That would show it, wouldn't it? A.—Yes.

Atty. Whitman: I am wondering how far the council desires to have this inquiry continue along that line.

Gov. Curley: As far as Mr. Feeney deems desirable.

Whitman—I thought we might ask the councillors—Gov. Curley: I shall speak for the members of the council as long as I am presiding here.

Q.—(By Feeney)—I was thinking this over last night after I got some food (the reference to the eight-hour foodless session Friday caused a laugh), and I want to ask you is it true that no client of yours was called before the finance commission while you were a member of that board? A.—I don't recall any.

Q.—Well you were present when Lowe, now Commissioner Storey's client, was called in? A.—Yes.

CURLEY INTERPOSES

Q.—And when Lipp was called in? A.—Yes. Abraham Lipp of Brookline is a real estate speculator who figured in the East Boston tunnel land takings.

Q.—You were there then? A.—Yes, I was there.

Q.—Could you, as counsel, give impartial service to a client who was called in before the finance commission? A.—I would withdraw if any of my clients were called in.

Q.—Why would you do that? A.—I could not participate in any thing in which I had an interest.

Q.—The very fact that you were a member of the finance commission kept them. A.—None of my clients was ever called in.

Q.—You're sure of that. A.—You prove that any of my clients were called in and you'll prove your case.

Q.—I'll prove my case by showing that your clients were never called in. A.—That's no way to prove your case.

Q.—Oh, isn't it? Well we'll let the council judge that.

Councillor Grossman: I am not particularly interested in this man's income tax report for five years. I suppose we all suffered some.

Gov. Curley: That's a matter of opinion, if counsel wants it we will have it.

Councillor Coakley: I doubt, Mr. Feeney, that we can request this man's income tax record. Feeney: Well, I wish to be eminently fair in this matter.

Donahue (snorting): Fair? You've done nothing but bull-doze me.

Frank L. Downey, president of the Atlas Oil Company, who also retained Donahue for counsel was called as a witness.

Q.—You have done business with the city of Boston? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had contracts with the city in 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—Joseph Joyce Donahue was your counsel? A.—On small matters.

Q.—He was your counsel when you had an oil contract with the city in 1931? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when there was a question of delivering low grade oil to the city? A.—There wasn't low grade oil.

Q.—You knew there was a complaint about the condition of the kind of oil. A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew there was a discount for the city, you'd been overpaid?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The city got back $1440. A.—Yes sir.

Q.—How long a time between the time you were examined by the finance commission before Donahue became a member. A.—I was never examined by the finance commission.

Q.—Were you examined by the finance commission before Dunahue became a member. A.—I was not examined.

Q.—You knew of the oil complaint.

A.—Only through Chapman.

Q.—As a result of the examination of that oil was there a time you were taken off the list of contractors supplying the city (Feeney was interrupted by Whitman, counsel for Donahue). Feeney snapped at him: You're not this man's counsel, I'll thank you to be quiet.

Q.—It's true you didn't receive business from the city of Boston for a time.

A.—I don't think so.

Councillor Coakley: When you left Mr. Donahue, you left him on very good terms, did you not? A. (Downey)—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Donahue told Mr. Chapman to give yo ua break? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue tell you that he told Mr. Chapman to give you a break? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—But you later got a break? A.—I was the low bidder. Chapman always gave me a break.

Q.—Between the time of your first visit with Mr. Donahue and the time you got the new contract did you have any talk with Mr. Donahue? A.—No.

Q.—When was this $1440 taken from you. A.—I guess it was deducted the current month.

Q.—Was that the first transaction while Donahue was on the finance commission. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Have you had further business with him. A.—Two small auto cases, I've received no bill yet.

Q.—What other business did Donahue handle for you? A.—I can't recall, all slight. Feeney—Yes, they're all getting slight.

Q.—About this oil and its quality, did you talk to Donahue about it when he was a member of the finance commission? Answer yes or no. A.—I did talk with him.

Feeney:—That's fine. Here Downey objected to use of the term "low grade oil," explaining he had worked hard to build up his business and that poor quality might occasionally be found in any stock.

Coakley broke in to demand the actual conversation between Donahue and Downey, concerning the gas and oil supplied the city of Boston, and of which complaints were made.

Coakley—I'm referring to the one that has the engineers report in it. The one with the memo from Emerson on the bottom.

The letter could not be located in the council chamber. Frank A. Goodwin and William L. Reed, secretary to the council, denied having it.

Q.—By Coakley: Did Mr. Donahue at that first interview tell you that Mr. Goodwin had written a letter to Philip Chapman that because of this bad gas you ought not to get a contract. A.—I don't think so.

Q.—You learned it later. A.—Yes.

Q.—You spoke to some people about it. A.—Yes, trying to defend my gasoline. Mr. Chapman always gave me a fair break.

Q.—Did Mr. Chapman say he couldn't do anything because of the finance commission letter. A.—No.

Q.—You learned of the situation at the interview with Mr. Chapman or Mr. Donahue? A.—It may have been.

Q.—Did Mr. Donahue ever say to you that he had succeeded in having the oppositon to the contract withdrawn? A.—I wouldn't say he had. I think Mr. Donahue did not want to interfere.

Q.—He told you of the action of the finance commission? A.—Yes.

Q.—Later, after the interview between Mr. Donahue and Mr. Chapman, what talk did wou have further with Mr. Donahue in an attempt to show you had done nothing wrong? A.—I don't recall especially.

Q.—Well in general? A.—I said there had been trouble with my gas but we had ironed the thing out and I told him we had reached an agreement.

Q.—About the $1400? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the whole conversation with Mr. Donahue was due to the quality of the gas and not the question of the rebate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Donahue continued as your counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Acting without charge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have received no bill but you feed you owe him for his services? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Councillor Baker)—You'd be surprised if you don't get a bill? A.—I wouldn't be surprised either way.

Q.—He rendered services? A.—Yes.

Lt.-Gov. Hurley: But it would be unusual if you didn't expect a bill? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go to him originally or did some one send you to him? A.—I went to him originally. I knew him.

Q. (By Feeney)—When did Mr. Donahue first inform you that your matter was being investigated by the finance commission? A.—The day he first became a member of the finance commission.

DIDN'T USE BACON'S OFFICE

Q.—Did he tell you what had happened before the finance commission. A.—Yes.

Q.—He was the first man to tell you. A.—Yes.

Q.—He continued to act as your counsel? A.—yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him for consultations on the oil contracts. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you expect to pay him for advice given you during his service on the finance commission. A.—Yes.

Coakley: There as one bill for $25 which was paid I believe. A.—I don't recall.

Feeney: You would not think $25 was sufficient payment for his services? A.—No.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—On Cambridge street.

Q.—Have you another office with Gasper Bacon? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever arranged to be reached there by telephone? A.—No.

Q.—But you talked to people in Mr. Bacon's office on matters relating to your business? A.—No.

Q.—You have been there? A.—At times.

Q.—Did you ever notify anyone you could be reached at Mr. Bacon's office? A.—Not that I can remember.

Q. (Coakley)—You said you never paid Mr. Donahue any money. A.—Positively not.

Gov. Curley:—Did you make any payments to him at all for any purpose? A.—Yes for some personal service which he rendered to me.

Gov. Curley—And do you remember the amount? A.—It was about $50.

Claflin, for many years one of the ablest inspectors of the bureau of criminal investigation and recently in the public attention for the solution of the murder of 18-years-old Ethel Zuckerman, was most frequently mentioned yesterday as the man in line for the superintendency. Two other officers were mentioned as possible appointees to the chief executive position on the force.

These were Deputy Superintendent James McDevitt, veteran of nearly 30 years in the department, and Capt. James F. Daley of the West Roxbury station, a lawyer and until recently supervisor of police cases in court.

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Deputy Supt. Claflin is one of the most prominent Elks in the state.

The following comprise the committee on ararngements:

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Although Supt. Campbell did not mention the Townsend plan by name, his hearers interpreted his remarks as being directed against that scheme.

He said:

"We have 'isms' in Europe. We here must preserve the ideals of democracy and liberty and we must not run after false gods if even they shall get $2400 a year after they are 60. Our boys and schools must be taught the meaning of wisdom and truth.

"I think the prime sin of a school teacher is to use slang before his boys.

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CLAFLIN LIKELY TO SUCCEED KING

Leonard Expected to Name Him if He Can Oust Superintendent

DORGAN WILL FIGHT AGAINST REMOVAL

James R. Claflin, who became a deputy superintendent of police only one month ago, appeared last night to be the likely successor to Martin H. King as superintendent of police if Joseph J. Leonard, new commissioner, succeeds in his announced intention of ousting King from his post.

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'SOCIAL INSURANCE' WILL BE DISCUSSE

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JANUARY 21st

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pay. This may result in an increa
of several dollars in the tax rate.

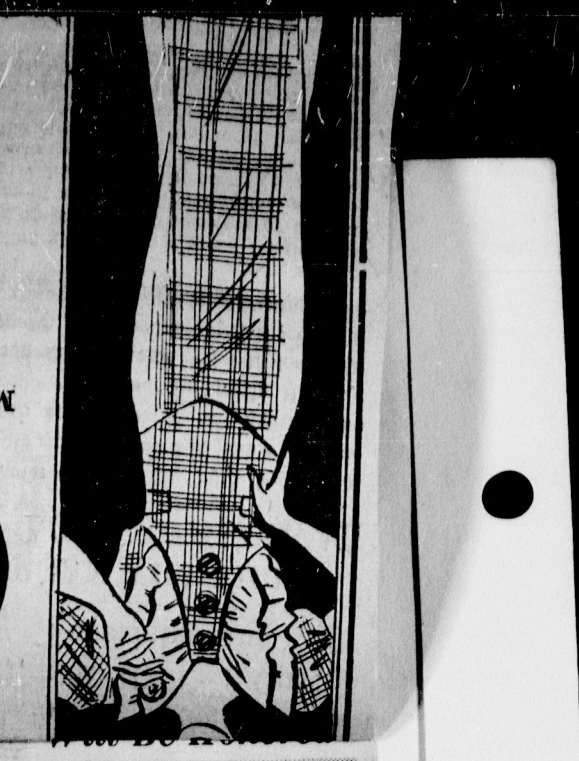
'SOCIAL INSURANCE' WILL BE DISCUSSE

the medical aspects of social i

JANUARY 21

Q.—Did you ever notify anyone you could be reached at Mr. Bacon's office?
A.—Not that I can remember.
Q. (Coakley)—You said you never
A.—At
Q.—Did you ever notify anyone you could be reached at Mr. Bacon's office?
A.—No.
Q.—You have been there?
A.—No.
Q.—But you have been on matters relating to your business?
A.—No.
Bacon's office on matters relating to people in Mr.
Q.—But you talked to people in Mr. Bacon's office on matters relating to
A.—No.
reached there by telephone?
Q.—Have you ever arranged to be
Gasper Bacon?
A.—No.
Q.—Have you another office with
Cambridge street.
A.—On
Q.—Where is your office?
A.—No.
sufficient payment for his services?
Feeney: You would not think $25 was
recall.
I believe. As one bill for $25
Coakley: There
the finance commission. A.—Yes.
advice given you during his service on
Q.—And you expect to pay him for
Yes.
Q.—And you expect to pay him.
sel?
A.—Yes.
Q.—He c
tinued to act as your coun-
A.—Yes.
Q.—He was the first man to tell you.
pened before the finance commission.
Q.—Did he tell you what had hap-
DIDN'T USE BACON'S OFFICE
mission.
A.—Yes.
Q.—Did he tell you what had hap-
pened before the finance commission.
A.—The day he first be-
came a member of the finance com-
mission?
A.—Yes.
was being investigated by the finance
Q. (By Feeney)—When did Mr. Donahue
first inform you that your matter
went to him originally. I knew him
Q. (By Feeney)—When did Mr. Donahue
first inform you that your matter
did some one send you to him originally or
Q.—Did you go to him originally or
A.—Yes.
Q.—He rendered either way.
unusual if you didn't expect a bill?
A.—Yes.
Hurley: But it would be
Lt.-Gov.
surprised if you don't get a bill?
Q.—He rendered either way.
A.—Yes.
Q. (By Councillor Baker)—You'd
you feed you owe him for his service

Q.—You had contracts with the city
in 1931?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Joseph Joyce Donahue was your
counsel?
A.—On small matters.
Q.—He was your counsel when you
had an oil contract with the city in
1931?
A.—Yes.
Q.—And when there was a question
of delivering low grade oil to the city?
A.—There wasn't low grade oil.
Q.—You knew there was a complaint
about the condition of the kind of oil
for the city. You'd been overpaid?
A.—Yes.
Q.—You knew there was a discount
Yes, sir.
Q.—The city got back $1440.
A.—Yes
the
between
time
Q.—How long a time examined by the Dunahue be-
fore
ance commission.
Q.—You were
time you were taken
before the finance commission.
A.—I was not exam-
ined.
Q.—You knew of the oil complaint.
A.—Only through Chapman.
Q.—As a result of the examination of
that oil was there a time you were
off the list of contractors supplying the
city (Feeney was interrupted by Whit-
man, counsel for Donahue).
Feeney
snapped at him: You're not this man's
counsel. I'll thank you to be quiet.
Q.—It's true you didn't receive busi-
ness from the city of Boston for a time.
A.—I don't think so.
Councillor Coakley: When you left
Mr. Donahue, you left him on very good
terms, did you not?
A. (Downey)—Yes.
Q.—Did you not?
told Mr. Chapman to give you a break?
A.—No.
Q.—Did Mr. Donahue tell you that he
told Mr. Chapman to give yo ua break?
A.—No.
Q.—Not to my knowledge.
was the low bidder. Chapman always
gave me a break.
Q.—But you later got a break?
A.—I
visit with Mr. Donahue and the time
you got the new contract did you have
any talk with Mr. Donahue?
A.—No.



DEPUTY SUPT. J. R. CLAFLIN

DEPUTY SUPT. CLAFLIN TO BE HONORED BY ELKS

Reception Will Be Held for Police Official Jan. 23

Deputy Supt. James R. Claflin, recently promoted to that position in the Boston police department, will be the guest of honor at a reception to be held by the Boston lodge of Elks at the Elks Club, 619 Washington street, Wednesday evening, Jan. 23.

Deputy Supt. Claflin is one of the most prominent Elks in the state.

The following comprise the committee on ararngements:

John D. O'Leary, chairman; J. Le
O'Brien, E. L. K.; secretary, Exalted Rule
John J. McKenna, John J. O'Connor, P.E.R.
John W. Cussen, P.E.R.; William J. She
ard, P.E.R.; Walter Coppinger, E.L.K
William . Strout, Joseph L. Murphy, E
ward Spry, Joseph McGovern, Abrah
Burkwitz, Oscar Klevenaar, John Buckle
John McSweeney, Dr. Arthur L. Morr
Hugh McIntyre, George Phannenstiehl, Jo
B. Cleary, George Bigelow, Harold Demps
John J. Daunt, John Diamond, John H. D
Besse, Maurice Garfink, Frank Gershon,
ward Carr, Vincent Strout, John Levey, A
Krivitsky, John Hancock, Frank R. Slynn
P. Joseph McManus, Albert Luft, Angelo
Scorappa and Thomas Kenney.

CLAFLIN LIKELY TO SUCCEED KING

Leonard Expected to Name Him if He Can Oust Superintendent

(Continued from First Page)

ports that he would select "a man of his own choice" to be superintendent in place of King, who has been the executive head of the department since the death of Supt. Michael H. Crowley 18 months ago.

That Commissioner Leonard will have a fight on his hands in his attempt to supplant King with another officer was clear last night. It was freely reported that Gov. Curley, already critical of the appointment of Leonard during Gov. Ely's final days in office, will support the superintendent against the Ely-appointed commissioner.

DORGAN TO FIGHT OUSTER

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, announced that he would carry the fight for King to the floor of the House of Representatives. He said that if King were removed without justifiable reason he would file a bill in the Legislature calling for his reinstatement.

Asserting that King is admired for his integrity and honesty and has risen to the superintendency by "his own honest efforts," Dorgan asserted that he would file his bill "unless Leonard discloses justification and not a reason that is biased or prejudiced."

Leonard declined to discuss his choice for superintendent. He said, however:

When the time comes I will make my own choice of superintendent. On the question of personnel, I am guided by common sense judgment gained by practical experience and am, I believe, proceeding deliberately, carefully and giving due recognition to those who posses ability, courage, alertness and specialized knowledge in police work.

When I am prepared to take any steps of public concern relating to the department, I will not hesitate to issue a statement thereon.

Deputy Claflin was born in Maynard, is 52, and joined the department as a reserve officer when he was 28 years old. He became a regular in December, 1911, and five months later was assigned to headquarters in the fingerprint room. He was a crack inspector for many years, and when he was promoted from lieutenant-inspector to captain in 1931 the appointment represented the first time in 35 years command of a station house had been given to a member promoted from the bureau of criminal investigation.

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REILLY REPLAC

EXCITING MOMENT AT FIN COM OUSTER HEARING

Samuel L. Lowe, seated in witness chair in executive council chamber, and John P. Feeney waving check in his face. Gov. Curley, enjoying a good laugh, during finance commission hearing before the executive council in State House.

...row, but the Governor refused to put the motion before the councillors. At the time Storey was in the witness chair under examination by Feeney.

Prior to Storey's appearance, Lowe had been under examination by Feeney, the Governor and Councillor Coakley for four solid hours without an interruption before he was turned over to Charles F. Rowley, Storey's counsel and law partner.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

At 9:15 P. M. the Governor dismissed all witnesses from the chamber and had the council go into executive session. This interruption was preceded by a sharp clash between the Governor and Councillor Schuster, when he ruled against permitting Schuster to discuss the procedure with Feeney.

Finally, Councillor Coakley demanded that adjournment be called until tomorrow on the ground that the session had been unnecessarily long. Feeney placed the blame for the tedious procedure on Coakley, which provoked the reply from Coakley that he would willingly assume the blame if an adjournment could be had.

In his exchange of words with Schuster, the Governor said: "You're not sure of much of anything" in answer to the councillor's demand that he be informed of the procedure to adopt in summoning witnesses as Feeney already had done in behalf of the prosecution.

Feeney, in examining Lowe, brought out testimony to show that Lowe had engaged in two land-taking deals with the city of Boston while Storey was on the commission. It was agreed that Storey had had no connection with Lowe's dealings with the city.

APPROVED BY CURLEY

Feeney charged, however, that Storey had disqualified himself for service on the commission by continuing to act as counsel for Lowe, once he had begun to have business transactions with the city. Feeney expressed his disapproval of Storey's procedure in sitting in at a finance commission hearing at which Lowe had been summoned to testify.

With one swift thrust, Rowley demolished Feeney's position by obtaining an admission from Gov. Curley that as mayor of Boston in 1933 he had approved the two land-taking awards in which Lowe had been interested. Feeney subsequently conceded that the awards were above criticism. But he insisted that, regardless of that, Storey had disqualified himself from serving on the finance commission and on that ground he demanded immediate removal.

Early in the hearing Gov. Curley produced a 25-year-old municipal statute which requires any municipal employe to report to certain city agencies any activities in which such an employe may be engaged involving action against the city. Both Donahue and Storey conceded that no such notification had been given by them to the city.

$5600 COUNSEL FEES

In his testimony Lowe disclosed that he paid an aggregate of approximately $5600 to Storey in counsel fees during Storey's tenure as a finance commissioner. Some of these fees were paid for services performed before Storey had been appointed to the commission, but none was in payment for any services in legal activities in which the city of Boston was involved.

Lowe explained that the real estate deals coming under Feeney's examination were in connection with the construction of the Boston approach to the East Boston tunnel. He said that he had owned the two parcels for at least nine years before they had been taken and that, accordingly, they could not have been included in any speculative transactions.

His counsel in obtaining a settlement with the city through the corporation counsel were Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, close political ally of Gov. Curley, and John S. Slater. He repeatedly explained to Feeney and the councillors that Storey never had represented him in real estate transactions of any description.

Lowe explained that his arrangement with Storey, made when they entered the relationship of client and counsel nearly 15 years ago, called for payment at a rate of $10 hourly. This arrangement had been continued throughout the intervening years.

Lowe made a passing reference to a telephone conversation with Storey about his (Lowe's) appearance before the finance commission. The witness said that he and Storey had engaged in a humorous bit of repartee in a brief discussion of the finance commission's examination of Lowe.

This gave Feeney an opportunity to seize upon this isolated instance as definite and positive proof of the levity with which Storey, a man of considerable dignity, regarded his position on the finance commission. Feeney vigorously denounced Storey's procedure in treating Lowe's appearance before the commission so lightly.

Lowe testified that it was his opinion that the finance commission and Frank A. Goodwin, its chairman when Lowe first appeared before the commission, knew of the relationship as client and counsel between Lowe and Storey. Gov. Curley interrupted his testimony to call for Goodwin's version and Goodwin declared that it was not until last month that he knew of Storey's connection as attorney for Lowe.

DEFENDS STOREY

Storey's position was outlined by Rowley, once he had the opportunity to examine Lowe. Under this questioning Lowe admitted that Storey never had represented him in any business with the city of Boston, that he never had importuned Storey to use his influence in Lowe's behalf and that his only personal contact with Storey in the finance commission activities was on the occasion of his appearance before the commission on Jan. 12, 1934, when Storey sat as a member.

Feeney interrupted Rowley's examination of Lowe to denounce Storey's activities and in reply Rowley declared that if given the opportunity he would show that, if anything, Storey had leaned backwards in the discharge of his duties and that he never had capitalized his membership on the commission to obtain any remuneration for his legal services.

When Storey was under examination by Feeney he insisted, that he had informed the finance commission on the occasion of Lowe's first appearance of their relationship as counsel and client.

It was brought out that there are no commission records available to prove this point and former Chairman Goodwin insisted that he had not heard Storey's explanation of it.

Councillor Edmond Cote of Fall River objected at one point to the attempt of Feeney to go into the legal activities of Storey for Lowe back in 1922. "This," said Cote, "has nothing to do with this case and I object to your dilatory tactics along that line. The council is not interested, and cannot properly be interested, in what Storey and Lowe did back in 1922. This is a waste of our time and you have been wasting our time all day. I wish you would get along without dragging in all those trivial incidents which have no bearing on the case."

Feeney fumed at this rebuke, but the Governor agreed with Cote that there was nothing to be gained by going back 13 years to discover the amount of a fee paid to Storey by Lowe for arranging an amalgamation of theatres.

DONAHUE'S STATEMENT

Donahue released this statement last night:

Now that I am removed from the finance commission, Gov. Curley will have the first peaceful night's sleep in many months.

It was of paramount importance for him to remove me and to that end he has neglected all state business since his inauguration and has devoted all his time and efforts to prevent the examination of ex-City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan by the finance commission and George R. Farnum.

Never before in America has such a hearing been held. Russia never had a worse.. It out-Nazied Hitler. It disregarded every American tradition of honesty, fairness and dignity.

My counsel Edmund A. Whitman, was at first denied the right to appear in my behalf. State troopers, with revolvers in their belts, came into the hearing room and the Governor told Mr. Whitman to sit down or the troopers would throw him out.

Witnesses, attorneys and myself were threatened and insulted. No charges were read or furnished me. I was not permitted to produce witnesses. No proper examination of

...M. to 9 P. M.

Council 8-1 for Removal—Quickly Confirms New Commissioner

SCHUSTER CASTS LONE VOTE AGAINST OUSTER

Executive Body Balks at Firing Storey Who Is Denounced by Feeney

LONG SESSION ADJOURNED UNTIL 1 P. M. TOMORROW

Stories relating to the Finance Commission hearing are on pages 14, 15, 16 and 17.

By W. E. MULLINS

The executive councillors late last night steadfastly resisted Gov. Curley's efforts to persuade them to remove Charles Moorfield Storey from the Boston finance commission, but the council confirmed the Governor's swiftly submitted nomination of William A. Reilly, former school committee man, to succeed Joseph Joyce Donahue on the commission.

Early in the afternoon the councillors voted to remove Donahue from the commission by a vote of 8 to 1. Accordingly his is the first head to tumble into the basket under the new administration.

BITTER SESSION

In a stormy 30-minute executive session which began at 9:15 P. M. the five Republican councillors, led by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, turned down the Governor's demands for Storey's removal and the public hearing of evidence against him will be resumed at another special session tomorrow at 1 P. M.

The Republican councillors refused to be convinced that Storey's conduct had been reprehensible, as charged by John P. Feeney, special counsel for the Governor, in a raking cross-examination of Samuel Lebowich Lowe, a real estate operator for whom Storey had done legal work.

Schuster stood out against the demand for Donahue's removal and cast the lone dissenting vote. He objected to the suspension of rules under which Reilly's nomination was confirmed as the successor to Donahue but he could find no support from his associates.

That the session had been packed with recrimination behind closed doors was clearly evident from the tight-lipped councillors as they filed out of the council chamber, but they apparently had been committed to secrecy.

JOIN DEMOCRATS

Schuster's Republican associates joined with the Democrats in the ouster proceedings against Donahue, after Councillor Daniel H. Coakley had brought out what seemed to be damaging testimony against Donahue in a cross-examination of Frank L. Downey, formerly a client of Donahue's, who had sold oil to the city.

Schuster and the Governor had engaged in several violent exchanges of words just prior to 9:15 P. M. when the Governor dismissed all witnesses and spectators from the crowded executive

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

GOVERNOR IN HAPPY MOOD

Gov. Curley, enjoying a good laugh, during finance commission hearing before the executive council in State House.

...KE DONAHUE

Ballots 8 to 1 for Removal —Confirms W. A. Reilly His Successor

(Continued from First Page)

council chamber and urged the councillors to fire Storey.

Schuster had charged that the council proceedings were ex parte and unconstitutional in their violations of the civil rights of those against whom the Governor was proceeding. The Governor publicly denounced Schuster.

The Governor indicated that he would block Schuster's attempts to have Dr. Joseph Santosuosse, Judge Joseph A. Sheehan of the superior court and George R. Farnum, special counsel for the finance commission, summoned as witnesses before a subsequent session of the council.

The council session was called to order at 11 A. M. and with only a brief interruption for lunch early in the afternoon, the Governor kept it in session until after 9 P. M. Several councillors protested against the apparent rush to conclude the hearing but Mr. Curley remained adamant in his insistence that it be carried out to a speedy conclusion.

At 8 P. M. Councillor Schuster offered a motion for adjournment until tomorrow, but the Governor refused to put the motion before the councillors. At the time Storey was in the witness chair under examination by Feeney.

Prior to Storey's appearance, Lowe had been under examination by Feeney, the Governor and Councillor Coakley for four solid hours without an interruption before he was turned over to Charles F. Rowley, Storey's counsel and law partner.

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LOCAL POLITICS

By W. E. MULLINS

Gov. Curley's extensive inaugural message will continue to mean little until it is placed beside his budget message which is due before the Legislature by Jan. 23. Republicans are generally reconciled to the expectation that it will reach record-breaking proportions in its recommendations for expenditures.

His outlook on the matter of expenditures was rather eloquently expressed the other day when he said to some army officers: "Make up a list of what you want and I'll take it with me to Washington next week. Put down everything you want. Washington is looking for ways to spend money, so ask for enough."

COUNCILLOR SCHUSTER

Recent events in the executive council and in the Senate would indicate that he has virtual control over those two agencies of the government and in the past there invariably have been enough Republicans voting with the Democrats in the House to justify the prediction that he probably will control that body as well.

If Peter F. Tague is appointed to be postmaster of Boston that will demonstrate that he is exerting powerful influence in the distribution of federal patronage. Accordingly, every sign points to the fact that he is about to become the most powerful political figure that has dominated Massachusetts in the memory of any living man.

It is true that he is confronted by a virile opposition in the council, in the Senate and in the House, but the backsliding act performed the other day in the Senate in the election of Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield to the presidency disclosed a weakness in Republican ranks that may be duplicated in the other two agencies.

SCHUSTER'S ATTACK

The blast directed at the Governor by Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas demonstrated that he is one fearless member ready to stand up in his boots and protest against dictatorship of any description in the council. The docility of the Democrats was not surprising. Schuster took himself out of the picture as concerning getting any appointments for his friends, but his stock took a substantial boost with Republican observers.

The manner in which the Senate was dominated by such Democrats as James Scanlan of Somerville, William F. Madden of Roxbury and Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of the North end shows what might be expected if the executive council ever should be abolished.

Abolition of the council would turn some of its functions over to the other branches, but the confirmation of judicial appointments would need a check of some description. They would have to be submitted to the Senate. Let the critics of the council decide at once whether they would like to see judicial appointments come before the council of eight members or the Senate of 40 members.

Ousting of the two members of the Boston finance commission by the council can have only one result. That is the instilling of fear into the heart of every state official subject to removal by the council. It will deprive them of all independence, Democrats and Republicans alike, once they discover that they are to be place at the mercy of the Governor and the council when they fail to respond to the dictates of an executive wielding more power than any Republican Governor even in the days when the G. O. P. was supreme in the commonwealth.

WILL HAVE CONTROL

The new administration will have control throughout the State House, except in the secretary of state's department, after Wednesday when Atty.-Gen.-elect Paul A. Dever officially becomes the successor to Atty.-Gen. Joseph E. Warner. Mr. Dever's intimate relations with Mr. Curley were disclosed by the activities of Henry P. Fielding as assistant to John P. Feeney as counsel for the Governor in the ouster proceedings against the finance commission. Mr. Fielding will be the second assistant attorney general under Mr. Dever.

Unless the executive council stands firm in the near future another Republican will walk the plank. The term of James Jackson as chairman of the Fall River finance commission expired last Monday. From the Governor's office comes word that Mr. Jackson will not be reappointed. The councillors can keep him on the job by refusing to confirm a successor.

JAMES JACKSON

Atty.-Gen. Warner rejected Mr. Curley's suggestion that quo warranto proceedings be begun to remove Eugene C. Hultman from office as chairman of the metropolitan district commission. What will Mr. Dever do if the same suggestion is advanced to him this week?

The outlook for Republicans at the moment is depressing. The Curley honeymoon is riding along smoothly. The first unpleasant reaction ought to be due with the budget message. Will it recommend a sales tax? Will it provide for keeping the gasoline tax revenue out of the general fund? Will it make provision for lowering the age of eligibility under the old age assistance act? Will it provide the $3,000,000 that will be required to give public institution employes increased wages and shorter working hours?

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ROOSEVELT'S BALL COMMITTEE NAMED

Mayor Announces Executive Board for Jan. 30 Event

Preparations for President Roosevelt's birthday ball, to be held at the Boston Garden Jan. 30 at 8 P. M., for the benefit of local charities and the national committee for infantile paralysis research, began yesterday with the naming of the executive committee, headed by Mayor Mansfield, and with the purchase of box seats by Gov. Curley, James Roosevelt and other notables.

Pursuant to the custom followed last year, hundreds of similar parties will be conducted that evening in the large cities throughout the country to raise funds for the care of infantile paralysis patients. Seventy per cent. of the Boston party will be distributed locally this year, while the remaining 30 per cent. will be sent to the President for delivery to the national committee for infantile paralysis research.

The general executive committee named yesterday included:

Mayor Mansfield, general chairman; Gov. Curley, honorary chairman; former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, chairman; Paul D. Rust, Jr., vice-chairman; Philip Stockton, president of the First National Bank of Boston, treasurer; Mrs. LaRue Brown, women's chairman, and Miss Mary Curley, women's honorary chairman.

Mrs Frank G Allen
Dr W Lloyd Aycock
Dr James B Ayer
William J Barry
Walter C Baylies
William H Bodfish
LaRue Brown
Walter S Bucklin
Mrs Russell Burrage
Charles B Campfield
Albert J Carey
W E Chamberlain
Robert Choate
Paul F Clark
R S Codman, Jr
Carl P Dennett
Mrs E C Donnelly
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Hon F J W Ford
J Paul Foster
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Prof Robert E Rogers
James Riley
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Mr James Roosevelt
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Miss F Gallagher
Miss C Sherburne
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Mrs Roger S Warner
Hon Jos L Murphy
J A Holman
Mrs John J Horgan
Chandler Hovey
Hon Joseph L Hurley
James Jackson
Paul C Kirk
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William B Larkin
J R J MacDonald
N Grant MacKinnon
Faris S Malouf
Fred E Mann
Mrs F W Mansfield
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HERALD
Boston, Mass.
JAN 13 1935

County Governments Defended by Butler

SALEM, Jan. 12—If the system of county government is tampered with to the extent of abolishing county commissioners, it will cause statewide chaos and substantially increase taxation, Frederick Butler, chairman of the Essex county commissioners, asserted in commenting on Gov. Curley's inaugural statement that counties are now being operated wastefully and inefficiently.

Mr. Butler said that actually there could be no abolition of county government, only abolition of county commissioners. Without commissioners the counties would still have to maintain hospitals, agricultural schools, courts, registries of deeds and probate and other institutions and departments. It is his opinion that one man or a group of men would be appointed as a commission to control and legislate for the counties, if the Governor's theories are ever carried out. In that case, he said the "seat" of all the counties would probably be Suffolk county in close proximity to the State House.

Boston, Mass.
JAN 13 1935

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOOSTERS CLUB

Advance reservations for the annual dinner of the Automotive Boosters Club on Wednesday evening of show week at Hotel Bradford are larger than ever. President Walter J. Sullivan stated yesterday that committees report now that the total of a year ago just above 900 will be passed and arrangements have been made to take care of 1000.

Different seating plans have been made so that instead of all being on the floor there will be a number of tables in the balcony. This will give more freedom for members and guests to move about visiting friends. There will be an interesting souvenir program for all.

Gov. James M. Curley has accepted an invitation to be present. Also he has written an interesting safety message for the program. While the rule of the club is that there are to be no speeches that will be waived and Gov. Curley will be asked to make an address.

Two big features each year comprise the entertainment and the gifts. This year there will be a vaudeville program starring some of the best talent in Boston on a program that will last about three hours. Then the souvenirs will be distributed.

...ry of Testimony by Lowe ...ouncil Hearing on Storey Case

...Asked to Provide Record of Payments ...inance Commission Member for His Services as Lawyer

...earing by the executive council of the charges brought by Gov. Curley against Charles M. Storey, member of the Boston finance commission, opened yesterday with the Governor being requested by John P. Feeney, of his special counsel, to read his statement on the charges.

Mr. Curley read: "I hereby remove Charles M. Storey for cause which I deem sufficient and submit it for your approval." The document was addressed to the council.

Charles Rowley announced that he was appearing for Storey. He asked Gov. Curley if the Governor intended to remain silent on the precise cause for the removal. Mr. Curley informed him that he had stated all he was required by statute to state, but advised Rowley that he would be fully enlightened as the hearing progressed.

Lowe Sworn in As Witness

Samuel Lebowich Lowe of Boston was sworn in as a witness. He testified that he has known Storey for the past 15 years as one of his counsel.

Feeney—Did he do work for you in connection with theatres? Lowe—Yes.

Q.—Were you called before the finance commission for taking some land? A.—Last time was six weeks ago or two months ago; and before that about a year ago.

Q.—Was Storey present? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he your counsel? A.—Not on those matters.

Feeney—Was he your counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you paying him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has Storey been consulting with you for three years on an hourly basis? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much an hour? A.—$10.

Q.—Was he present when you were examined? A.—The first time, yes.

The report was signed by Messrs. Goodwin, Sheehan, Donahue and Storey.

Feeney wanted Lowe's papers relating to Storey, especially checks paid by the latter. Lowe said he had the checks, running back five years. One was for $1,100, plus $150 for traveling expenses, paid to Storey while he was a member of the commission.

The question was asked when Storey assumed the office of finance commissioner. It was on Oct 19, 1932.

Feeney wanted information on the checks paid by Lowe to Storey from the time the latter became a member of the commission. The checks were made out to Storey's law firm, Peabory, Brown, Rowley and Storey.

List of Checks Is Introduced

Feeney introduced a list of checks made out to Storey's law firm by Lowe, and most of them being signed by Lowe and Storey, which were as follows:

April 15, 1932, $26.32; May 15, 1934, $325; Jan. 20, 1934, $2119; Jan. 20, 1933, $1566; Dec. 1, 1932, $500; Nov. 8, 1932, $677.36; Jan. 11, 1934, $250; Jan. 17, 1933, $40.80; July 11, 1933, $11.95; April 10, 1934, $54.80; July 19, 1934, $25.

"The checks were rendered by you for services given?" inquired Feeney.

"Yes," said Lowe.

Lowe submitted a group of checks which he said were paid to Storey after he became a member of the finance commission. Roughly, he stated, they totaled about $6000. He called attention to his belief that some of the checks were for services rendered before Storey became a commission member.

Feeney—Storey since 1930 was not under yearly salary and received no retainer annually? Lowe—No.

Q.—Was he paid while you were under investigation by the commission? A.—I never was under investigation.

Q.—You paid him while you were under examination then? A.—Yes.

Feeney questioned Lowe about Storey's work for him. Lowe said that it comprised matters concerning only the Motor Mart Trust and the Fall River Consolidated Enterprises. Under repeated questioning, Lowe denied that Storey had ever handled any "personal" matters for him. He insisted he never had a personal adviser.

Lowe twice stressed that Storey never handled any real estate matters, which drew from Feeney the rejoiner, "I notice you keep harping on real estate matters. We'll go into that later."

First Served Lowe As Counsel in 1915

Feeney, on further questioning, determined that Storey first became counsel for Lowe in 1915 when Lowe was concerned with the purchase of a chain of theatres. Feeney asked if Storey had been Lowe's counsel since. Lowe replied, "Only on certain matters. Never on real estate matters."

Feeney asked for the checks Lowe gave Storey previous to 1930 when he became a member of the commission.

Interrupting Feeney, Councillor Coakley began a rigorous examination of Lowe on the matter of two checks paid by the witness to the law firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey.

Referring to a handful of checks in the witness's hand, Councillor Coakley asked if any of those receipts were half payments. oLwe replied in the negative.

Continuing his inquiries, Coakley forced the witness to admit that he still owed Storey $531.

Taking up his examination again, Feeney asked the witness if a bill rendered to the Motor Mart Trust by the law firm on Oct. 1, 1934, included charges for services rendered in a tax protest case.

"That was not a city tax case," Lowe immediately said. "That was a case on a federal tax."

As Feeney again returned to a detailed discussion of the checks, Councillor Cote intervened to ask if virtually all the checks did not refer to transactions made before Storey was appointed to the Boston finance commission.

Feeney immediately stood up. "I admit that," the lawyer said. "But I want to show this witness paid large sums for services. I am going to show that Mr. Storey, at hearings before the finance commission at which Lowe was a witness, was not in a state of mind to do ample justice to the citizens of Boston."

Lowe was asked when he appeared before the finance commission. He said about two months ago, before George R. Farnum and Joseph J. Leonard (special counsel and former chairman, respectively), and about a year ago when Frank Goodwin was chairman, and Storey and the other members were present.

Q.—During that time, Storey was your counsel and you were paying him money while you were being investigated. Isn't that so? A.—They were not investigating my activities.

Q.—They were examining you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Storey ask you any questions? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the matter about? A.—About two pieces of property I purchased about eight or nine years ago and sold to the city when it made takings for approaches to the East Boston tunnel. The city allowed $1 each for the properties, which left the option of settling with the law department or going to court. I secured attorneys, John Slater, who has handled my real estate affairs, and Joseph Santossuoso, whom I have known for years. They got a settlement satisfactory to me. In December, 1933, the papers were passed. Then a month or two later all who had settled were asked to come for the finance commission for an inquiry. I went and showed my settlement. That's all until six weeks ago when I went through the same procedure again.

Coakley interrupted to remark, "The property was not so valuable when you sold it to the city as it was at the time you bought it, was it?"

"No, it wasn't," said Lowe.

Feeney then questioned him about the finance commission report of Jan. 19, 1934, signed by Storey, in which there were matters relating to Lowe's affairs.

Q.—After that was signed, you thought the matter closed, did you not? A.—You want my frank opinion?

Q.—Yes. A.—Then, I did not.

Q.—Ever talk with Storey about visits before the finance commission? A.—Only laughingly.

Q.—So, he was in a laughing mood? A.—A member of the finance commission has as much right to be in a laughing mood as you have.

Q.—Well, you talked with him, even if it was only casually? A.—Just a passing remark.

Witness Irritated By Questioners

Councillor Coakley decided at this point to interrogate the witness, who seemed irritated by the forceful manner of his questioners, on the "passing remark."

Lowe insisted that he could not remember. He said Storey may have said, "I see you have had to go up to the finance commission. I don't know whether he said it before or after I went up. It was just a passing remark. I can't remember the exact words."

Coakley, becoming increasingly irritated himself, demanded to know if the witness had spoken any other time with Storey about affairs before the finance commission.

"I phoned Storey and said I thought Farnum's story, which appeared in the papers, was unfair to me. He laughed."

"He laughed," said Coakley jeeringly. "Did he snicker?"

"No, he laughed," repeated the witness.

"You called him up about it," declared Coakley.

"No, I called on something else and mentioned that in passing."

"And he laughed?"

Mimics Coakley By Whispering

"Well, a half-laugh," said the witness, leaning in Coakley's direction and lowering his voice to a whisper. The gesture, which seemed intended as a take-off on Coakley's manner, brought rounds of laughter in the chamber and caused Coakley to raise his voice to a shout.

"I'm not hard of hearing," declared Lowe. "I'm trying to be courteaus."

"You're trying to be fresh," cried Coakley. Later, in trying to obtain details of the conversation between the witness and Storey, Coakley was again informed that Storey had laughed.

"And I laughed, too," said Lowe.

"Do you think this is a laughing matter?" demanded Coakley, flushing angrily. "No," said the witness.

At the request of Councillor Schuster, Lowe who had said his two pieces of property were sold to the city for $313,000, explained that one had cost him between $95,000 and $100,000 and the other $145,000. He said he considered the profit small, not more than $15,000 after carrying the property for nine years.

Coakley again undertook to question the witness to determine what the witness actually thought the property was worth in the open market at the time he sold it to the city. Lowe said this was hard to determine. He finally agreed that one property was worth about 20 per cent. less than what he paid for it, and the other about 10 per cent.

COMMISSIONER AT HEARING

CHARLES M. STOREY
Listening to evidence at hearing before executive council.

CURLEY EXPLAINS POLICY

At this juncture Gov. Curley, who remarked that he thought getting $313,000 for property at the time it was sold was worth a "laugh," informed Councillor Coakley that the city in trying to reach a fair price had instituted a policy of paying 10 per cent. above the average assessed value for five years previous to the taking.

"I assume," said Gov. Curley, "that this man's property was bought in this manner. Cases that are taken to court are frequently settled by judges for 30 or 40 per cent. above assessed value. For some reason or other judges always give more. I have never determined why."

Lowe testified that he had paid $76,000 for property on Canal street which was subsequently taken by the city. For real estate on Cross street, which also was taken by the city, he paid $145,000, he said.

Councillor Cote interrupted to ask how much the witness had spent on alterations for his property. Lowe replied that he had expended $20,000 for alterations to the Canal street property, but that he had not spent anything in altering the Cross street real estate. "I bought the Canal street property pretty cheap," the witness added.

Referring repeatedly to a report issued by the finance commission, Feeney had the witness testify that he obtained $187,000 from the city for the Cross street property and $126,000 for the Canal street real estate. Lowe emphasized that attorney's costs ought to be computed in judging the amount of net profit.

Feeney, although close to the witness, asked the next question in such a low tone of voice that Lowe asked that it be repeated.

"Coakley Harmless," Lowe Replies

"I don't shout at you like Councillor Coakley, do I?" Feeney asked.

"Brother Coakley is harmless, he doesn't mean anything by that," Lowe replied.

"Yes, he's harmless all right; all he's got is an axe up his sleeve," retorted Feeney.

Feeney asked the witness if he had been treated fairly by the finance commission when he appeared before that body in reference to an investigation conducted on real estate takings and settlements by the city.

"Yes," replied Lowe.

"Before the hearings at which you were a witness before the finance commission, did you not confer with Mr. Farnum of that commission," asked Feeney. Lowe replied that he had.

Q.—"Didn't you complain to Storey that Farnum had given you a tossing around at the conference? A.—Well, I mentioned something about it."

Picking a number of checks from the desk before him, Feeney forced the witness to admit that he had paid, for legal services, the sum of $250 to Storey on Jan. 11, the day before Lowe appeared before the finance commission for examination. Lowe also admitted that he had paid the sum of $2119 to Storey on Jan. 20, 1934, eight days after the hearings opened.

Feeney also brought out that the Motor Mart Trust had paid the following checks to Storey on subsequent dates: April 10, $54.84; July 19, $25; May 15, $325. These payments were made before the finance commission made its final report on its investigation of the land takings, Feeney said.

The attorney added: "You paid money to Storey while you were before the finance commission. He was serving as your counsel."

Storey interrupted to emphasize that the bills had been paid for services rendered some time before the hearings before the finance commission.

"I don't care when these bills were contracted, "Feeney said. "You paid the money at that time, that is all I want to know."

Lowe explained that three banking houses, a sort of committee for Motor Mart Trust, had directed the payment of the bills at that time.

Gov. Curley intervened. "You wish us to believe that it was merely a coincidence that those bills were paid at that time when you were before the finance commission?" the chief executive asked.

"Entirely," replied Lowe.

"I would be rather disposed to make you believe that," the Governor said.

Feeney inquired as to the time Lowe was called into the finance commission, in 1934, to tell about land takings.

"About a month or two after the city had taken the property," was the reply.

Q.—You were called in several times, weren't you? A.—Once.

"The secretary of the commission said it was several times," Feeney rejoined.

Feeney offered in evidence a number of checks paid by Lowe to the Storey law firm. They follow:

1930—Jan. 17, $300; April 4, $25; March 15, $550; March 5, $50; April 4, $1100; April 4, $127; July 1, $1000; Jan. 16, $20; March 30, $500.

1931—March 11, $557.50; April 7, $104; July 1, $75; Oct. 20, $1000.

1932—Jan. 27, $377; Feb. 3, $916.32; Feb. 18, $50; April 5, $927.40; April 13, $41.43; April 13, $10; Aug. 16, $60; Aug. 26, $20; Dec. 7, $20; Aug. 22, $250; Aug. 18, $9438; Aug. 18, $1795; Oct. 10, $500; Oct. 14, $12.26.

1933—Jan. 10, $5.50; March 1, $169.17.

The check for $9,438 was not for legal services but given in connection with bonds for the Motor Mart.

Feeney then directed his examination to any activity Lowe may have engaged in in bringing about the appointment of Storey to the commission.

Q.—Have you an office in the same building with Max Shulman? A.—No.

Q.—Were you interested with him in any land deals? A.—No.

Q.—Were you interested in having Storey appointed to the commission? A.—I never knew that he had been appointed, even.

Q.—You never suggested that he be appointed? A.—Absolutely not.

Feeney sought to discover whether Lowe believed that the finance commission had been informed of the fact that Storey had been acting in the capacity of paid counsel for the witness.

"I was under the impression that Frank Goodwin, the chairman, and the commission knew about it," Lowe said.

Coakley intervened. "Why not ask Goodwin about it, he's here and under oath," the councillor asked.

Gov. Curley assented. Goodwin stood up and denied that he had known of Lowe's relations with Storey. "I found it out only a couple of weeks ago," Goodwin remarked.

"Well, I just had that impression, that's all," said Lowe. Neither Feeney nor Coakley was able to get Lowe to state the grounds for his impression.

Calls for Record Of Payment

Coakley began to question the witness at length on matters that took place 15 and 20 years ago. Councillor Cote objected, saying that the questions were not pertinent. Coakley replied, "That's right, Councillor," and then proceeded along the same line of questioning.

Feeney then asked the witness to supply a record of his payments to Storey for legal services over the last five years. Lowe promised to furnish the information as soon as possible after he left the witness stand.

Rowley, who represented Storey, began his cross-examination of the witness. He intimated, in his questions, that Feeney believed that there was something illegal about the settlement obtained by Lowe from the city for his property.

Feeney immediately protested. "That is not my position," he said. "My position is that no paid counsel should sit on a board before which his client is being examined. It is absolutely wrong even if the transaction in question is as innocent as an unborn babe. It is an injustice to the city.

"Everybody will agree with you in that contention," remarked the Governor to Feeney.

Rowley showed that Storey had only sat on the finance commission once when Lowe appeared before that board. Lowe said that he had testified before the commission three times.

Q.—During the past two years, while Storey has been on the commission, has he represented you in any of your relations with the city? A.—None.

Q.—Have you ever asked Storey to intervene with officials of the city of Boston on your behalf? A.—Never.

Gov. Curley interrupted. "At no time during the past years has Mr. Storey refused, when called upon by you, to act as your personal counsel, has he?" the Governor asked.

"No, he hasn't," Lowe replied. "Not when I called upon him; but I never

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

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Boston, Mass.

JAN 13 1935

Summa...

In C... of Testimony by Lowe

Witness ... To F... Council Hearing on Storey Case

...ued from Page Sixteen)

...alled on him in regard to real estate matters."

Rowley brought out that Storey had received 10 per cent. over the assessed values of Cross street property from the city and 20 per cent. over the assessed value of his Canal street property.

Rowley declared that the only time that Lowe had to appear before the commission was when he was questioned about the land transaction.

Q.—Isn't that correct? A.—Yes.

Q.—And in any personal matter, on contracts, you never appeared against the city of Boston? A.—No.

"Have you ever paid him for using his influence in his official capacity?"

"No."

Rowley then started to go into the bill relating to the Portland transaction and Feeney objected. Rowley declared that he wanted to eliminate all the charges "down to zero."

FEENEY ATTACKS STOREY

Feeney then attacked Storey for his activities as counsel for Lowe when he was a member of a public commission.

"In the eyes of the public, Storey was not the man to pass upon cases before his commission in which he was interested," he said. "During the years that this man, Storey, has been before the board, it has been an outrage for him to be there, to make findings of any kind, no matter how pure he might be—whether we like the commission or not, and I don't," Feeney exclaimed.

"And I don't either," Gov. Curley put in.

Councillor Schuster wanted Mr. Santosuso called before the board to testify. Feeney said he would be glad to "Bring him up."

STOREY SWORN

Mr. Storey was then placed on the stand and sworn. He was questioned by Feeney about laughing when Lowe informed him that he had been called before the commission.

"I have no recollection of laughing when he told me he had been called in," said Storey.

Feeney asked him the conversation took place and Storey said it was over a telephone.

Q.—Did Lowe complain to you about the Farnum report? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did he make the complaint? A.—I asked him how he liked the report.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he didn't like it.

Feeney brought out that Storey had not signed the report.

Feeney asked Storey why he had asked Lowe how he liked the report.

"He was a personal friend of mine," was the reply.

Storey could not say how much money he received from Lowe but explained that it was paid on a basis of $10 an hour.

REPORTS READ

At the request of Storey and Councillor Schuster, Feeney read into the record several reports of the finance commission, signed by Storey, condemning the activities of real estate speculators at the times of the takings for the East Boston tunnel. Compiling his figures from the report, Feeney said that Lowe had received $409,000 from the city for takings during the time that Storey was a member of the finance commission. Lowe, he continued, received other sums for takings before Storey became a member of the commission.

After finishing with the reports, Feeney returned to his examination of Storey.

Q.—Is it your idea as a lawyer and an honorable man that it was proper for you to sit on a board and sign reports on transactions in which a client of yours was seriously involved? A client for whom you were a paid counsel over a prolonged period? A.—On the finance commission I was under oath to treat Lowe just as if he were a perfect stranger to me. That I did.

Q.—Isn't that extremely difficult for anyone to do. A.—Well, I think that the result is that one leans backward in being fair.

Feeney then turned the examination to the telephone conversation between Storey and Lowe after the so-called "Farnum" report of the finance commission had been issued in criticism of Lowe.

Q.—Do you think it was proper for you to discuss the report with Lowe? A.—I did it just to be pleasant.

Q.—Do you think it was right for you, a member of the commission, to discuss the report with your client, a close personal friend?

Storey maintained that he had not committed any breach of ethics. He insisted that Lowe had called him up on the phone and that he had not taken the initiative in speaking of the matter. Feeney sought to force Storey to admit that he had discussed the matter with Storey because of their close personal relationship. The witness steadfastly denied the charge.

Q.—Did you consult with Gov. Ely in an effort to secure the removal of Frank Goodwin as chairman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why didn't you tell the Governor of your relations with Lowe, as counsel and client? Wasn't it the fair thing to do so that the Governor would know whether you were biased or unbiased in your desire to secure Goodwin's removal? A.—I never thought of it.

Q.—All you thought of was getting rid of Goodwin? A.—Yes.

At the request of Feeney, Storey testified from a slip of paper that his law firm had received $16,275.30 from Lowe for professional services since January, 1930. Storey explained, in answer to a question of Councillor Cote, that the money was paid to the firm but that he received a share on a percentage basis.

Q.—You were the personal counsel for Lowe, not the firm, weren't you? A.—Well, the work was either done by me or by the senior partner at my request.

Storey persisted in his claim that he had informed the other members of the finance commission of his relations with Lowe. He said he gave the information in the form of a statement at the first hearing at which Lowe appeared before the finance commission.

Feeney declared that when Storey did not report to the city officials that Lowe was his client he violated the law. "It is a criminal offense and the contract could be voided," he declared.

Councillor Schuster wanted Judge Joseph A. Sheehan interrogated on the subject, Sheehan having said that he represented clients with cases against the city before he was appointed to the commission.

Storey Is Still Counsel for Lowe

Feeney stressed the point that Storey was still counsel for Lowe.

Q.—At the present time you are his counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he is under investigation by Farnum? A.—Yes.

Q.—And as a result of the investigation you will have to pass upon that report? A.—I don't know what you are talking about, Mr. Feeney. The report is sent to the mayor.

Feeney contended that the report would be included in the annual report of the commission and he asked Storey if he would sign that document.

"Yes," was the reply.

"That's all," said Feeney.

Took No Steps to Have Report Altered

Rowley inquired of Storey whether as a result of his conversation with Lowe about the Farnum report, he took any steps to have the report altered in any way.

"No," was the reply.

Q.—Have your relations with Lowe affected your action on his case before the commission? A.—If anything, I leaned over backward against Lowe.

The witness maintained that Lowe had never asked him for any favors. Coakley then intervened to query the witness on the methods by which the investigation of land takings had been ordered. Lowe replied that the Boston city council had ordered the finance commission to institute the investigation. Storey also admitted that Mr. Shattuck, a Republican leader in the city, had been instrumental in securing the city council order for the inquiry.

"In your personal opinion, wasn't such an investigation, instituted as it was by Mr. Shattuck, of a decidedly political nature," Councillor Coakley asked.

"I don't think so," Storey replied. "The order was passed after the election."

"I think I can explain that," interjected the Governor. "The investigation was ordered in connection with a movement to impeach the Governor."

Coakley asked the witness what influence the Good Government Association had in securing the investigation.

Gov. Curley again interrupted. "The Good Government Association," he said, "found that it could not secure any more gullible people to donate funds. So it conceived the idea of having the taxpayers foot the expense of an investigation."

Schuster Question Ruled Out of Order

Councillor Schuster sought permission to ask two questions of Atty. Feeney.

"First," he said, "under what constitutional authority are you summonsing witnesses here?"

"Well, I just summons them and then I call them up by phone to be sure they will be present," Feeney replied.

"That isn't answering my question," Schuster replied.

"I rule the question out of order," interrupted the Governor.

Paying no attention to the Governor's ruling, Councillor Schuster persisted in seeking to have Feeney answer his question.

"The council has sat for a good many years," Schuster said, "and has decided itself on what witnesses should appear. I know several witnesses that I would like to have present."

"I again rule the question out of order," Gov. Curley said.

"I don't know but that this entire proceeding is unconstitutional," Schuster shouted angrily. Turning back to Feeney, the Worcester county councillor asked: "Are you going to summon Farnum and Santosuosso?" (Farnum is a special attorney hired by the Boston finance commission while Santosuosso was the attorney retained by Lowe in the land taking transaction with city officials.)

Taking up his examination of Storey, Feeney asked the witness if he felt that Mr. Donahue had acted properly in prosecuting the city as counsel for contractors while he was a member of the finance commission.

Rowley, Storey's attorney, objected to the question.

At this point the council went into executive session.

Pembroke Students Earn $6771 at Housekeeping

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12—Peeling potatoes, deciding between carrots and spinach for dinner, answering the front-door bell, and dusting the living room in the two co-operative houses of Pembroke College in Brown University provided the source of the highest amount of the money that the undergraduates earned during the academic year 1933-34, according to a recent report filed by the personnel office of Pembroke College which shows that $6771 of a total of $15,636.21, was earned by 48 girls last year, in this manner.

STOREY ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

Charles Moorfield Storey (centre) testifying last night at the ouster proceedings, directed against him, being heard by the executive council. John P. Feeney, special counsel for Gov. Curley and prosecuting officer, is at extreme left. Storey's counsel, Charles F. Rowley, is in the light suit at right.

HIT-AND-RUN TRUCK KILLS MAN IN MAINE

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 12 (AP)—Albert Neber, 25, of Lisbon Falls, died tonight of shock and injuries after he was struck by a truck which sped away after the accident.

The accident occurred on a local street as Neber and William Merrill, 35, also of Lisbon Falls, were changing a tire of the latter's automobile. Merrill was slightly hurt.

Two men waiting in Merrill's car

GANG MURDER CASE RECORDS' MISSIN...

Curley's Charges Verified by Sear... At Police Bureau

A search of the police bureau of re... ords last night verified the charge ... Gov. Curley, made in an address t... night before, that the record of at le... one important "gang murder" case h... been lost or stolen.

Police officials last night refused ... comment on the fact that all evidence and records in the murder of Salv... tore Di Mori, 10, of 15 Stillman stre... North end, killed in July, 1929, ha... disappeared from the files at pol... headquarters and the office of Willi... J. Foley, district attorney.

The boy, whose body was found ... the Saugus marshes, was believed sl... by racketeers who had threatened ... pay off an old grudge against the bo... relatives in connection with various p... hibition and slot machine rack... Whether any other records have v... ished was not immediately apparen...

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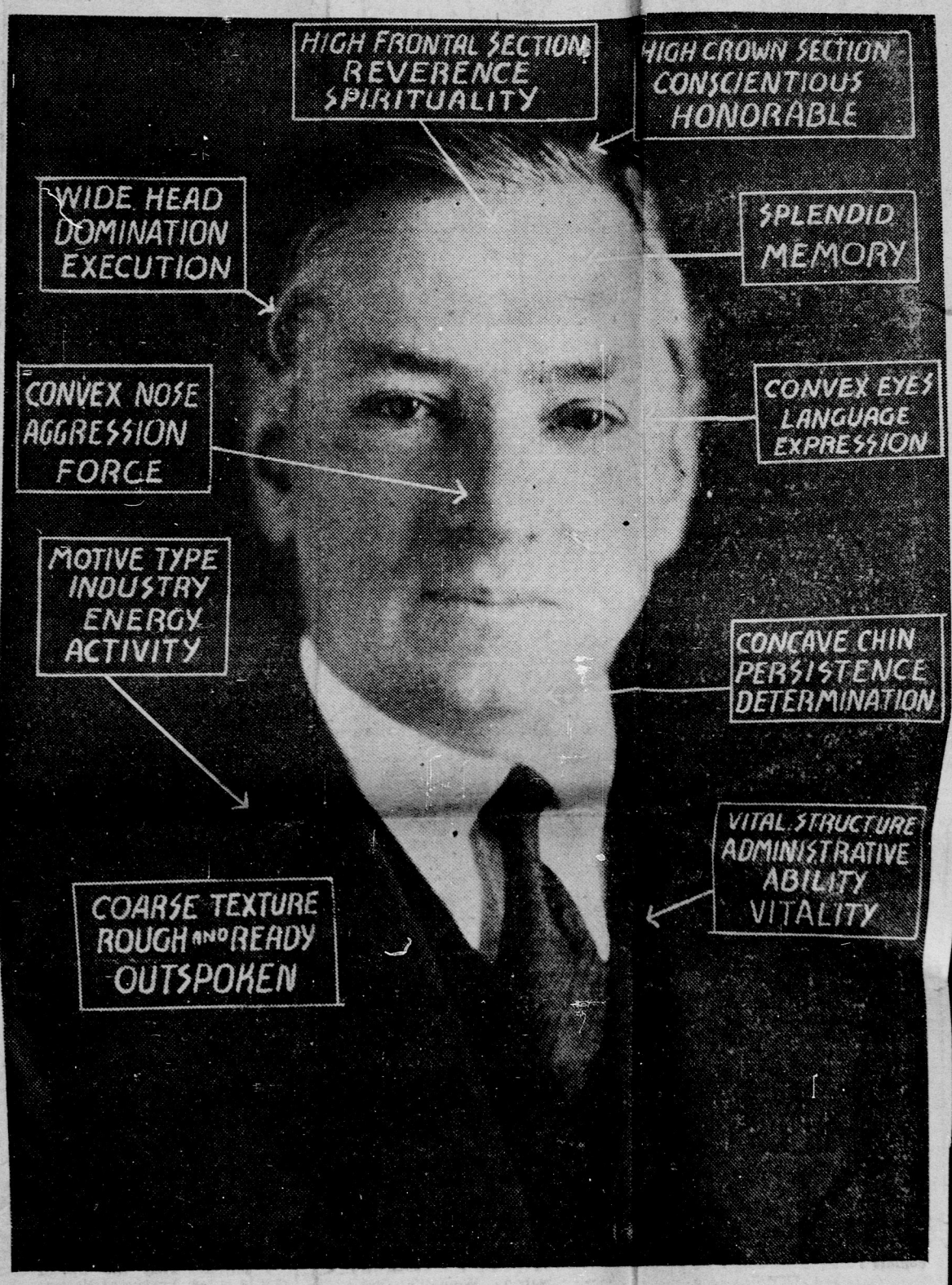
What the Features of Bay State's New Chief Executive Reveal to Harry H. Balkin



By Harry H. Balkin

Character Analyst and Vocational Advisor

I had the pleasure of personally meeting and analyzing the Hon. James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, on Jan. 7, 1935, at the State House in Boston. I spent a little more than half an hour with the Governor making out my diagnosis charts and observations. The following is a complete report and analysis of his positive traits of character or good points, his negatives or weaknesses, his vocational aptitudes and various recommendations.

The average person, looking at the Governor, sees a pleasant, affable gentleman, who talks in a well modulated voice. The expert character analyst sees a great deal more.

Speaking technically, as a character analyst, the Governor is blond in color with extremely light hair, light eyes and ruddy and fair skin. He has a vital-upper type of profile, convex forehead, eyes, nose and mouth and a concave chin. He is a structural combination of the vital type first, with a splendid endowment of the mental and the motive structure. He is large in size, weighing more than the average man of his age and height. In texture he is medium coarse, with elastic-hard consistency of flesh and bones. He is very high headed in the frontal and crown section; long headed in the base of the brain, though shorter in length in the upper section. He is abnormally wide-headed between the ears and through the temporal section, with projecting brows and a high and wide forehead. In attire he is extremely clean. His hands are a healthy pink in color, and he has a poised and alert manner. He possesses a firm and somewhat lingering handshake. In personal conversation his voice is low pitched, mellow and subdued. In his manner he is courteous, gracious and thoroughly democratic.

GREAT ADAPTABILITY

One of the characteristics that immediately strikes the eye of the trained observer is that Governor Curley has an extreme amount of versatility and adaptability. This man likes change and variety, and he readily turns his attention from one problem to another with great facility and ease. This man likes new ideas, new faces and new places.

We can never recommend any form of monotonous or routine work to this type of personality. In fact, there is always a slight tendency to scatteration with these variable individuals which they must learn to avoid, but they fit naturally into occupations where resourcefulness, adaptability and versatility are prime requisites.

The convex forehead of Governor Curley shows that he is extremely quick in thinking. He is practical and observant. He is interested in facts, and he wants to see everything about the plan or the idea that is being expounded to him. With individuals having similar convex foreheads the wise man or woman will always show, demonstrate, prove or portray every point. Governor Curley is "eye-minded." He learns best by observation. Should you ever desire to persuade this type of intellect, show it to him—never mind talking about it. This man is interested in tangible, observable phenomena—not abstract subjects.

He has particularly good mental perceptions for color, size, form and quantity. In other words he wants to see, as quickly as possible, the number, the quality, the color and the size of every tangible that is presented to him.

James M. Curley has one of the finest memories I have ever encountered, and it is of interest to know that this is an outstanding attribute of most of the successful industrialists and statesmen whom I have analyzed. Governor Curley never forgets a face and he has a remarkably fine memory for places and events. His memory is even good at figures and tunes.

NATURAL FIGHTER

The convex high-bridged nose, plus the blond color and wide-headedness tells us that this man is a natural fighter. In this respect the Governor reminds me of the famous Theodore Roosevelt whom I analyzed in 1912 and who was also a blond, wide-headed, motive structured, convex personality. As regards this attribute, these two men were alike. They both relished a fight. Each of them would be at his best in any situation where force, execution and thoroughness are primary requisites. These qualities are stimulated by competition. In this respect both Gov. James M. Curley and the late Theodore Roosevelt were entirely different from Calvin Coolidge, whom I analyzed in 1919, when he was Governor of Massachusetts. Calvin Coolidge was the non-aggressive type. Coolidge gained his ends by indirect methods. When Gov. Curley wants a thing, he has no hesitancy in fighting for it. He uses direct methods.

Gov. Curley is the type of man who wants to dominate and who has the ability to dominate. Observe the width of his head above the ears. Contrast this feature with the narrow head of the late Calvin Coolidge.

Wide headed men are like wide headed animals. They are natural born fighters. Narrow headed men, like narrow headed animals are far more mild-mannered, easy-going and meek.

The character analyst urges you to check up this characteristic on your friends and associates. Pick out extremely wide heads. James M. Curley measures 6.6 inches across the ears. The average man, less than 5. Pick out extremely narrow heads. In more than 22 years of professional practice as a character analyst and vocational advisor and in the examination of more than 16,000 men, women and children, I have never seen a contradiction to this observation.

WHAT NOSE SHOWS

This forceful energetic driving trait of character is emphasized by the high-bridged Roman nose possessed by Gov. Curley. Never argue with individuals having this type of nose. This was the nose possessed by every general from the time of Hannibal and Caesar right down to Foch and Pershing. Don't quarrel with these individuals because you will lose if you do. This is the advice of the scientific observer of human nature.

Gov. Curley has coarse texture with hard and rigid consistency of flesh and bones. This type of personality is rugged, positive and outspoken. These men call a spade a spade. They don't mince words. They use colorful and forceful language. Finicky people sometimes resent this. An outstanding example of coarse texture in America is Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The moment you think of Gen. Johnson, you will probably be reminded of such graphic phrases as "flying dead cats" "chiselers" and "tom-tom beaters."

It is hard to determine whether Gov. Curley is an outstanding example of the mental type, the motive type or the vital type, because the real answer is that His Excellency is a combination of all three. In this respect he reminds me of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who is also a blend of the three types. From this observation we soon learn that Gov. Curley has the thought, the reasoning power and the intelligence of the mental type; plus the energy, forcefulness, love of action, love of liberty and independence, love of the outdoors of the motive type; plus the capacity, the administrative ability and the financial acumen of the vital type. You will find very few men and women who possess this harmonious blend and whenever you do find them, you will also discover that these men are truly "big men." They have tremendous mental, physical and emotional capacity. They are adapted to do big things in a big way. They become truly great administrators. James M. Curley has such an unlimited amount of mental and physical vitality that it is very easy for this man to exhaust any group of associates. He can work 15 or 16 hours a day, snatching just a few hours sleep day in and day out. It is almost impossible to wear him out.

BROAD VIEWPOINT

Gov. Curley is extremely conscientious, reliable, above board and just. He could easily be hurt by insinuating that any of his actions were unjust. He prides himself on his sense of fairness and squareness. He is extremely reverential and spiritual minded but his mental versatility and sense of conscientiousness gives him a breadth of viewpoint and a profound respect for the beliefs of others.

It is also evident to the scientific character analyst that Gov. Curley has a tremendous amount of inhabitiveness—a love of home and country, a great fondness for children and even a love of animals. He has a fair endowment of artistic appreciation, but lacks any technical ability in this direction.

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He has a tremendous amount of will power. Some may call him stubborn, but the character analyst feels that his will power is well balanced by many desirable mental traits and he unhesitatenly says that Gov. Curley has the very uncommon faculty of "common sense."

The critic may inquire whether this man has any faults, or weaknesses and the character analyst replies that he has.

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These may be considered minor faults but the human engineer is ruthless in bringing every point to light. The Governor also needs a little more constructive far sightedness. He has splendid mental and physical aptitude for grappling with problems as they arise—with emergency situations—but I would like to see a greater devlopment of tangible and constructive goals. I would like to see a little more tangible mindedness. This must not be construed as negating his idealism and ambition because James M. Curley is a type of personality who will never be satisfied on any one plane. This man has the ability, the dynamic urge and the mental and physical qualifications for going higher and higher, and further and further.

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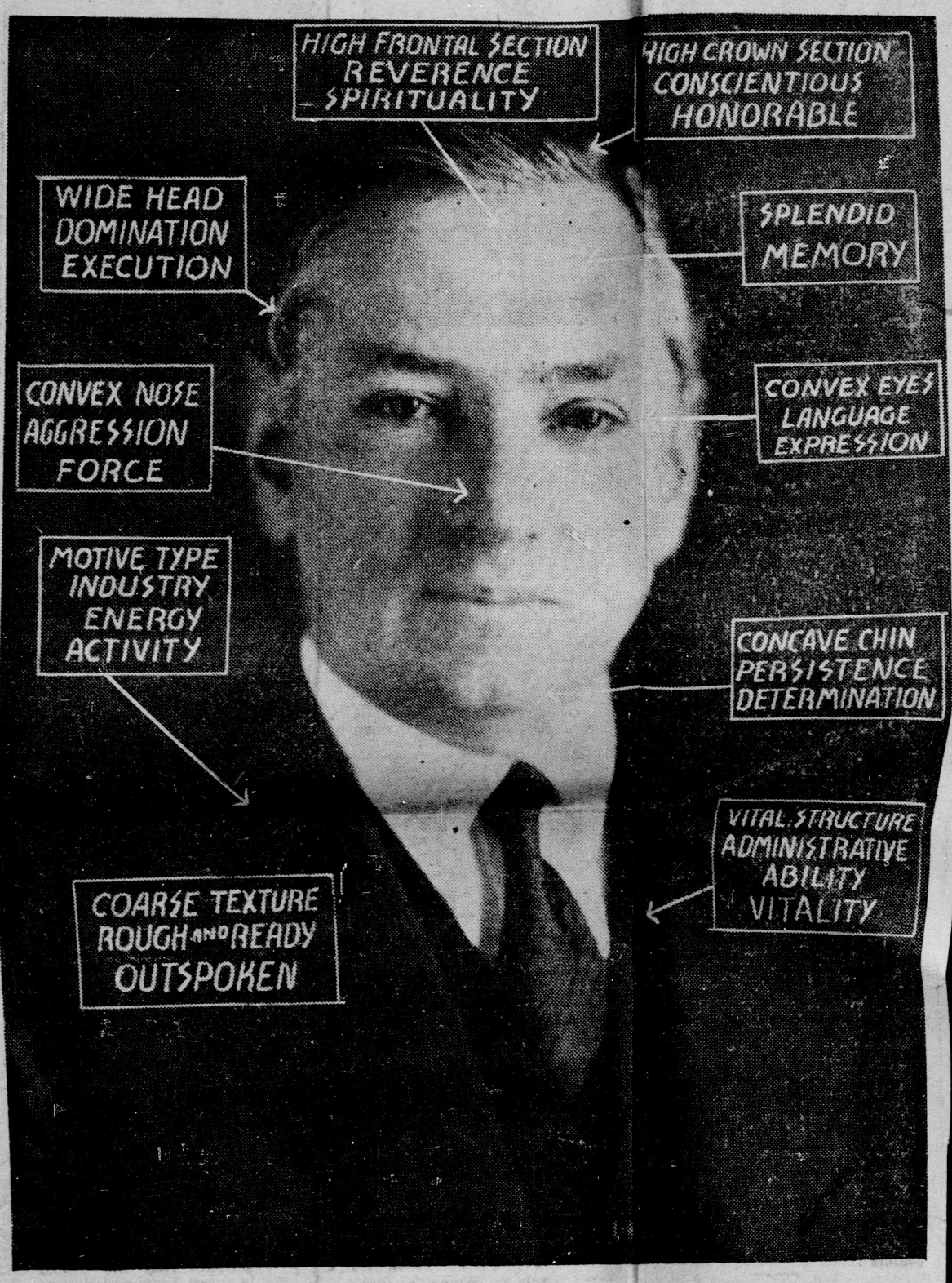

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GOV CURLEY KICKS OUT SOFA, PUTS MICROPHONE ON HIS DESK

A Sightseeing Tour of Governor's Office, Where Hundreds Go and Few Can Be Satisfied—Not an Employment Bureau

By LAURENCE G. HANSCOM

The wide doors of the Governor's office, at the State House, swing open at 9 o'clock every week-day morning with an invitation to all the world to come in. Nobody is barred.

In come foreign Princes, Ambassadors, a great actress, a statesman of distinction, followed by a shiny-faced book agent, an inquisitive schoolgirl, a delegation of irate citizens from East Cornfield, a shabby beggar. All day long the procession files through the doorway of colonial design.

The crowd in the outer rooms of the executive suite swells. A babble of voices wells, secretaries and messengers slip back and forth, interviewing a half-dozen people at once. An insistent voice, louder than the others, demands to see Gov Curley. The firm, pleasant voice of an assistant secretary assures him that is impossible. The insistent voice compromises by demanding to see Dick Grant, the Governor's energetic chief secretary. Then the voice sits down to wait its turn.

New Governor's Policy

That is the outer office. The situation in the Governor's private office is different. Secure from the bustle outside, confident that his secretaries will weed out job-hunters, professional kickers, polite panhandlers, peddlers and the other human beings who descend on public executives, Gov Curley is able, in comfort and tranquility, to go about the business of governing the Commonwealth.

The day after he took over office, Gov Curley laid down his policy on personal interviews with people who came to see him at his State House quarters.

"This office is provided for my use in administering the State's business," said the Governor. "It is not an employment office, nor a political headquarters. I shall use it for neither. The test of the admissability of individual callers will be the nature of their business. If their interest is service to the Commonwealth I shall see them. If their interest is selfish and their admission would benefit nobody but themselves, I cannot do so."

There are many persons who have legitimate affairs to transact with his office and to handle are members of his secretarial staff, a corps of assistants equipped to interview them and carry out their wishes, if possible.

How it Works

This is how it is done.

As a visitor enters the executive office on the third floor of the State House from the nearby elevator, he finds himself in a large reception room. Large paintings of Gov Curley's predecessors look down from the walls. The very architecture of the room, which like the rest of the suite was designed and executed by Charles Bulfinch as a part of the original State House, finished in 1798, has its effect on a sensitive visitor.

Impressed or not, the visitor is quickly reminded of the good old present by the courteous inquiry of a smiling young man: "Can I help you?"

That will be Frank W. Pedonti, messenger, who came up to the State House with Gov Curley from City Hall where he served in the same capacity. Frank has a knack for deciding about visitors—and chiselers.

If the visitor is in quest of a job on public works project No. 19746 or some other State proposition, the problem is an easy one. He is sent over to the assistant secretary, Frank L. Kane, across the corridor in room 364. Mr Kane is the man in charge of employment.

O, the caller wants to see Gov Curley. Mr Pedonti is polite, but firm. The exact nature of his business, after first learning whether the visitor has an appointment with the Chief Executive? No, he has no appointment, but states his business. Frank Pedonti is weighing the nature of his mission.

"Mr Grant is the man you must see first," he says. "Sit down there and he will be free in a few minutes." He indicates a doorway through which the entrance to Dick Grant's private office is visible. Two chairs are provided for those waiting there for admittance to Chief Secretary Grant's room.

If the business in hand relates to the Executive Council, Mr Pedonti passes the visitor along to William L. Reed, executive secretary to the Council. The real art is turning them away with diplomacy and have them leave the building still good friends of the Administration.

In Mr Grant's Office

But there, the buzzer rings and the visitor who is waiting to see Mr Grant can now go in. Towering over a desk piled high with imposing looking documents and letters, Mr Grant looks up with cordial greeting. Getting in to Grant doesn't mean that one will go from there to Gov Curley's office.

Mr Grant may be able to grant the person whatever he wants. Or he may settle the matter by promising to take it up with the Governor. Again he may refer the caller to one of the innumerable undersecretaries which comprise the staff.

"You Can See the Governor"

But suppose this particular visitor is an important person, with a promising plan. Mr Grant gives rings for Bob Gallagher, assistant messenger, to escort the personage to the Chief Executive's office.

Tall, pleasant youth, Bob performs his duty with dispatch, and, Gov Curley being fortunately unoccupied at the moment, the caller is out of Grant's office, through a short hallway and into Gov Curley's private office in a jiffy.

When the door closes behind him, the hustle and noise of the outer offices is closed out with it. The visitor takes a quick look around. Possibly he has heard of the leather-cushioned couch which once graced the room, and he looks around to see where it was before Gov Curley had it removed as not in conformity with the surroundings. Govs McCall and Coolidge, maybe others, dozed on that couch in its day, but Gov Curley doesn't even want it in the room.

Maybe the visitor takes a glance at the fireplace, under the ornate mantel behind the Governor's desk, and wonders if a fire ever burns there on chilly afternoons. The answer is no. Gov Curley wondered the same thing, and found out that years have passed since a fire has burned there, it is said.

A radio microphone may catch the visitor's eye. It is the one Gov Curley and "Dick" Grant will use for their weekly radio talks.

Gov Curley is sitting at a large mahogany, more than likely smiling. If the Governor is not alone, but is talking in a low voice to a sandy-haired young man with a notebook juggled on his knee, that young man is his private stenographer, Edmond J. Hoy, who took dictation from the Chief Executive for several years when the latter was Mayor of Boston.

The desk chair in which Gov Curley sits is one that was brought into the office by Calvin Coolidge. It seems that Gov Foss arrived in the executive office to find that the chair then behind the Governor's desk was too tight a fit for him. He could just barely squeeze into it. So he sent for a larger chair and a massive imposing piece of furniture was installed. David I. Walsh coming in as Governor found the Foss chair a good fit for him and when McCall came along that chair was all right by him.

But Gov Coolidge—smaller in physical stature than any of them—felt rather lost in the big chair. Its size accentuated his size, and a new swivel chair was ordered.

This is the one in which Gov Curley sits.

Easy of manner, Gov Curley quickly puts visitors at ease. Usually he astounds them by displaying unexpected knowledge of the very situation they have come to discuss. At any event, he hears them out, without permitting them to waste his time, and rising, bows politely. The interview is over.

Office Pacifier

During the course of the audience, however, some mention of an involved legal matter may require the attention of an assistant. Gov Curley then pushes one of the several push-buttons on his desk and in comes Assistant Secretary Henry C. Rowland, attorney and a practical legal adviser to the office. Mr Rowland's assistance on a number of matters is asked by the Governor. He is the secretary in charge of pardons and of the preparation of the nomination lists, among other things.

William A. Bodfish, war-time United States consul at Seville, Spain, is another of Gov Curley's valued assistant secretaries. Mr Bodfish is the diplomat and public relations man of the department. Although he occupies himself chiefly with the important correspondence of the Governor, he is also the man called in as pacifier and straightener-out of difficulties in general.

Mr Rowland and Mr Bodfish are in the back office which adjoins that of the Governor. By the visitor to the executive suite it is reached by turning right after entering the inner reception room and passing through a series of corridors, through the so-called unoccupied "dark" room, and past the telephone room. The telephone switchboard is presided over by Mrs Mabel Hayes, who has performed that duty for some years.

Just beyond the office occupied by Mr Rowland and Mr Bodfish is the stenographer's room. Earl V. Schriever, chief stenographer, sits there on the left as one passes through the door. Beyond him are Miss Marie J. O'Leary and Miss Helen Carlin, department stenographers. Mrs Agnes H. Parker, former member of the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare, will join the secretarial force this week, it is expected.

Exit

To get back to the caller in Gov Curley's office. He is just bowing out. Directly across the way from the entrance to the Governor's room he notices an open door and glances in. There he sees the Council Chamber, deserted now, but the scene of many hectic battles when Governor's Council is in session. The horseshoe table around which the Councilors sit catches his eye as does the elevated place occupied by the Governor when he presides at the Council sessions.

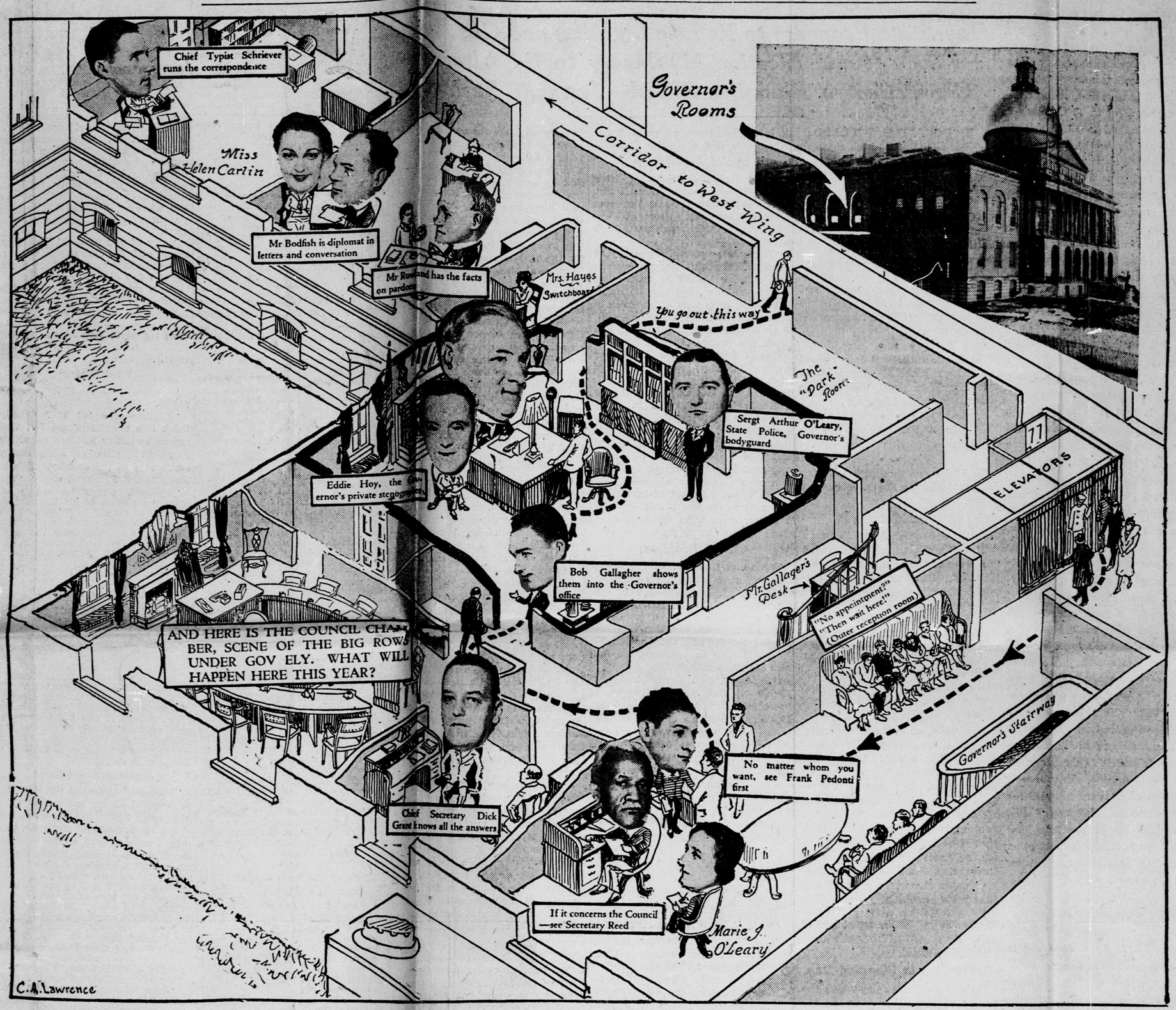
Stepping back again to the reception room, the visitor appears to hesitate a moment. As he does a slight commotion is heard behind him. He turns around.

Exist the Governor, Too

It is Gov Curley, hat and coat on, leaving to keep a speaking engagement. Striding along beside him in plain clothes is Sergt Arthur T. O'Leary of the State Police, Gov Curley's bodyguard. Always close by the Chief Executive, Sergt O'Leary, who went into the service not so long ago, soon found himself promoted and charged with protecting the person of the Governor.

A stir goes through the reception room as Gov Curley passes through on the way to the elevator. The gate of the car clangs behind him. As the car descends for the first few feet the sound of many voices back on the third floor follows it and then diminishes into a silence broken only by the creaking of the elevator pulleys.

Gov Curley smiles at the elevator operator as he leaves the car.



Aga Khan Story—

Continued from the First Page

and the turns and twists of imperial politics and the shattered dreams of the Hohenzollerns and the Turkish Sultan-Caliphs.

Stand by the Allies

Before 1914 German leaders, obsessed by their pipe dreams of world mastery, had been wooing Islam for years. Through the Turk Sultan-Caliph they had great hopes of kindling the flame of a holy war which would split Egypt, turn the whole Indian Peninsula in revolt against the British and break Britain's back while she fought for her existence in Western Europe. It might have happened when the pistol shot at Sarajevo started a war on three continents.

But at Zanzibar, on a visit to his flock there, was the Aga Khan, head of the great Ismailian sect, president of the All-Moslem League, having a stronger claim than the Sultan-Caliph to being Mahomet's nearest living relative and Islam's leader.

King Edward had cultivated him and given him the great Indian decorations. When George V ascended the throne he had been invited over as Britain's guest. So, when war flared, he cabled every Ismailian Mahometan leader to exhort the flock to stand by Britain.

Then he broadcast an eloquent manifesto urging Moslems the world over to support the Allies.

British Duly Grateful

The British were duly grateful. King George received Mahomet's nearest living relative at Buckingham Palace, granted him a salute of 11 guns, the style of "Highness," and the rank and status of a First-class Chief of the Bombay Presidency for life. The Aga Khan's great gamble was on; and how it turned out is part of the tale of world history.

But any one who conceives of the Aga Khan as one of the British imperialists' yes-men is wide of the mark. Shrewd, farseeing, firm, able and adroit, he is Islam's outstanding statesman. He has never made the mistake of imperiling his own influence with his people by agreeing overmuch with the British overlord.

He has, upon occasion, strengthened his influence in both camps by publicly intervening whenever the British political leaders seemed to be departing from the line of fair partnership with Islam, in Persia, Turkey, Irak or elsewhere.

And, as an accomplished publicist who knows how to get his message over, and, besides, no unknown Eastern prince, but a popular pillar of the British turf, since the war he has been a force to reckon with in Anglo-Islamic affairs.

The struggle between the Indian home-rulers and the British overlord has provided new opportunities for his shrewd and patient Statecraft.

When Gandhi, at the peak of his power, tried to get the Moslems to join the Hindus in an aggressive challenge to British power in India, he swung the Moslem bloc away from that unwise alliance. Representing the Moslems at the subsequent London Conference, the Aga Khan, in the course of a three-hour private talk, tried to make the blanket-clad Hindu see the beauties of cooperation with the British.

A woman subsequently asked him at a supper party if they had had an argument. He nodded. "Do tell me who won," she urged. The Aga Khan smiled. "Arguments decide nothing," said he. "Time decides. Time will arbitrate in our affair. Shall we dance?"

By the Fall of '33 the Gandhi party was split four ways. The Aga Khan, who had not visited India for four years, sailed for Bombay. Three years earlier, when passions were running high, he might have met a bullet or a half-brick. Now he met only flowers and acclaim. Time had arbitrated.

Won Hand of a Princess

The god-prince took a new white wife with him. Even in his romances he uses his brains. Neither in his first nor second marriage did he make the grave error of wedding a woman of the British imperial tribe.

In his late thirties, looking rather like a darker-skinned John Gilbert, he had won the hand of the Italian Princess Therese. She bore him a son, the Prince Ali Khan, his heir. In 1926 she died.

Years passed. The Prince grew plumper, grayer. But suddenly he displayed a new interest in life and his figure. Everybody noticed it. He used to box every morning. Past that now, he took up golf.

The fact was, the Aga Khan was in love, and the lady favored his suit. In a small but elegant costumer's establishment in the Boulevard Haussman, meet the sisters Carron, daughters of a restaurateur of Savoy.

They are tall and beautiful. Andree Josephine especially is a stunner. She is superb. She has a marvelous complexion, character, poise and a queenly dignity.

Begum Aga Khan

She first met the Aga Khan down in Savoy, where he regularly takes the cure, about a year before the Prince's Italian wife died. The interest of the Indian potentate perhaps spoiled the lovely Andree for marriage with an ordinary man. Anyway, she was still free when he proposed marriage.

She gave herself a year to prepare for the fantastic new life which opened out—the restaurateur's daughter, the costumier of the Boulevard Haussman, into the Begum Aga Khan! A considerable adventure for both of them.

The Aga Khan saw to it that wide publicity was given to the fact that a Moslem may marry any person of a religion that recognizes the existence of one divinity, and that a non-Moslem is not compelled to accept the Moslem faith after marriage.

Thus he averted criticism in the West. At the same time he arranged for a great caste banquet for 15,000, to obliterate any hostile reactions in Bombay.

But he has his sect well trained, anyway. Maurice Barres, the famous French author, came in his Indian travels upon a wayside shrine. Over the altar he found a picture of a god surrounded by jewels. He recognized the Aga Khan.

"But," said he to the priest, "is this really a god? I know him very well. I often meet him at race meetings."

"And why," replied the grave old Ismaelian priest, "should not a god be fond of racing?"

That goes for everything, including a white wife from the West.

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NO NEIGHBOR OBJECTS WHEN FRANKIE PLAYS

Violinist Zecchino, Only 13 Years Old, Has Already Won Praise From Critical Audiences

Perhaps the best testimonial to the artistry of young Frankie Zecchino, 13-year-old violin prodigy, is the fact that the two families who live under him at 410 Sumner st, East Boston, have no complaints to make. In fact, they enjoy the three hours of practice which is all Frankie has time for after school.

The Zecchinos, six of them, occupy a small flat on the third floor of the house. Mrs Zecchino has to have even better ears than those of her neighbors. Not only is there Frankie with his violin, but also Edith, a year younger, who is already a fine pianist. The mother has solved the problem neatly by shutting herself in the kitchen and trying not to hear her son on the left of her and her daughter on the right, each practicing innumerable scales.

FRANKIE PRACTICES

Both children attend the Donald McKay School in East Boston, and there are two younger ones, 7 and 9, who go to the school across the street. Talent was liberally bestowed on the young Zecchinos, since Remo, the 7-year-old, is displaying unusual ability as a cartoonist. The small flat is littered with his drawings and sketches, and his left hand always holds a pencil or crayon, not always with resulting benefit to the painted walls.

First Concert at Seven

It is clearly Frankie, however, who is the pride and joy of Mr and Mrs Ralph Zecchino. Frankie made his debut two years ago in this city and New York, and the eleven-year-old youngster was given unusually favorable notices after both recitals. Since then his progress has been rapid.

Two years in succession, in 1933 and 1934, he won the junior contest conducted annually by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, and won it against competition from 16 and 17-year-old boys and girls. When he was even younger he won the Ondricek scholarship for study.

Frankie learned the fundamentals of solfeggio, harmony and violin from his father before he was seven years old. Although he had never had a lesson, the elder Zecchino played the

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JAN 13 1935

DINNER TO MAJ. TIMILTY PLANNED FOR JAN. 26

A dinner in honor of Maj. Joseph F. Timilty, recently commissioned as Gov. Curley's military aide, will be given given Saturday night, Jan. 26, at the Copley-Plaza. Mayor Mansfield and the Governor will attend.

Among other prominent guests to be invited are James Roosevelt, son of the President; Stephen C. Earley, secretary to the President; Guy T. Helvering, federal internal revenue commissioner; former Judge John J. Burns, Judge Emil E. Fuchs, Thomas W. Yawkey, Joseph P. Carney, Thomas W. White, former Mayor Nichols, Thomas Carens, Francis Ouimet, Lt.-Col. Edward C. Donnelly and Maj. Harold L. Duffin.

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Gov Curley's Announcement Surprises C. of C.

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It is, a committee of National Guard officers decided last year, the most ideal site in the Commonwealth for a new camp.

The tract upon which the State holds option to purchase for $60,000, is one of those recommended for purchase as a new State forest in the recent report of the Special Commission on Recreation. It is a rolling terrain, covered with scrubby pitch pine, unsettled and uncrossed by any save a few old dirt roads. To military men it looks fine for a camp site because of its great size—taken along with Shawme forest it would have an area approaching 30 square miles—and because of its nearness to centers of population. Also perhaps, because it is on Cape Cod, where cooling breezes temper the Summer training season.

Last year Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce led the fight against establishment of the camp here, on the ground it would endanger the Summer resident and tourist business. Surprised by Gov Curley's announcement, Chamber officials declined to say this week whether they would again oppose the camp. Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable, within whose district the camp would come, sent word down he would fight with the Governor for it, as he fought for it last year. This district's Senator, Donald W. Nicholson, is also for it.

Canal C. G. Station

Congressman Charles L. Gifford, down in Washington, is trying to straighten out an odd situation in regard to the Canal Coast Guard station at Sandwich. He has filed a measure providing that the station be created a full Coast Guard station. At present this Canal station, it seems, isn't a regular station at all. It isn't even listed on Coast Guard records as such. It is, officially, the Manomet Point auxiliary boathouse. All this despite the fact it is perhaps the busiest Coast Guard station between Boston and Providence.

When Manomet Point Coast Guard Station was established in 1873, along with several others on the Cape—they were life-saving stations then—the Cape Cod Canal was still on paper. When canal traffic began to pick up under Government-ownership in 1919, the Canal station was opened as an auxiliary boathouse to the Manomet Point station. It is still that, although it has a crew three times as large, and answers many times as many calls as the mother station. In the 1933 fiscal year, its men were instrumental in saving more than $3,000,000 worth of property, $400,000 of which was in actual danger of complete destruction.

Situated at the eastern entrance of the Canal, this station is often called upon to aid vessels in trouble while en route to the waterway. Back in 1921 Bos'uns Mate Isaac Hammond and his crew saved six men from the schooner Eva A. Danahower, just before the craft broke up. Anchored outside the canal entrance, she was swept on shore by a northeast gale. When foggy or rough weather forces a fleet of vessels to anchor off the Canal mouth, a Coast Guard station nearby is a necessary life and property saving institution. The Treasury Department favors setting up the Canal "Auxiliary Boathouse" as a full station, and the measure will probably pass this session of Congress.

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DONAHUE FIRED, STOREY ASSAILED

Council Hears Gov Curley's Evidence Against Two Members of Fin Com

Left to Right—John P. Feeney, Charles Moorfield Storey (on the stand), and Charles P. Rowley, counsel for Mr Storey.

Storey Denies Charges

Says Taking Legal Fees Ethical

Admits Lowe Paid Him $16,275

Reilly Takes Place of Deposed Member

By LAURENCE G. HANSCOM

After firing Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston Finance Commission yesterday, the Executive Council turned to consideration of charges against Charles Moorfield Storey, also of that commission, whose removal is asked by Gov Curley.

Storey admitted he had received fees for legal services totaling $16,275 from Samuel L. Lowe, a Boston real estate operator, who was under examination by the Finance Board, and that he was paid part of that money by Lowe during his term of office on the Finance Commission.

Quizzed by Feeney

Disclosures of relations with Lowe as counsel were made by Storey as he was bombarded with questions by John P. Feeney, counsel for Gov Curley in the successful fight to remove Donahue and his drive against Storey.

The heated hearing continued until 9:45 last night, when Gov Curley announced that the Councilors had declared they were tired and wished to have the hearing continued to Monday at 1 o'clock. This was agreed on at an executive meeting of the Council at which no vote of the Councilors was taken regarding Storey's dismissal.

After this private meeting Gov Curley announced he had named William A. Reilley, ex-chairman of the Boston School Committee, to succeed Donahue and that the Council had confirmed the appointment.

Donahue Out

Donahue's discharge came while the Council was in executive session considering books showing his income both before and after he became a Finance Commissioner.

"Never mind proceeding with the Donahue matter," Gov Curley announced when the hearing reopened after this recess. "He has been removed by the Council."

The information came as a bolt from the blue. No one outside the closed doors of the executive cham-

Fin Com

Continued on Page 6

CITY OF BOSTON—Public Parks Department. Notice of Change in Tunnel Rates Effective Sunday, January 13, 1935, at

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JAN 13 1935

...ther oxfords. Some police or dress boots. Composition soles. Sizes 6 to 11.

$1.49

"Topnotch" Suits

Cashmere, cheviots! Single and double breasted styles in oxford grays, rich browns, tans, checks, stripes, mixtures, navy. Longs, shorts, stouts.

PLAIN SUITS, COATS, DRESSES CLEANSED, 25c
WHITE, VELVET AND PLEATED DRESSES. FUR TRIMMED COATS EXCEPTED

NO MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS

Fin Com—

Continued from the First Page

ber even knew a vote was being taken, although it was presumed Gov Curley would inquire into the disposition of the Councilors toward Donahue's removal during the private session.

The vote in favor of Donahue's removal was 8 to 1, with every member voting. Councilor Winfield Schuster of Douglas, a defender of Donahue since the opening of Gov Curley's drive to remove him, cast the only vote to retain him on the board.

Donahue left the building promising a statement later.

"Mine is the first head to fall," he predicted. "It's too bad I couldn't stay. The next three months would have been hot and interesting."

The deposed commissioner's counsel, Edmund A. Whitman, who was in Gov Curley's disfavor throughout the case, said the conduct of the hearing was "rotten."

It was learned later that Reilly's confirmation was voted by the Council without any dissenters, but that Councilor Schuster had voted against suspending the rules to allow that action.

Gov Curley announced the hearing would go on Monday where it left off last night, with the introduction of new witnesses.

Hearing Resumes

After a noon recess the hearing resumed with the introduction of a canceled check for $85,000 from the city of Boston to the C. & R. Construction Company in settlement of a suit. The check had figured prominently in the testimony.

Then came the executive session to let the Council examine the private books of Donahue in order to determine the veracity of Donahue's statement that he had suffered substantial financial losses in taking the non-paying Fin Com position. Feeney declared he had not. The books showed his income from 1926 to 1933.

When the hearing was again thrown open to the public, Gov Curley announced that Donahue had been removed from the commission.

Storey Hearing Opens

The Council then settled down to hear attorney Feeney begin his examination of Storey after Gov Curley had read:

"I hereby remove Charles M. Storey for cause which I deem sufficient and submit it for your approval." The document was addressed to the Council.

Charles Rowley informed the Governor he was appearing for Storey and asked the Chief Executive if he intended to state the causes for the removal. Gov Curley replied that counsel would be fully enlightened as the hearing progressed.

Samuel Lebowich Lowe of Boston testified Storey had been one of his counsel for 15 years.

"Did he do work for you in connection with theatres?" Feeney asked.

"Yes," Lowe answered.

Q. Were you called before the Finance Commission for taking some land? A. Last time was six weeks ago or two months ago, and before that about a year ago.

Q. Was Storey present? A. Yes.

Q. Was he your counsel? A. Not on those matters.

Q. Was he your counsel? A. Yes.

Q. Were you paying him? A. Yes.

Q. Has Storey been consulting with you for three years on an hourly basis? A. Yes.

Q. How much an hour? A. $10.

Q. Was he present when you were examined? A. The first time, yes.

Checks Paid Storey

The witness was then shown a report on the examination of his case signed by Chairman Goodwin, Sheehan, Donahue and Storey. He declared he never had seen it before.

Asked about checks paid for services by Storey and members of his law firm who did work for Lowe, under Storey's direction, the witness said he had them for five years back. One was for $1100 paid Storey while he was a member of the Finance Commission. The checks were made out to the law firm.

It was brought out that Storey became a Finance Commissioner Oct 19, 1932. The $1100 check was made in November, 1934, it was testified. There were 11 checks introduced in evidence, most of them signed by Lowe and indorsed by Storey, it was stated. They totalled about $6000.

"These checks were rendered by you for services given"? Feeney asked.

"Yes," Lowe told him.

The witness told the Council he had considered Storey's rate of $10 an hour too high and had told him so. He did not increase that rate when he became a Finance Commission member, Lowe testified in answer to questions.

Lowe further gave as his best recollection the belief that the checks were drawn by him for services rendered by Storey before he was made a Finance Commissioner.

No Salary Since 1930

"Storey since 1930 was not under a yearly salary and received no retainer annually?" Feeney inquired.

"No," said Lowe.

Q. Was he paid while you were under investigation by the Commission? A. I was never under investigation.

Q. You paid him while you were under examination then? A. Yes.

The witness said Storey had represented him on business matters and never as a personal adviser and never handled any real estate matters for him.

In answer to inquiries from Councilor Coakley, Lowe admitted he still owed Storey $531.

"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" Coakley asked with heat. "We would never have found out from these checks."

Taking up one of the checks, Atty Feeney asked the witness if it were not in payment for legal services in a tax protest case.

"That was not a city tax case," said Lowe. "That was a case of a Federal tax."

After much argument and an admonition by Gov Curley to answer the questions, Lowe admitted it was a matter of tax reduction, that the tax in question was an additional Federal assessment.

Atty Feeney then tried to show that virtually all payments made to Storey's firm were not on the $10 an hour basis.

Cote Interrupts

Councilor Edmond Cote of Fall River interrupted the proceedings to inquire if virtually all the checks did not refer to transactions made before Storey was appointed to the Finance Commission.

Feeney admitted they did and added:

"But I am going to show that Mr Storey, at hearings before the Finance Commission at which Lowe was a witness, was not in a state of mind to do ample justice to the citizens of Boston."

The witness was questioned by Feeney concerning his appearance before the Finance Commission.

Q—Did Storey ask you any questions? A—Yes.

Q—What was the matter about?

Lowe replied the case concerned land takings for the approach to the East Boston Tunnel in which a settlement satisfactory to him was made through John Slater and Joseph Santosuosso, acting as his attorneys.

"Then a month or two later," said Lowe, "all who had settled were asked to come before the Finance Commission for an inquiry. I went and showed my settlement. That's all until six weeks ago when I went through the same procedure again.

Tilt With Coakley

Lowe testified he had discussed his visits before the Finance Commission, but "only laughingly" and by way of a "passing remark."

This brought on a tilt between Councilor Coakley and the witness, the former insisting on knowing the nature of the "passing remark," and Lowe insisting he could not remember the exact words. Coakley then demanded to know if Lowe had discussed the affairs of the Finance board with Storey at any other time.

"I phoned Storey and said I thought Farnum's story, which appeared in the papers, was unfair to me. He laughed," said Lowe.

"You called him up about it," said Coakley.

"No," Lowe replied, "I called in relation to something else and mentioned that in passing.

"And he laughed?" Coakley inquired.

"Well, a half laugh," said the witness.

The manner of making that reply aroused Coakley's ire and he raised his voice to a shout.

"I'm not hard of hearing," said Lowe. "I'm trying to be courteous."

"You're trying to be fresh," Coakley shouted.

Value of Property

When this row subsided Lowe was questioned about the value of the property taken by the city. He testified he received $313,000 for it and had bought it nine years earlier for $95,000 to $100,000 for one parcel and $145,000 for the other. He later declared he had paid $76,000 for a property on Canal st and $145,000 for the property on Cross st, both of which were taken by the city. He spent $20,000 additional altering the Canal-st property, he said.

Under examination by Feeney, Lowe admitted he had received $187,000 from the city for the Cross-st property and $126,000 for that on Canal st.

Feeney's next question to Lowe was in a low tone of voice and the witness asked him to repeat it.

"I don't shout at you like Councilor Coakley, do I?" Feeney asked.

"Brother Coakley is harmless. He doesn't mean anything by that," said Lowe.

"Yes," Feeney replied, "he's harmless, all right, all he has is an ax up his sleeve."

The question was whether Lowe had been treated fairly by the Finance Commission when he appeared before them. Lowe said he had been.

The witness asserted again that he never had actually discussed with Storey his troubles before the Finance Commission, but had mentioned them to him "just like one would pass the time of day." He could not remember Storey's reply.

Paid Storey $2119

He admitted he had given a $250 check for legal services to Storey the day before his appearance before the Finance Commission and that he had paid $2119 to Storey eight days after the hearings on the land takings opened. Later there were other payments of smaller amounts to Storey before the Finance Commission's report, signed by Storey, was made.

"You paid money to Storey," said Feeney, "while you were before the Finance Commission. He was serving as your counsel."

Storey interrupted to say the bills were for services rendered previous to the hearings."

"I don't care when these bills were contracted," Feeney declared. "You paid the money at that time. That is all I want to know."

Lowe explained that three banking houses, a committee for the trust on which the checks were drawn, had directed payment of the bills at that time.

"You wish us to believe that it was merely a coincidence that those bills were paid at that time when you were before the Finance Commission?" Gov Curley inquired.

"Absolutely," Lowe replied.

"It would be rather difficult to make anyone believe that," Gov Curley said. "I, for one, cannot."

Paid Storey $10,000 Total

Feeney then sought unsuccessfully to establish that Lowe had been interested in securing Storey's appointment to the Finance Commission. Lowe denied he even knew Storey had been appointed.

Under inquiry of Feeney, witness admitted he had paid Storey a total of $10,000 in fees. The bankers' committee, previously testified to, authorized these payments, Lowe said.

The checks were offered in evidence.

Feeney pointed out that some of them were signed by Lowe and countersigned by Storey, asking the significance.

Lowe explained that Storey was a co-trustee with him of the firm on whose account the checks were drawn and was required to sign them.

Morning Session Opens

The testimony during the morning session was exclusively on the case against Donahue and began with attorney Feeney reading from law books the statute which he said had most significant bearing on the case.

Attorney Feeney read into the record Section 8 of Chapter 486, Acts of 1909, on which the chief accusation against Donahue was based. It follows in part.

"It shall be unlawful for the Mayor or for a member of the City Council or for any officer or employe of the city or the County of Suffolk or for a member of the Finance Commission directly or indirectly to make a contract with the city or with the County of Suffolk, or to receive any commission, discount, bonus, gift, contribution or reward from or any share in the profits of any person or corporation making or performing such contract, unless such Mayor, member of the City Council, officer or employe or member of the Finance Commission immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract, or that such contract is proposed, shall notify in writing the Mayor, City Council or Finance Commissioner of such contract and of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto."

Gov Curley believed the city clerk should also be notified in such cases and suggested that Wilfred J. Doyle, Boston city clerk, should be called to testify.

"There will no need of that. I admit I never notified the city clerk," said Donahue.

When he appeared later on the stand, Clerk Doyle, who has held that office "since 1809 when the city was chartered," according to Gov Curley, declared he had examined his record and found no report by Donahue of his relations with any person or corporation having contractual relations with the city. He also had no record of Donahue so reporting to the City Council, he said, after examining his books.

Whitman vs Curley

Attorney Whitman for Donahue engaged in another altercation with Gov Curley yesterday. The trouble was that the counselor had not been provided with a chair.

"Have I the right to stand?" he inquired. "I see there are three troopers here today," referring to the tilt with the Governor at Friday's hearing when the latter threatened to eject him from the room.

"There will be no difficulty in removing you from the room at any

CHARLES M. STOREY

time," said the Governor. "It is immaterial to me whether you stand or not."

The attorney finally obtained a chair from Donahue, who relinquished it to take the witness chair.

One of the early witnesses was Frank Downey, head of the oil firm which engaged Donahue as counsel, although blacklisted from doing business with the city. Downey tried to have that ban removed and to get a new contract from the city.

The witness admitted he owed Donahue money as counsel fees and would pay if billed; that Donahue had told him the Finance Commission was investigating him the day Donahue took office on the board, and that the lawyer continued to represent him.

Downey told the Council he had paid Donahue $25 for a personal matter.

"Then you owe Donahue a substantial sum for his advice over a period of years?" Feeney asked.

"Yes," answered Downey.

When Donahue himself took the stand he declared, in answer to questions, that he had not informed Gov Ely, when he was appointed to the Finance Commission, that he was taking it at a financial sacrifice to himself. He also said he had not informed Gov Ely he was representing city contractors at the time the Governor removed Frank A. Goodwin as chairman.

Denial by Goodwin

Lowe testified he was under the impression Frank Goodwin, then chairman of the Finance Commission, knew at the time Lowe appeared before the commission that he (Lowe) had paid counsel fees to Storey.

Goodwin was in the Council room and denied he knew it until a couple of weeks ago.

Councilor Cote objected to Feeney questioning the witness about incidents of 15 or 20 years ago, saying they were not pertinent.

The attorney then asked Lowe to furnish a record of his payments to Storey for legal service for the past five years, and Lowe agreed to do so.

Cross-examination of Lowe by attorney Rowley, Storey's counsel, then began. Rowley intimated he felt Feeney believed there was something wrong in the land damages paid Lowe by the city.

Feeney protested.

"That is not my position. My position," he said, "is that no paid counsel should sit on a board before which his client is being examined. It is absolutely wrong even if the transaction in question is as innocent as an unborn babe. It is an injustice."

"Everybody will agree with you in that contention," said Gov Curley.

Rowley resumed his questioning.

Q—During the past two years, while Storey has been on the commission, has he represented you in any of your relations with the city? A—None.

Q—Have you ever asked Storey to intervene with officials of the city of Boston on your behalf? A—Never.

Gov Curley asked:

"At no time during the past years has Mr Storey refused, when called upon by you to act as your personal counsel, has he?"

"No, he hasn't," Lowe retorted. "Not when I called upon him, but I never called upon him in regard to real estate matters."

Storey's attorney then brought out that Lowe received 10 percent over the assessed value of the Cross-st property and 20 percent over the assessed worth of the Canal-st parcel.

"Outrage," Says Feeney

Feeney remarked:

"During the years this man, Storey, has been before the board it has been an outrage for him to be there, to make findings of any kind, no matter how pure he might be—whether we like the commission or not, and I don't."

"And I don't, either," said the Governor.

Councilor Schuster asked that Mr Santosuosso be called to testify, and Feeney said he would be glad to call him.

"Storey signed a report criticizing a transaction which had been approved by the city," Rowley pointed out.

After a further protest by Feeney on Storey's presence on the Finance Commission, Storey was sworn.

He testified he had no recollection of laughing when called by Lowe, after the latter's appearance before the Finance Commission. He said there was some discussion of the Farnum report and that Lowe said he did not like it.

"He was a personal friend of mine," said Storey of Lowe.

Mr Storey asked Mr Feeney to read into the record several reports signed by him concerning the activities of real estate speculators at the time of the East Boston land takings. This was done.

"As Perfect Stranger"

"On the Finance Commission," Storey testified, "I was under oath to treat Lowe as if he were a perfect stranger to me. That I did."

"Isn't that extremely difficult to do?" asked Feeney.

"Well, I think the result is that one leans over backward in being fair," Storey retorted.

He denied he had committed any breach of ethics in discussing the Farnum report with Lowe, his client and friend.

The witness admitted he attempted to secure the removal of Frank Goodwin by Ex-Gov Ely, but didn't tell the then Governor of his relations with Lowe "so that the Governor would know whether you were biased or unbiased in your desire to secure Goodwin's removal," as Feeney expressed it.

Storey then read from a slip of paper that his law firm had received $16,275 from Lowe for professional services since January, 1930, and explained that he received a percentage of that amount. Storey admitted he was personal counsel for Lowe, although some of the work was done by other members of the firm.

Goodwin Doesn't Recall

Storey said he had informed the Finance Commission members of his affiliation with Lowe at the time the latter appeared before the board.

Frank Goodwin was asked if he recalled being told, but did not.

"That is not so," Storey interjected.

The witness declared Lowe still owes him $500, admitted he is still counsel for the man, and that Lowe himself is under investigation by Farnum.

When asked if he would sign Farnum's report if included in the annual report of the commission, Storey said he would.

Councilor Coakley asked Storey if he would have difficulty in divorcing his official acts from the fact that he was Lowe's friend and that he made a profit from their associations.

"In this particular case, I would have no difficulty," Storey replied. He admitted that the motive of a commissioner in such a case might be misunderstood by the public.

Storey denied he had taken any steps to have the Farnum report altered.

During discussion of the investigation of the land takings, Gov Curley said the inquiry had been ordered in "connection with a movement to impeach the Governor."

"The Good Government Association," he said, "found that it could not secure any more gullible people to donate funds, so it conceived the idea of having the taxpayers foot the expense of an investigation.

Rules Against Schuster

Councilor Schuster questioned attorney Feeney's right to summon witnesses to the hearing, but the Governor ruled the question out of order.

"The Council has sat for a good many years," Schuster said, "and has decided what witnesses should appear. I know several witnesses I would like to have present."

His question was again ruled out of order.

"I don't know but this entire proceeding is unconstitutional," Schuster declared.

Storey declared the character of the attorney should determine whether he should be allowed to continue to transact business for a client while a member of the City Government. He believed it ethical.

"The temptation is there," Feeney said.

Feeney then obtained from Storey an admission that he believed it proper for a member of the Finance Commission to accept new law business while serving on that board so long as the business was not secured through his affiliations with the board.

COAKLEY WHISPERS TO CURLEY

THIS HAPPENED A FEW TIMES DURING HEARING

DANVERS GIRL SCOUT TO RECEIVE GOLDEN EAGLET

DANVERS, Jan 12—The Golden Eaglet, highest award of the Girl

ESTHER USHER

Scout organization, will be presented to Esther Usher, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur L. Usher, 308 Andover st, here, tomorrow afternoon in the Richmond School Auditorium.

This token will be given to Miss Usher by State Deputy Commissioner Mrs Sargent Wellman of Topsfield. Mrs Marquis Smith, whose work as Scout Commissioner in Danvers helped build a strong organization, will bring greetings from Marblehead.

The welcome of the Association of Golden Eaglets will be extended to the new member by Miss Florence Cann, the only other Danvers Girl Scout to have been thus honored. Supt Ivan G. Smith of the School Department will deliver the principal address. Girl Scouts in uniform will give a dramatic interpretation of troop work.

Not in All Cases

The teacher had given out the subject "water" and asked the pupils to write a short composition on the subject. One boy had considerable trouble with his effort but this is what he write: "Water is a white wet liquid which turns black when you wash in it."—The Pathfinder.

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JAN 13 1935

CLAFLIN LOOMS AS POLICE CHIEF

Supt King May Contest Ouster by Leonard

Given Chance of Retirement or Taking Lower Position

Deputy Supt James R. Claflin loomed as the leading candidate to succeed Martin H. King as superintendent of the Boston police last night. Other reports had it that King, supported by Gov Curley and political interests opposed to Commissioner Leonard, will fight the latter's attempt to oust him.

Police

Continued on Page 12

er's office that the removal of Supt King is not being done because Mr Leonard hasn't faith in the superintendent's integrity, but the commissioner feels he should have the right to name his own superintendent and he wants a man in the job other than King.

Possibilities of King successfully fighting removal from the superintendent's office are remote, according to high police officials.

Under the law, the Police Commissioner may issue an order reducing King to the rank of deputy superintendent, or to captain and then promote a member of the force, or appoint a civilian, to the position of superintendent. The deputy superintendent and superintendent do not come under Civil Service regulations.

Supt King will not reach the retirement age of 60 until next October. In his present rank, he receives a salary of $7000 and could now retire on a pension of $3500 a year, if the Boston Retirement Board found him physically incapacitated for police work. After next October, as a deputy or a captain, he could retire at a pension of $2750 or 2000 a year, respectively.

The superintendent refused to comment upon his probable removel yesterday. Attempts to reach him last night at his home revealed that early in the day he had had his telephone

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JOSEPH J. DONAHUE (RIGHT) AND ATTORNEY E. A. WHITMAN

DONAHUE LIKENS CURLEY TO HUEY

Fears Bay State Menaced as Is Louisiana

Ousted Fin Com Member Is Bitter Against Governor

Charging that ruthlessness, force and Curleyism were responsible for his removal from the Finance Commission by the Governor's Council yesterday, Joseph Joyce Donahue issued a biting statement last night, and warned Massachusetts that Gov Curley sought to usurp dictatorial powers like Huey Long in Louisiana.

His statement said:

"Now that I'm removed from the Fin Com Gov Curley will have the first peaceful night's sleep in many a month. For the time being he has suspended the investigation into his acts as Mayor.

"It was of paramount importance for Gov Curley to remove me from the Fin Com and to that end he has neglected all State business since his inauguration. He has devoted all his time and efforts to prevent the examination of Ex-City Treas Edmund L. Dolan by the Fin Com's attorney, George R. Farnum.

"Out-Nazied Hitler"

"Never before in America has such a hearing been held. Russia never had a worse. It out-Nazied Hitler. It disregarded every American tradition of honesty, fairness and dignity.

"My counsel, Edmund A. Whitman, was at first denied the right to appear in my behalf.

"State troopers with revolvers on their belts were ordered into the hearing room, and the Governor told Mr Whitman that if he didn't sit down he would be thrown out.

"Witnesses, attorneys and myself were threatened and insulted. No

Donahue

Continued on Page 6

Some were against the city, others against private parties. Some of these took two weeks, others ran into months.

"Large sums were involved, intensive work was required. I consider that the fees were fairly and honestly earned.

"In my work on the commission I was more concerned that no innocent person suffered than I was to expose the guilty.

"In view of what has happened in the State House under Curley, and in view of the weakness of the Council, I fear that Massachusetts is threatened by the same danger that became a reality recently in Louisiana under Huey Long. However, I have faith that Massachusetts will be redeemed."

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"I always wanted Mr Murray to be spic and span," the gracious Mrs Murray said recently. "When people would say things about his clothes that just crushed me. But he doesn't care anything about clothes.

"After a while I said to myself, 'If his clothes are his only fault

...The retiring Chief Executive is proud of his hard knocks. The philosophy of his life in his own words: "Born in a November snowstorm; rocked in the cradle of adversity; chastened by hardships and poverty; —I have never been over-elated in success nor unduly repressed in defeat."

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A 30 to 50 percent reduction in ad valorem taxes; passage of a net income tax law, new oil proration laws, a sales tax and beer tax laws; opening of several free bridges and elimination of toll spans across Red River; shut-down of the Oklahoma City oil field by guardsmen; curtailed "frills in education"; increased utility assessments and decreased personal property valuations; reduction of Oklahoma natural gas rates and construction of a sub-penitentiary.

Among the achievements of his administration:

...ereafter than heretofore existing. ...vote polled by the "Sage of Tishomingo" four years previously. Murray goes his way a 'lssenter also to the Marland policies.

During his four years tenure "Alfalfa Bill" followed a "constitutional course," even in defiance of what he termed "interior Federal Courts." Murray's National Guardsmen were the final "law" in any emergency. He called out the guard more than 30 times.

nesses, nor was I permitted proper cross-examination of witnesses produced against me.

"The case was closed in the middle of the hearing before I could put in a defense.

"Perjured testimony was suborned and used against me. Gov Curley as chief prosecutor passed on what evidence was admissible and kept casting slurs such as only Curley can cast.

"The Lindbergh kidnaper is getting a fair trial at Flemington, N J; I got a framed hearing.

"It was Curleyism's first appearance in the State House.

"Council Too Weak"

"Be it said to Massachusetts' shame that the Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Council, with the exception of Councilor Schuster, were too weak or had been promised too much to object to the methods employed by Curley, Coakley, and Feeney.

"A statute imposing a penalty on city employes who make contracts with the city without proper notification thereof being given to the city clerk was read with great solemnity by Mr Feeney. It did not forbid a lawyer on the Fin Com from trying his cases against the city in the courts.

"That statute was deliberately read to give the impression that I had committed a criminal act. The strategy was successful, but it was not decent.

"In a similar manner Gov Curley suggested that disbarment proceedings might be brought against me. He doesn't stop when he has chopped off a head. He takes a frenzied delight in mutilating the corpse.

"I never paid money to anyone under threat of disbarment proceedings.

Cases Against City

"While a member of the Fin Com I tried cases against the city in court that had commenced before I became a commissioner for persons who were clients of mine before I went on the commission.

"I received $21,000 from one client for service covering a period of about 4½ years, in trying many cases. Some were against the city, others against private parties. Some of these took two weeks, others ran into months.

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...AN MARSH
...IL 10 P. M. EXCEPT
...hroughout the store every
Usually $1.50
Dust Mo
For floor or wall dusting. Made of high grade cotton yarn. Apcolored green. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

Continued from the First Page

Supt King has been given his choice of retiring from the Police Department or of taking a berth as deputy superintendent or captain. Commissioner Leonard's office confirmed the ultimatum given Supt King. Mr Leonard's own statement on the situation follows:

"Upon the question of personnel at Headquarters I am guided by common sense judgment gained by comtical experience, and am, I believe, proceeding deliberately, carefully and giving due recognition to those who possess ability, courage, alertness and specialized knowledge in police work.

"When I am prepared to take any step of public concern relating to the department I will not hesitate to issue a statement thereon."

Leonard's Reasons

It was learned at the commissioner's office that the removal of Supt King is not being done because Mr Leonard hasn't faith in the superintendent's integrity, but the superintendent feels he should have the right to name his own superintendent and he wants a man in the job other than King.

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The retiring Chief Executive is proud of his hard knocks. The philosophy of his life in his own words: "Born in a November snowstorm; rocked in the cradle of adversity; chastened by hardships and poverty, —I have never been over-elated in success nor unduly repressed in de-

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New England Governors Facing Harsh Problems

Bay State Proposes to Reduce Lighting and Gas Rates —Rhode Island Election Machinery to Be Altered— Connecticut a Planning Board—Vermont Parkway

By DONALD B. WILLARD

OUTSIDERS are chiseling on the producers of genuine Vermont maple sirup.

* * *

Connecticut is preparing to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Wethersfield by pioneers from Massachusetts.

* * *

Election machinery, courts and State departments in Rhode Island are about to get the housecleaning of a century.

* * *

In Massachusetts it is proposed to reduce gas and electric light rates and to end the horrible slaughter of the highways.

* * *

Nearly 40,000 persons are on public relief in New Hampshire.

* * *

In Maine the toothpick industry is threatened by Japanese competition.

Earnest Governors

Such are some of the items on which the eye rests in surveying the state of the region called New England. During the past fortnight the six Governors of these six States have gone before their Legislative bodies and given their inaugural addresses. These Governors, for the occasion at least, have dropped whatever characters they may have as politicians, and have become six earnest citizens, trying to solve the hard problems of a difficult period.

Strangely, or perhaps naturally, enough there is a great similarity among their six addresses. The same subjects come up in speech after speech. In Connecticut there is a public utility question, and Gov Wilbur L. Cross thinks the present law, dating back to 1911, should be revised. Gov James M. Curley, in this Commonwealth, believes that Public Utilities Commissioners should be elected, and that rates should be reduced. In New Hampshire Gov H. Styles Bridges says, "Public regulation of privately owned utilities has been, and is, successful."

Every Day Is Planning Day

So also comes up everywhere the matter of intelligent planning for the future. This is a comparatively new thing, one of the fruits of a depression which has jogged all minds. A State Planning Board was established last year in Connecticut, and "is now conducting studies of prime importance concerning our natural resources, our people and our industries." Gov Curley asks for one. Gov Bridges says, "I strongly advocate the adoption of the principle of State planning." Because Vermont has already with a Winooski Valley flood control project. Rhode Island wants a board, and Maine has a similar body in its Development Commission.

Connected more or less closely with such boards in all the States are the matters of recreation, parks, fish and game and advertising. All the New England States realize the value of the vacation trade. Gov Curley cites an estimate that $200,000,000 is brought into Massachusetts alone each year, and the total for New England is said to be nearly $600,000,000.

Further Demands

Gov Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island waxes eloquent about the "unsurpassed natural beauty of his domain. Gov Louis J. Brann of Maine wants more fish and more game and a State Park Commission. Vermont and New Hampshire both want more wild life.

One of the most ambitious recreational projects is on foot in Vermont. Stanley C. Wilson, retiring Governor, describes in a general way the proposed Green Mountain Parkway. Apparently it would be a National Park extending along the mountain tops from Massachusetts to Canada, the State to provide the right of way, the local communities to furnish labor, and the Federal Government to take over ownership and upkeep. It is still in the blueprint stage, but it is a magnificent scheme and one which Gov Wilson strongly urges.

Social Legislation

Social legislation, including labor laws, pensions, unemployment insurance and the like, gets attention from all the Governors. Cross of Connecticut goes farther than most. Says he:

"There is a general agreement, I think, that the work week for women and children should be reduced at once to 40 hours, and that Connecticut should unite with other States in legislation reducing the hours of all labor for all workers to 40 hours per week, irrespective of age or sex."

Gov Curley suggests a 44-hour week and increased pay for employes of institutions in which State wards are confined. Gov Green would have a Rhode Island State N. R. A. to supplement the National N. R. A. So would Curley. In most of the States there is a specific statement by the Governor that some sort of unemployment insurance or old age pension plan should be adopted. The course which this sort of legislation may take in the States will depend, it seems, upon what Congress does along this line at its present session.

Relief Problem

The relief problem, of course, is dealt with by every New England Governor. It is involved with the financial problem. In fact, a fairly close study of all the gubernatorial messages indicates that if it were not for the welfare lists there would be little difficulty in balancing all the New England budgets.

Gov Cross says Connecticut has 150,000 on relief. New Hampshire has 40,000. Boston alone has perhaps 100,000, and there are other thousands in the other Commonwealths. The Federal Government bears most of the burden. In some of the sparsely-settled States, with population practically stationary and assessed valuations declining, there is no other way in which the welfare list can be cared for.

Among the serious problems common to all the States of New England there are a few individual items which are less ponderous. There is, for example, the present status of the soldiers' bonus in Maine. Gov Brann takes that up.

The point is that this bonus goes back, not to the World War, but the Spanish War. Gov Powers, in 1898, promised to pay $100 to every Maine soldier who might volunteer. Up to date only $22 has been paid to each man. There are 1000 Spanish War veterans in Maine. Gov Brann tells the Legislature it's about time—it's been 37 years—that the bonus is paid —"if money can be found."

Vermont is having maple sugar trouble. Says Gov Wilson:

For Vermont Sirup

"Because Vermont maple products are recognized as leading in quality, certain manufacturers of blend sirups are now putting them on the market under names and in connection with advertising apparently cleverly designed to deceive consumers into the belief that they are really the product of the maple forests of Vermont. Some of these blends of sirups contain but little maple product and even that is understood to be largely imported."

Gov Wilson doesn't know just what can be done about it, but he adds, "I am for Vermont made sirup spelled M-A-D-E."

Gov Cross calls attention to the Dutch elm disease, which threatens some of the noblest trees, not only of Connecticut but of all New England. Fortunately, the disease has not yet spread to other States of this region, at least not to such an extent as to be included in a Governor's message.

Vermont had another bit of trouble last year, but the Governor's report shows it was happily settled. The big barn at the State Prison farm was burned. It has since been replaced by a bigger one, and insurance covered most of the damage.

Rhode Island Overhauilng

In Rhode Island, as all newspaper readers became aware a few days ago, a general overhauling of everything is recommended. Gov Green wants the election laws changed (to eliminate what is impolitely called a rotten borough system), the judiciary personnel changed (to include some Democrats), and the overgrown departments cut down to efficient size.

Of special interest to organized labor should be Gov Green's proposal that all sheriffs be required to take their orders only from the Governor. In a recent strike the sheriff of Providence County, the message sets forth, refused to remove his deputies from a certain embattled mill, declaring that he would take orders not from the Governor, but from those who paid him—namely, the mill owners. Gov Green wants to put an end to that sort of thing.

In every State the Governor speaks for the maintenance of the schools. There's a New England tradition which is still honored, no matter how bad the times. Gov Cross lightens the subject a bit with a story:

"Ever since Colonial days Connecticut has been famous for her public schools. Connecticut was described by a French visitor of a hundred years ago as the home of the clockmaker, the schoolmaster and the statesman. 'De first,' he remarked, 'give you time; de second tell you what to do with him; and de sird make your law and your civilization.'"

Highway Program Cited

Gov Wilson devotes much of his message to the highway building program of Vermont. The object must be, he says, to "get out of the mud," That is, Vermont roads must be surfaced. He indicates it is going to be the task of a generation, but it will be done.

Crime, of course, is a chestnut. All the Governors, naturally, are against it, and some, like Gov Curley, urge more closely coordinated police agencies. All the States have P. W. A. projects. Public insitutions need new buildings, and will get some. Not only in Rhode Island, but also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, do the Governors propose certain changes in the courts. Gov Curley and Gov Green discuss railroads at some length. And in every State, time and again, the message comes back to the problems of relief and taxation.

Not everywhere in New England is the State financial picture a dark smudge. A New Englander who is solvent keeps the fact a secret if he can. It is only in the next-to-last paragraph of the Vermont message that Gov Wilson admits, "In spite of the adverse general conditions the finances of the State are sound." And he lets fall the information that in four years the bonded indebtedness of Vermont has decreased nearly $2,000,000.

Maine, too, is run on economical lines. Its total expenditures during the past two years, says Gov Brann, have decreased nearly $11,000,000. Its credit was never better. The credit of New Hampshire is so good that, in the words of Gov Bridges, it has "been able to borrow at a rate equal to, and in some instances lower than that secured by the Federal Government itself." Not that all six States haven't money troubles enough, but their Governors just don't happen to see bankruptcy looming—and not many are disposed to even recommend additional taxes.

Human Life Aspects

But beyond the details of State administration and finance are other paragraphs which concern more general aspects of human life. The six earnest citizens who have been elevated to lead their respective commonwealths are capable, it seems, of looking ahead to happier days. For example:

Gov Bridges points out that in New Hampshire it is possible "to combine money earning with the living of a complete life."

Gov Cross says to his Legislature, "May we perform so well the work lying before us that it will contribute in full measure to the welfare and happiness of the people of this Commonwealth."

Gov Green hopes that this session of the Rhode Island Legislature may mark a milestone of upward progress, to be long remembered.

Gov Curley of Massachusetts speaks of "a great measure of social justice, which may not come overnight, yet is a goal that must be attained."

Gov Wilson: "So long as the people of our State continue honestly to follow the principles of good government set forth in our Constitution and ingrained in the hearts of Vermonters, the Green Mountain State will go on to ever greater strength and influence."

And Gov Brann of Maine, a Democrat, says to his Republican Legislature, "I am trying to say that I want to play ball with you for the best interests of the State."

The legislators are going to have some busy days.

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OPEN FIGHT TO RETAIN SUPT. KING

Friends Planning to Fight Proposed Removal

Friends of Superintendent Martin H. King yesterday started to rally to his support in an effort to thwart the plans of Police Commissioner Leonard to remove him as head of the uniform branch of the police force.

While friends of the superintendent were intervening in his behalf, a score of others were calling on the commissioner, asking that the appointment of the new superintendent be given to their friends.

LEONARD SILENT

Last night Commissioner Leonard stated that he has not decided who will become the new superintendent. He also refused to discuss the removal of Superintendent King until after the police department ball, which is to be held Tuesday.

Although no official announcement was forthcoming, Deputy Superintendent William R. Claflin is strongly mentioned at headquarters as the likely successor to Superintendent King. And then in other circles, the appointment of a "dark horse" is being discussed.

Superintendent King yesterday refused to discuss the announcement of his retirement. He now has the privileg of retiring on a pension at $3500 yearly, or accepting a demotion to deputy superintendent.

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester last night declared that if Superintendent King is removed he will immediately file a bill in the Legislature calling for the superintendent's reinstatement.

"Superintendent King has a reputation for honesty, integrity and efficiency equalled by few men," said Representative Dorgan, "to make such a man a political pawn is an outrage. If there is no good or honest reason offered for his removal, I am prepared to fight to the end to have him reinstated.

The appointment of a new legal advisor to succeed Leo Schwartz is also expected at headquarters after the police ball. The present advisor, Mr. Schwartz, has resigned verbally to the commissioner. He has been ill, but is expected at headquarters Monday, at which time final decision in his case will be made.

The names of Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter F. Henneberry and Attorney Timothy J. Driscoll of 16 Bowditch road, Jamaica Plain, both friends of Commissioner Leonard, were being mentioned strongly last night for the position as legal adviser.

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WOULD BAN STRAW MEN IN BANKING

Murphy Files Bill to Provide Heavy Penalties

A bill to prohibit the use of "straw" men in banking transactions, with a penalty of up to 15 years in prison for resorting to the use of a "straw," was filed in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday by Representative Lawrence P. McHugh of Jamaica Plain on petition of former Assistant District Attorney John Joseph Murphy, who has been fighting several years for banking reforms.

TO ORGANIZE DEPOSITORS

Mr. Murphy announced last night that he will form an organization of depositors who lost their savings in closed banks and trust companies and invite any citizens to join him in promoting reform in the banking laws.

The use of "straw" men in banking, he said, is the curse of the bank system in Massachusetts. "Former Governor Ely," Mr. Murphy said, "left office without a word of cheer to the depositors in closed banks, and Governor Curley entered his official duties with his inaugural address bare of any promise of relief for them.

"The situation is disappointing in the extreme. Apparently the only hope for them is in a concrete organization which can present a determined front and demand redress to which they are morally and legally entitled.

"Until we secure the enactment of laws prohibiting the use of "straws" —laws with teeth in them," Mr. Murphy said, "we may look in the future for bank closings and their consequent trails of misery.

Seeks Governor's Aid

"The mere fact that crooked bankers and crooked stock-jobbers are afraid to take advantage of the loopholes in the law at the present time," he said, "and the fact that federal and State officials are alert now, is no guarantee that the crooks will not operate again as soon as things quiet down.

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Arranging for the ushers is Mrs. William A. Reilly.

HALF CENTURY OBSERVANCE WITH SIX CHARTER MEMBERS

The High School Women's Club of Boston is celebrating its 52d anniversary on Wednesday, Jan. 23. Miss Elizabeth O'Neil, president of the club, has planned a delightful evening for the club members and their guests. Dinner will be served at 6:30 in the Empire ballroom of the Hotel Vendome.

Prominent educators and dignitaries are to be present, including his Excellency the Governor James M. Curley; Mr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts; members of the Boston school committee; Mr. Patrick Campbell, superintendent of Boston public schools; Miss Mary Mellyn, assistant superintendent; Augustus O. Thomas, secretary-general of the World Federation of Education Associations; Mr. James P. Powers, foreign affairs editor of the Boston Globe, and the presidents of various Boston school clubs.

A delightful feature of the occasion is the fact that six of the charter members of the original association are still living and it is hoped that they will be able to attend. Miss Catherine Holland is in charge of the tickets.

The committee on general arrangements consists of Misses Gertrude B. Byrne, Catherine Morley and Constance Dowd.

STOREY TOOK $16,275 FEES

Was Counsel for Land Speculator---Donahue Removed---W. A. Reilly Takes His Place

BEFORE DONAHUE'S REMOVAL

Here is Attorney John P. Feeney, at left, questioning Joseph Joyce Donahue, member of the Finance Commission before the latter's removal yesterday. Between them is City Clerk Wilfred Doyle.

Evidence that he collected $16,275.30 in counsel fees from a Boston real estate speculator who is said to have reaped rich profits from public land takings in recent years, was given last night by Attorney Charles Moorfield Storey, scion of one of Boston's first families, at the Governor's Council public hearing seeking his removal as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

Earlier in the day, the council tossed party lines aside and by a vote of eight to one, unseated his colleague, Finance Commissioner Joseph Joyce Donahue, after the latter had admitted receiving more than $22,000 in counsel fees from four city contractors while he was a member of the commission.

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Storey Collected $16,275 Counsel Fees While Member of Fin. Com.---Reilly Replaces Donahue

Continued From First Page

In Donahue's place, Governor Curley, late last night, nominated William A. Reilly, former chairman of the school committee, to serve as a member of the Finance Commission, and the Executive Council confirmed the appointment unanimously, after Councillor Winfield A. Schuster, East Douglas Republican, first attempted to block suspension of the rules.

Just before 10 o'clock last night, at the end of a gruelling public hearing that lasted nearly 12 hours, the Governor, at the suggestion of the tiring Councillors, adjourned the hearing until tomorrow.

Feeling triumphant over his Finance Commission critics of the recent election campaign, the Governor, looking back over the day's testimony, exclaimed, "I don't see how the district attorney can fail to act now."

Prosecution Hinted

For in the course of his intensive investigation of the two finance commissioners on the stand, Counsel John P. Feeney repeatedly charged that both had violated provisions of the penal law which carries penalties of $1000 fine or a year in jail, or both, in that they received monies from persons engaged in contracts with the city without formally notifying the city clerk's office.

District Attorney William J. Foley, of Suffolk county, in whose jurisdiction the alleged violation took place, indicated last night that he would await formal notice from the Governor.

"Thus far," he explained, "nothing has been brought to my attention by Governor Curley. Until it is, I shall not act," said the Suffolk prosecutor.

Not only did Samuel Lebowich Lowe, real estate operator, pay over $16,000 to Finance Commissioner Storey, but he still owes the commissioner $531 in counsel fees, it was disclosed by both of them on the witness stand.

Testimony that Mr. Storey was also receiving a share of counsel fees in tax abatement cases brought against the city was brought to light by his own counsel. Attorney Charles F. Rowley. Rowley said that since the cases against the city were handled by the firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey, the finance commissioner got his share of the profits.

Storey Defends Actions

In his own defence Commissioner Storey insisted that it was perfectly proper for him to serve as counsel for Mr. Lowe even during the time that the latter was under inquiry by the Finance Commission in connection with the East Boston tunnel land takings. He explained that his professional and friendly relations with the man would merely cause him to "lean over backwards" against his client in an effort to see that justice was done for the city.

He admitted that he did not tell the other members of the Finance Commission that he was receiving large sums of money from Mr. Lowe, but he asserted that he felt sure that the commission knew that he was attorney for the real estate speculator on other outside matters.

Dramatically Counsel Feeney charged that "no man has the right to sit in judgment over his own client, whether he be Chief Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court or Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States."

$10 an Hour in Fees to Fin. Com.

Commissioner Storey placed a price of $10 an hour on his services as counsel to the real estate speculator, Mr. Lowe explained, bringing a barrage of statistical questions from Counsel Feeney and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, in a futile effort to divide $16,275.30 by 10 in an attempt to find out the number of hours that the finance commissioner worked for Lowe in the last five years.

That the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins collaborated with the law firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey in settling some of Mr. Lowe's financial affairs in the matter of conducting the Motormart Garage and a chain of theatres in New England cities was disclosed by the real estate speculator, who testified that this long array of legal talent cut 40 per cent off one of his law bills, when he protested that it was too high.

He insisted to Counsel Feeney and Councillor Coakley that he thought that $10 an hour for Attorney Storey's services was small, and that he often offered to pay more, but one bill from the combined firms was too high, he said, and later was cut down.

Examination of bank checks by Attorney Feeney brought out evidence that two days before, and eight days after, Lowe was called before the Finance Commission he sent big fees to Attorney Storey, who was sitting on the investigation of the East Boston tunnel land deals in which the city paid Lowe $82,000 more than he paid for the property.

Commissioner Storey admitted that after a recent investigation at the Finance Commission headquarters in which Lowe was criticised publicly, the latter called him on the telephone and protested that he had been treated "rough" by George R. Farnum, counsel for the Finance Commission.

Commissioner Storey explained that he had asked Lowe how he liked the Finance Commission report, because he "wanted to know" since Mr. Lowe had been a friend of his for 15 years.

Commissioner Storey repeatedly told the Governor's Council that at no time did he receive any money from Lowe for services in connection with any city contract or any city land taking. He explained that he had been Mr. Lowe's counsel over a term of 15 years and in all this time, his services were connected with Mr. Loew's Motormart Trust and his chain of theatres.

"It is a different matter, taking cases against the city and carring on cases outside that came into your office before being appointed to the Finance Commission," said Commissioner Storey, in giving his opinion of the ethics of serving as counsel while holding an unpaid public office. "But if a man gets business as a result of his public position, then that is unethical."

Worked Against Goodwin

Like former Commissioner Donahue, Commissioner Storey admitted on the witness stand that he went to former Governor Ely last year and recommended the removal of former Chairman Frank A. Goodwin from the commission, and the latter was subsequently dropped when his term expired.

Called to the stand, former Chairman Goodwin declared that he had no knowledge of Commissioner Storey's connection with Lowe until a few days ago, and that he never heard of the connection being brought to the attention of the Finance Commission by Storey.

Governor Curley was in a happy mood throughout the day. Despite objections of Attorneys Feeney and Henry P. Fielding, who conducted the examination of witnesses, the Governor sometimes overruled their objections so as to admit evidence offered by counsel for the defence.

"Of course, all these questions would be ruled out in corut, but I'm willing to let them go in," he said to Counsel Rowley.

Governor Adds Ely's Name

At another time when Counsel Feeney reeled off the firm name Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, the name "Ely" was added by Governor Curley.

And when Commissioner Storey declared that his income decreased while he was giving so much time to his unpaid post on the Finance Commission, the Governor observed, "Love's labor lost."

When Councillor Coakley asked Attorney Storey to explain why the Finance Commission decided to reopen the investigation of the tunnel land takings at about election time, although the investigation had been completed and reported publicly a year before, Governor Curley interrupted to give his opinion of the case, thus:

"You see, it was just about election time and the Good Government Association had found it difficult to get contributions from the gullible public for its annual campaign. So Mr. Nutter, a rather adroit individual, conceived the idea of having the city pay the expenses of their campaign by getting the Finance Commission to dig up campaign propaganda. They continued their work after the campaign in a plot to impeach the Governor," asserted Governor Curley, recalling reports that his political rivals were attempting to prevent him from holding office.

After taking office the Governor called his Executive Council into session and invited the four unpaid members of the Finance Commission after he had designated E. Mark Sullivan to the Commission chairmanship, to appear in public hearing and "show cause, if any" why they should not be removed from office."

Donahue Removed

On the second day of the hearings, the Executive Council yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, voted, eight to one, to remove Commissioner Joyce Donahue, after he had testified to receiving fees from men who had contracts with the city.

Only Councillor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas refused to approve the Donahue ouster. The other four Republican members joined with Lieutenant-Governor Hurley and the remaining three Democratic members in voting the removal of Donahue, after he had in executive session turned over to them his income tax returns of the last 10 years.

Just before the Council adjourned on the approach of 10 o'clock, Councillor Schuster questioned the authority of Counsel Feeney in summonsing witnesses to appear at the hearing, and asked under what Constitutional Act the summonses were served, "I'm not sure that all of this has been constitutionally legal so far," protested the Councillor.

"You're not sure of anything," laughed Governor Curley.

At this point, Councillor Coakley said that the members of the Council were getting tired, at the end of the long session which started 12 hours earlier. So an executive session was in order, in which former Chairman Reilly of the Boston school committee was confirmed as the successor to Donahue.

Removed from office when the Governor dramatically announced the decision of the Executive Council, Attorney Donahue quietly left the room. A short time later, however, he reappeared, expressing a desire to lend his support to his former colleague on the board, Commissioner Storey, who was the next called to the firing line.

Waiting for two days for his turn, which may never come, was Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who 12 days after his appointment by former Governor Ely to the $5000 post of chairman, was demoted to an unpaid membership by Governor Curley. The judge was forced to stand most of the time, as the spectators had taken all the rush seats and crowded the assembly chamber of the Council to the white-paneled doors.

It was clearly indicated that no charges would be made either against Judge Kaplan or Alexander Wheeler, who have been members of the Finance Commission for only a short time.

But they were invited to appear before the Governor and Council and they have not left the chamber during the two days of hearing.

As a witness, former Corporation Counsel Alexander Whiteside also was forced to attend the sessions, waiting to be called.

Considered Slam at Storey

A tense moment in yesterday's examination of Commissioner Storey came near the close of the session shortly before 10 o'clock, when the witness was asked if he or his law firm were counsel for any other interests doing business with the city. Charles F. Rowley, law partner of Mr. Storey, told the Governor and Council that the firm appeared in several tax appeal cases.

The matter was apparently to end there when Councillor J. Arthur Baker interrupted to ask if Mr. Storey shared in the profits of the law firm in tax cases. Mr. Rowley immediately replied that of course all of the partners shared in the profits of the office.

At the executive session of the council, it is understood, it developed in the discussion that members of the council regarded this particular bit of testimony as among the most important of the day, and Councillor Coakley is said to have made the point that it stamped the case against Storey as on a parity with that against Donahue, who had been removed earlier in the day.

Coakley-Feeney Clashes

To hear the friendly clashes between Councillor Coakley and Counsel Feeney, two of the cleverest cross-examiners in the late history of Boston, the crowd jammed every available inch of space in the executive chamber all day long, except when all were ordered out occasionally for executive sessions of the Council.

Seldom has such an array of legal talent been crammed into so small a room, and the rivalry of counsel brought amusement to the crowd, particularly when Counsel Feeney rolled out the firm name of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, and then added, "They never miss a trick."

Quiz for Lowe

Peppering with questions Samuel Lowe, real estate operator, who collected over $400,000 from the city in land takings, Counsel Feeney demanded, "What do you do at the Motormart?"

"I guess I'm the janitor," replied the big real estate speculator, "I haven't got a cent out of it in five years."

"Yes, you're the janitor who writes the checks," shot back Feeney, referring to the checks which Lowe had paid to Commissioner Storey.

Lowe estimated that his fees to Storey totalled "under $10,000," but he explained that he did not have time to add them up, for the past five years.

The speculator testified that he was called before the Finance Commission on Jan. 11, 1934, and that Mr. Storey was sitting on the board. Under examination by Counsel Feeney, he admitted that he paid Commissioner Storey $250 on Jan. 11, and that he sent him along a check for $2119.74 on Jan. 20.

When Counsel Rowley attempted to show that Commissioner Storey had been counsel for the real estate man long before he was appointed to the Finance Commission by former Governor Ely on Oct. 19, 1932, Governor Curley interrupted, to question Lowe.

"At no time since he became a member of the Finance Commission has he ceased to act when called upon by you?" asked the Governor, and Lowe agreed that was true.

How Storey Was Paid

Lowe testified that while the checks were made out by him to the firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey, all the work was done by Storey or under his direction and that he supposed the money went to him.

"Did you make any cash payments to him in addition to these checks?" questioned Counsel Feeney.

"I always pay by check," replied the real estate man. "I never pay by cash."

"Do all these checks to Commissioner Storey represent payment for legal services or interviews at $10 an hour?" interposed Councillor Coakley. "If so, how do you account for 17 cents here?"

"We agreed on the $10 an hour rate of pay about 15 years ago at Mr. Storey's suggestion. I never keep track of the minutes," explained Lowe, adding, "I told Mr. Storey that his charge was unusually small. I thought $10 an hour for legal services was silly."

He explained that Storey had countersigned some of the checks because he was a co-trustee of the Motormart Trust.

Pointing his finger at the witness, Counsel Feeney shouted, "You paid him money as counsel fees while he was on the Finance Commission and you were being examined by the Finance Commission, and he signed a report of the Finance Commission concerning your activities in the tunnel land takings."

Lowe Explains Payments

The real estate speculator protested that Attorney John S. Slater always represented him in real estate matters and that he employed Attorney Storey only on financial matters, similar to the Motormart Trust and the Fall River Consolidated Enterprises, which owned two theatres at Fall River. Later he added that Mr. Storey represented him in theatrical transfers in Portland, Me., and in Newburyport.

It was revealed under questioning by Councillor Coakley that Lowe paid $749.47 to Attorney Storey for services in connection with counsel services on a tax protest. The councillor pounced on this tidbit, and finally brought out that it was a federal government tax protest and not a protest against the city of Boston tax.

"I think you are wasting a lot of time asking all these questions," snapped Lowe at Counsel Feeney.

"Don't worry, I'm being well paid for it," snapped the cocky criminal lawyer, recalling that Lowe paid $10 an hour for a lawyer.

Complaint that a real estate speculator who dabbles in public land takings often ends up with practically no profit was made by Lowe, who has actively participated in some of the biggest city land takings here in the last decade.

He declared that he bought two pieces of property near Haymarket square some 10 years ago, paid $221,000 for them, spent $20,000 more to fix them up, paid taxes and mortgage interest all these years, lost the rentals when it became known that the city was going to take them, and although he received $313,000 from the city, it represented a profit of only $10,000 after expenses were paid.

Questioned by Coakley

Counsel for Commissioner Storey pointed out that the city had paid the money in settlement with Lowe before the Finance Commission investigated it while he was a member of the board.

Asked by Councillor Coakley whether he ever discussed it with Commissioner Storey, Mr. Lowe replied that after he had been called before the Finance Commission, Mr. Storey asked him, "Did you have a good time before the Finance Commission?"

"What did you do?" demanded Coakley.

"I laughed, it was only a half laugh," responded the real estate operator.

"So it was a laughing matter with you, was it?" demanded Coakley, "so you paid Storey $250 the day before you appeared before the Finance Commission and $2119.74 eight days after with Storey sitting on the commission."

Lowe testified that to the best of his knowledge he told Commissioner Storey that the Farnum report on the Lowe land takings was "rough" and that in reply Storey said something like, "It's too bad."

Mr. Lowe denied that he had anything to do with the appointment of Attorney Storey to the Finance Commission, insisting that he did not know that his counsel had been given the place until after he had taken his seat in the investigating body opposite City Hall.

When Lowe testified that he was under the impression that the members of the Finance Commission knew his business relations with the new commissioner, Councillor Coakley called upon Frank A. Goodwin who was chairman of the Finance Commission to stand up.

"Did you know," asked Councillor Coakley, "that Commissioner Storey was Lowe's attorney while you were chairman of the Finance Commission?"

"I didn't know it until about two or three weeks ago," replied Goodwin.

Turning back to Mr. Lowe for another question, Councillor Coakley asked, "Did the members of the Finance Commission know that Storey was not only your adviser, but your paid legal adviser?"

"I was under the impression that Storey told them, but I have no definite knowledge on this matter," replied Lowe.

Coakley asked Lowe how much he paid Counsel Storey during the past five years as compared with the previous five years when he was not a member of the Finance Commisison.

"I think you are asking a lot of questions that go too far back," interposed Councillor Edmund Cote of Fall River.

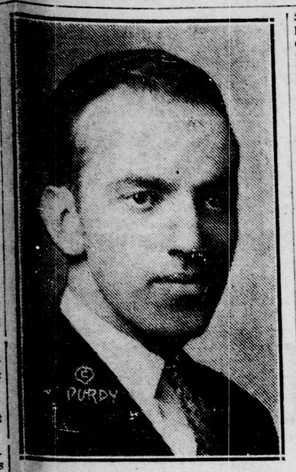
"I think so, too," laughed Councillor Coakley, dropping the question, as Governor Curley took up the interrogation.

Counsel Feeney asked, "Do you think it was proper for you to sit on a board in judgment of your friend, for whom you are also paid counsel?"

"I considered it my sworn duty as a member of the Finance Commission, to treat Mr. Lowe so far as humanly possible as a stranger while he was in for an inquiry," replied Attorney Storey.

"It was rather difficult, wasn't it?" asked Counsel Feeney.

"I leaned over backwards in order to be fair," replied the Commissioner, indicating that his presence on the Finance Commission brought no benefit to his client.



WILLIAM ARTHUR REILLY

Appointed to the Boston Finance Commission last night by Governor Curley.

"FRAMED"—DONAHUE

Ousted Finance Commissioner Flays Governor for Tactics During Hearing—Likens It to a Russian Trial—Says Curley Feared Ruin and Disgrace if Probe of Original Board Continued

Following his removal as a member of the Boston Finance Commission Joseph Joyce Donahue last night issued the following statement:

"Now that I have been removed as a finance commissioner, Governor Curley will enjoy the first peaceful night's sleep in many months. For the time being he has suspended investigation of his acts as Mayor that for weeks have filled him with terror of ruin and disgrace.

"It was of paramount importance for Governor Curley to remove me from the commission and to that end he has neglected all State business since his inauguration and has devoted all his time and efforts to prevent the examination of ex-City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan by the Finance Commission attorney, George R. Farnum. Never before in America has such a hearing been held. Russia never had a worse one. It out-Nazied Hitler. It disregarded every American tradition of honesty, fairness and dignity.

"My counsel, Edmund A. Whitman, was at first denied the right to appear in my behalf. State troopers with revolvers in their holsters were ordered into the hearing room and the Governor told Mr. Whitman that if he didn't sit down the troopers would throw him out. Witnesses, attorneys and myself were threatened and insulted. No charges were read or furnished me. I was not permitted to produce witnesses in my own behalf. No proper cross-examination of witnesses produced against me was allowed me or my attorney. The case was closed in the middle of the hearings before I could finish my defence. Perjured testimony was suborned and introduced against me. Governor Curley, the chief prosecutor, passes on what evidence was admissible and kept casting slurs such as only Curley can cast.

A "Framed" Hearing

"The Lindbergh baby kidnapper is getting a fairer and more honest trial at Flemington. I got a framed hearing. Curley performed the thug part. Daniel H. Coakley used the stiletto and John Feeney, though very decrepit, tried to bulldoze. A great trio to conduct a fair hearing. Be it said to Massachusetts' shame that the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Governor's Council with the exception of Schuster were too weak or had been promised too much to object to the methods employed by Curley, Coakley and Feeney.

"A statute imposing a penalty on city officials who did business with the city without filing notice with the city clerk was read with much solemnity by Feeney. It did not forbid a lawyer on the Finance Commission from trying his cases against the city in court. That statute was deliberately read at the hearing to give the impression to the press that I had committed a criminal act. The strategy was successful, but it was not decent. In a similar manner Curley gave to the press a suggestion that disbarment proceedings might be brought against me. He doesn't stop when he chops off a head. He takes a frenzied joy in mutilating the corpse. I never paid money to anybody under threat of disbarment proceedings. While a member of the Finance Commission I tried cases against the city in court that were started before I became a commissioner for clients of mine who were clients before I went on the commission.

"I received $21,000 from one client for services covering four years in trying many cases, some against the city and others against private parties. Some of these trials took weeks. Others ran into months. Large sums were involved and intensive work was required. I consider that the fee was fairly and honestly earned. In my work on the commission I have been more concerned that no innocent person suffer than I was to expose the guilty. I have always hated to see brutality, vulgarity and sham parading in luxury obtained from ill-gotten goods. I still have faith that Massachusetts will be redeemed."

TO CONTROL POLICE

Mayor Files Bill Giving Him Right to Name Commissioner—Backed by Curley

Control of the Boston police department by the Mayor of Boston in the near future appeared inevitable yesterday as Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield joined forces to bring about the change, which has been sought for many years.

Mayor Mansfield yesterday filed a bill with the Legislature, asking that the Mayor of Boston be given power to appoint the police commissioner of the city, thereby gaining control of a department that hitherto has been under State jurisdiction.

The bill has been promised the unqualified support of Governor Curley, who for many years has advocated this important change and who in his inaugural address before the Legislature urged that such action be taken.

Backed by Curley

With the combined backing of Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield, political leaders last night expressed the opinion that there will not be enough opposition to defeat the bill.

If the law is adopted, it is generally assumed it would strgenthen the position in Boston of Joseph J. Leonard, present police commissioner. Commissioner Leonard is a warm friend of Mayor Mansfield. Governor Curley, however, during his campaign last fall, openly charged that Mr. Leonard, then the chairman of the finance commission, had aligned himself with his bitter political opponents.

In another of eight bills he filed yesterday, Mayor Mansfield requested the Legislature to pass the two per cent retail sales tax plan, approved by the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts.

The Legislature also was asked to provide a grant of about $25,000,000 to the cities and towns to assist them in meeting their expenditures for public welfare and soldiers' relief this year. This loan would be paid back from revenue secured from the sales tax.

Local Housing Authorities

In addition the Mayor requested permission for the cities and towns, including Boston, to establish local housing authorities in order to co-operate with the federal programme of clearing depreciated and slum areas and providing for low cost housing.

A bill to have the police commissioner elected instead of appointed by a Mayor or Governor was filed yesterday by Representative Owen Gallagher of South Boston.

Ten Hours in Session; All Tired but Curley

Governor Curley and the Councillors put in nearly 10 hours in session yesterday and went the last eight hours of that time without anything to eat. The session opened at 10:30 in the morning. They recessed at 1 o'clock for lunch and reassembled at 2 o'clock. They remained in session until 10 last night, and as Governor Curley left the State House, he said:

"We have adjourned until Monday at 1 o'clock, because they are tired from the long session—that is, all of them except myself."

SCHUSTER OBJECTS

Councillor Considers Proceedings Illegal but Is Overruled by Governor

Councillor Schuster of Douglas, the one member of the Council who voted against the removal of Commissioner Donahue, late last night raised a question as to the constitutionality of the whole proceedings and found himself in a clash with Governor Curley and Attorney Feeney.

Councillor Schuster started the trouble by asking Mr. Feeney under what constitutional authority he had summonsed witnesses to the hearing. Mr. Feeney retorted that he had never bothered himself much about such matters as summonses and that in some instances connected with the present proceedings he had called up witnesses and told them he wanted them to be there—in fact, had ordered them to appear on his own responsibility.

Schuster insisted that he wanted some answer to his question and when Mr. Feeney refused to answer as to the legal or constitutional right to summons, Governor Curley ruled out the Schuster question. The Douglas Councillor insisted that he didn't know by what right the witnesses were being summonsed and Governor Curley rebuked him with the remark:

"You don't appear to know much of anything. The question is ruled out and you may continue with your examination, Mr. Feeney."

Here's the Rule That Affect Fin. Com. Members

The provision of the city charter of Boston, which specifically prohibits members of the Finance Commission from participating directly or indirectly in the receipt of any gift or emolument in connection with matters affecting the city was read by Attorney John P. Feeney shortly before the close of the hearing on Donahue's case yesterday.

It is section 8 of the Charter of 1909, which says:

"It shall be unlawful for the Mayor or for a member of the City Council or for any officer or employee of the city or of the county of Suffolk, or for a MEMBER OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION, directly or indirectly, to make a contract with the city or with the county of Suffolk, or to receive any commission, discount, bonus, gift, contribution or reward from or for any share in the profit of any person or corporation making or performing such contract, unless such Mayor, member of the City Council, officer or employee or MEMBER OF THE FINANCE

Hint Curley to Keep Up Drive on Leonard

A hint that Governor Curley's next move may be for the removal of Police Commissionr Joseph J. Leonard was given when the Governor was asked to comment on the proposed removal of Superintendent of Police Martin H. King.

"We're busy firing these fellows now," he said. "We'll attend to that other matter a little later."

COUNSEL WHITMAN ASSAILS HEARING

"We'll sit until such time as we clean up this nasty mess," was the reply of Governor Curley to a request from Attorney Edmund A. Whitman, counsel for Donahue, early yesterday afternoon.

Whitman declined to issue a statement as he left the State House following the ousting of Donahue, but when asked what he thought of the manner in which the hearing was being conducted, he uttered a most emphatic: "Rotten."

COMMISSION immediately upon learning of the existence of such contract or that such contract is proposed shall notify in writing the Mayor, City Council and Finance Commission of such contract and of the nature of his interest in such contract and shall abstain from doing any official act on behalf of the city in reference thereto.

"In case of such interest on the part of an officer whose duty it is to make such contracts on behalf of the city the contract may be made by any other officer of the city duly authorized thereto by the Mayor, or if the Mayor has such interest, by the city clerk: provided, however, that when a contractor with the city or county is a corporation or voluntary association the ownership of less than 5 per cent of the stock or shares actually issued shall not be considered as being an interest in the contract within the meaning of this act and such ownership shall not affect the validity of the contract unless the owner of such stock or shares is also an officer or agent of the corporation or association or solicits or takes part in the making of the contract.

"A violation of any provision of this section shall render the contract in respect to which such violation occurs voidable at the option of the city or county. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

Mr. Feeney argued strongly that the action of Commissioner Donahue came within the provisions of this section and that he should be removed at once because of violation of the section.

DAILY FIRE RECORD

Box	Time A.M.	L
3246	12:07—False.	
1652	1:47—5 Irvington street, Back Bay; Cheshire Building Trust Company, owner	N
6135	2:20—65 Meridian street, East Boston; Ida Hoffman, occupant; Paul Chiampa, owner	$1
2188	5:40—154 Harold street, Roxbury; K. Sandler, owner.	
	P.M.	
2353	12:08—259 Longwood avenue, Roxbury; Joe Wong, occupant; James M. Rockwell, owner	
3861	2:05—62 Sprague street, Hyde Park; Frank W. Strickland, owner and occupant	
7312	2:33—153 Emerson street, South Boston; Walter Jackson, occupant; James McBeth, owner	
2318	5:04—111 Bay State road, Back Bay; Dunbar Lockwood, owner	N
8111	5:30—299 Sumner street, East Boston; Samuel Segal, owner	
2221	5:40—1126 Tremont street, Roxbury; Elmer Wright, occupant	
5191	6:28—28 Lake street, Brighton; John H. Sullivan, owner.	
1642	7:05—76 Waltham street, South End; Christine Swenson, owner	N
2538	7:34—664 Canterbury street, Mattapan; Patrick Campbell, owner	
4167	8:55—False.	
A.D.T.	11:46—25 Summer street	

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News of the Week as Seen by Norman

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Donahue Fired

COUNCIL OVERTURNED BY CURLEY

Reilly Named

Fin. Com. Job for Former Head of School Board

VOTE 8-1

Smashing Victory for Governor in Fiery Session

Governor Curley and his executive council made political history yesterday and last night.

The council fired Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston Finance Commission at the governor's request.

The Governor nominated William A. Reilly, brilliant young former head of the Boston School Committee, for the post.

The council at 9:48 last night confirmed Reilly's appointment under suspension of the rules.

The ouster vote was 8-1—complete support of the governor with the exception of Winfield A. Schuster, East Douglas Republican.

The confirmation vote was the same, with the same dissenter.

Action on the ouster proceedings against Charles Moorfield Storey, another finance commission member, was postponed until I o'clock tomorrow after a duration record-breaking hearing that saw the council in fiery public session from 2:30 yesterday afternoon until 9:45 last night—without even time out to eat.

COUNCIL HISTORY

When adjournment was finally taken, Governor Curley said with a smile:

"The gentlemen feel they have been in session a long time. They are nearly all tired out—except myself."

No vote was taken on the Storey ouster proposal last night.

Party lines were ignored as four Republican councillors merged their strength with four Democrats in support of the Curley program.

That was council history. So were the hearings on Donahue and Storey, the first beginning at 11:15 in the morning.

The council fired Donahue 15 minutes after going into executive session with records of his income which he himself produced, and after a Friday and Saturday morning session of delving into his income from law practice while a commission member.

Highlight of the hearing on Storey was testimony of Samuel L. Lowe, realtor, who received $313,000 from the city in settlement of land takings for the East Boston tunnel.

STOREY HIS LAWYER

Lowe testified Storey was his attorney while Storey sat as a member of the commission inquiring into the deals.

Storey testified he received from Lowe in excess of $16,000 since January, 1930, but maintained his attitude toward the inquiry into the Lowe settlement was not effected by his professional relationship to the realtor on other matters.

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Gala Opera Premiere

FASHIONABLE BOSTON will have its choice of two important openings tomorrow . . . Cornelia Otis Skinner at the Plymouth and the famous D'Oyly Carte opera company of the Savoy Theater in London has its gala premiere at the Colonial.

For the opening week of its month's appearance in our fair city . . . the English opera company presents Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers."

Governor James M. Curley will be present at tomorrow evening's premiere . . . so will Hugh Alexander Ford, British consul-general.

Theater parties are being given by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgis Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett, Miss Anna Payson Call, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lymans, Miss Mary B. Lothrop and Rev. and Mrs. Endicott Peabody.

Reservations have also been made by Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Murray A. Potter, Mrs. Reginald Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vose Greenbugh, Mrs. Thomas B. Gannett, Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. John Templeman Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. George Bramwell Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth.

Tapestry Class at Union

MRS. JOHN W. BARTOL, Mrs. Alexander Forbes, Mrs. John P. Holmes, Mrs. Horatio Alden, Miss Emma Alden, Mrs. Hamilton deF. Lockwood, Mrs. George Frost and Mrs. Ernest Lovering are among those who have expressed an interest in the tapestry weaving classes which the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is organizing under the supervision of Mr. Geza G. Foldes. The first meeting of the group will be on Tuesday at 10:00 a. m. in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston street.

Mrs. Miriam Franc Skirball will begin a second series of four book talks at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union with a discussion of "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh" by Franz Werfel, on Friday at 11 a. m., in Perkins Hall.

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Expect Large Crowd at Boosters' Club Dinner

Advance reservations for the annual dinner of the Automotive Boosters' Club on Wednesday evening of show week, at Hotel Bradford, are larger than ever. President Walter J. Sullivan stated yesterday that committees report now that the total of a year ago, just above 900, will be passed and arrangements have been made to take care of 1000. It is the official automobile show week social event approved by the dealers sponsoring the motor exhibition.

Different seating plans have been made so that instead of all being on the floor there will be a number of tables in the balcony. This will give more freedom for members and guests to visit friends There will be an interesting souvenir programme for all.

Governor James M. Curley has accepted an invitation to be present. Also he has written an interesting safety message for the programme. While the rules of the club is that there are to be no speeches, that will be waived and Governor Curley will be asked to make an address.

Two big features each year comprise the entertainment and gifts. This year there will be a vaudeville programme starring some of the best talent in Boston on a programme that will last about three hours. Then the souvenirs will be distributed. Reservations may be made at the Boosters' Club headquarters at Hotel Kenmore.

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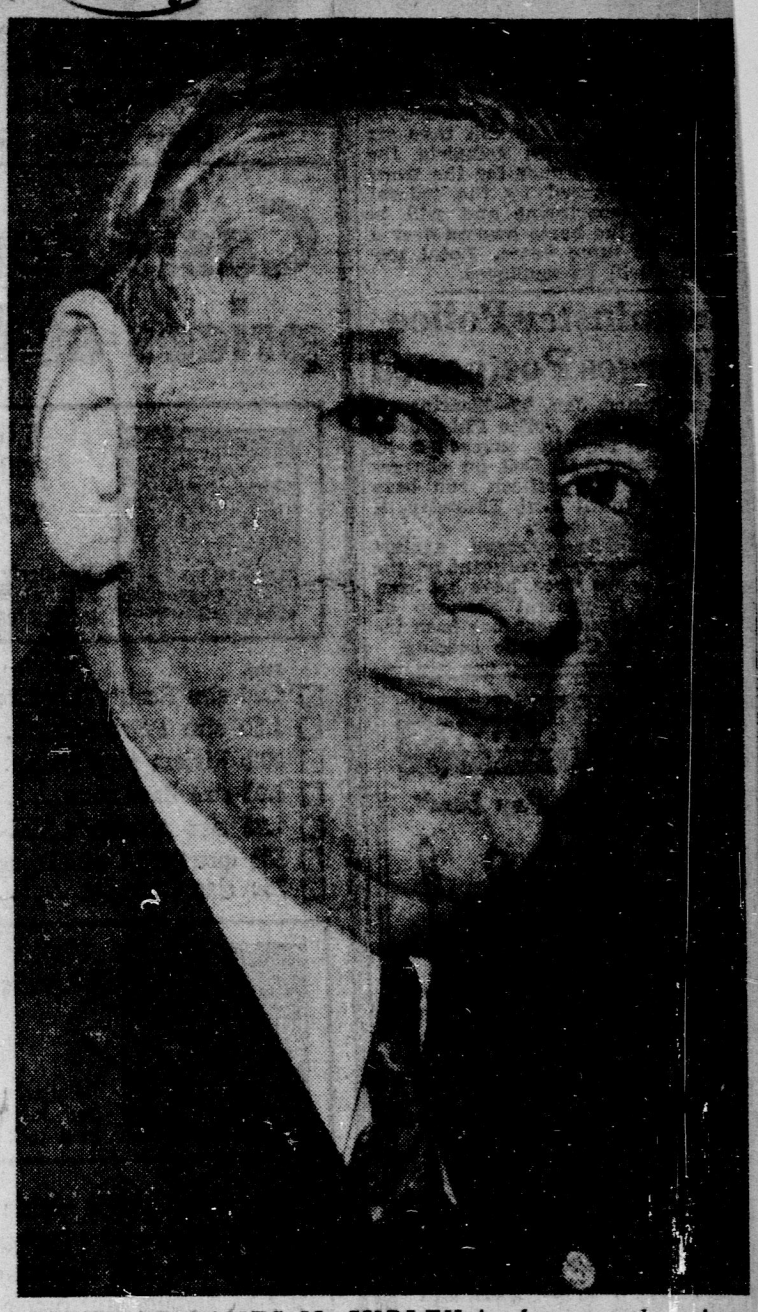
Curley Hails Crime War



GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY is shown at the microphone radio talk lauding the Boston Sunday Advertiser for its campaign to arouse the public to the need for organized effort to put down criminals. (Photo by Boston Sunday Advertiser Staff Photographer.)

Text of Gov. Curley's Radio Talk on Crime

(Following is the text of Governor James M. Curley's radio speech on crime delivered Friday night over Stations WBZ-WBZA):

Friends of the radio audience, I am grateful to the Boston Sunday Advertiser, in speaking to the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on that great tribune of the American people, William Randolph Hearst, for this, his most notable and most recent contribution to the well being of the American nation and the American people.

I know of nothin gthat perhaps would epitomize his contribution more than a little poem I discovered in one of the papers recently, which I will read:

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small,
The mills of the gods run ever,
They grind for good and all.
Who takes his grist to the miller
His load will come back to him sometime,
As sure as the hand of Fate.
The old mill stones keep moving,
They grind and grind and grind,
Whatever you take to the miller
Will always come back in kind.
If hate is the grist you take to be ground,
Hate will come back to you.
For every account will be settled,
No matter how long overdue.
But 'twas loving and kindly deeds
That my friend always took to the mills,
And full measure in kind came back to him."

President Roosevelt recently called a conference for the combatting of crime in the national capital.

The conference was attended by representatives of organized societies from every section of America, and addressed by the Attorney-General of the United States, Homer Cummings, in the interest of protecting the people of the entire nation against the tremendous growth of organized crime in every section of the United States of America.

We have heard during the past 10 days accounts of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, and have marvelled at the length of time it took the state and federal authorities to locate and apprehend the suspect.

My mind has been brought back in the last 24 hours to a most unusual case that occurred in Massachusetts, unusual in that it resembles the Lindbergh case.

A family living in the North End of Boston, a family that had lived in decency.

They suffered the loss of a little son, kidnaped, and received a notice the following day that unless $5000 in bills was placed in St. Stephen's Church on Hanover street within 12 hours their baby would be murdered.

The father, not believing that he had an enemy in the world, placed a package containing slips of paper in the church, and the next day received notice that the slips had been taken, and unless the money was forthcoming their child would be murdered.

The necessary money was placed in the church, and two days later the father received word that tne child had been murdered and they would find the body in the Lynn marshes. After a long search the body of the little one was found, but was so badly decomposed that it was impossible to even determine the sex of the child.

There was a buckle on the garment, and the mother remembered having sewed the buckle on the belt.

The mother took steps on her own account, as she felt satisfied that she knew the responsible party, and she threw an axe at one man she thought knew of the crime. She was apprehended and duly tried and found insane, and sent to the Psychopathic Hospital.

At the end of seven months I was informed by authorities in the case that she was to become a mother, and that she should be admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Boston City Hospital.. I made the necessary arrangements. She was delivered of child, and regained her sanity.

I made inquiry during the last 24 hours as to the disposition of her case, and I was informed that the papers had disappeared from the files of the police department, and likewise from the office of the district attorney.

It is just another evidence of the expert manner in which crime is being combatted, and the time has come to mark an end to this character of condition not only in our Commonwealth but in the entire nation.

It is common knowledge that in my own city, and in most every town in the Commonwealth, open pools are sold on horse racing, roulette wheels permitted and operated, and all with the knowledge of the police.

I believe the time has come when every citizen of the United States must regard it as his duty to be a party to the stamping out of this situation, which threatens not only the safety but the property of the thrifty and hard-working people.

I think there is no excuse for continuation of the "number pool" in our city, or in any city in the Commonwealth.

The chances of winning are about one to a thousand, yet even those on the public welfare rolls are contributing.

No attempt, apparently, has been made in the past by the police departments in our city to wipe out this system or apprehend the criminals.

In the matter of judiciary, there are two kinds, the good judge and the bad judge. The good judge is called good because he is lenient.

The bad judge carries out the letter of the law and invokes a sentence in conformity with the character of the crime committeed.

We must clean up this disgraceful condition, and it is up to you American people to do it.

When you are sitting on a jury it is your duty as a citizen to report any attempt by the law or any agent of the law is dissuade you from doing your complete duty

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JIM ROOSEVELT BUYS BOX FOR BIRTHDAY BALL

Dance on Jan. 30 at the Garden to Aid Local and National Victims of Paralysis

First on the list to purchase a box for his distinguished father's birthday celebration here, James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, has pledged his support to the Birthday Ball at which the President will be honored at the Boston Garden on the night of Jan. 30.

The dance and entertainment, sponsored by hundreds of Hub citizens, prominent in social, political and financial circles, is for the purpose of raising funds for care of infantile paralysis patients.

For the first time, 70 per cent of the funds will be distributed locally.

The remaining 30 per cent will go to President Roosevelt himself, for delivery to the national committee for infantile paralysis research.

SOCIALITE COMMITTEE

A committee on entertainment, including women social leaders and men of prominence, and a general executive committee, have been named.

Among those who have subscribed for boxes at the ball are Governor James M. Curley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Collector of Port Joseph A. Maynard, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the former governor; Mrs. Paul D. Rust, Jr., wife of the vice-chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. E. C. Donnelly of Boston and Dover, and Mrs. Edward F. Goode, president of the Three-Fifty Club.

The ball will start at 8 p. m., and will continue until the early morning hours, with music, entertainment, and dancing. It is expected the attendance will be among the largest in the country, of the many balls being held throughout the nation for the purpose of aiding the President's favorite cause.

THREE ORCHESTRAS

There will be well-known orchestras, famous performers, and various colorful ceremonies at the ball.

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, is honorary chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, and Mrs. Roger S. Warner are also included on the committee.

Distribution of the tickets, costing $1 a piece, will start today. Already, the public interest in the ball promises unprecedented success.

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DEAL BARED TO DEMOTE SUPT. KING

Leonard, Hultman "Arranged" With Ely in Political Move; Fight Goes to Gov. Curley

Demotion of Police Supt. Martin H. King is part of the political deal born in the last days of former Governor's Ely's administration, the Boston Sunday Advertiser learned yesterday.

It was also learned that King's probable successor in the superintendent's office will be Deputy Supt. James R. Claflin, close friend of former Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, and only recently advanced from the rank of captain.

The new police commissioner, Joseph J. Leonard, himself, figured in the political deal between Ely. retiringDemocratic governor, and the Republican executive council, headed by Bacon, and so did former Police Commissioner Hultman, installed as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Leonard's unprecedented demand that Supt. King step down and pick himself up another job in the police department probably will inject Governor James M. Curley into the battle, it was understood yesterday.

CURLEY AID SOUGHT

In his comparatively short term as superintendent, King has made many friends, and among the closest is one of Governor Curley's personal advisers. It is expected that this friend will intercede with the governor for King's retention as ranking officer in the department.

It is known that Supt. King refused flatly the new police commissioner's demand that he step down and make way for a successor, the reason given by Commissioner Leonard being that he wants his own man in the post.

In a statement yesterday, Commissioner Leonard said:

"Upon the question of personal at headquarters, I am guided by common sense judgment gained by practical experience and am, I believer, proceeding deliberately, carefully and giving due recognition to those who possess ability, courage, alertness and specialized knowledge in police work.

"When I am prepared to take any step of public concern relating to the department, I will not hesitate to issue a statement thereon."

The phrase, "Specialized knowledge in police work," was viewed significantly at police headquarters yesterday and was taken as an almost certain corroboration that Bacon's friend, Deputy Superintendent Claflin, is the man picked.

FINGERPRINT EXPERT

Claflin has long been a keen student of police work, far above the requirements of the various posts he has held, from the ranks all up along the line, and now he bears a nation-wide reputation as a Bertillon and fingerprint expert.

The present police superintendent, if he is demoted, will be the first in the history of the department to be stepped down. In the past when a man reached the post of superintendent of the department, the job remained his until death or retirement.

The previous superintendent, Michael H. Crowley, held the post for more than 18 years and was retained there even long beyond the retirement age of 60. Only death in August, 1933 halted his reign as directing head of the department.

Supt. King, therefore, is in a peculiar position through Commissioner Leonard's demand. If King were 60 years old, he could retire rather than accept the humiliation of being dropped back a notch, but he will not be 60 until next October and cannot be retired until then.

PLANNED TO RETIRE

It is known that King informed Hultman, when he was the police head, and Leonard, when he became commissioner, that he would retire on his 60th birthday, feeling that then the work he started out to accomplish as superintendent would be completed.

King himself, according to a close friend yesterday, will take no

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

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SO. BOSTON TO PLAN ITS 17TH FOR CURLEY

Maj. Timilty Rejoices at His Chance to Join; Dinner for Governor's Aid Is Arranged

When Gov. James M. Curley rides to South Boston on next St. Patrick's day for the Evacuation Day parade and exercises, he is due to get the grandest reception in his long career, citizens of "Southie" said yesterday.

Already, they are planning for the day, which will be Governor Curley's from daybreak to the following dawn.

"I look forward to it as the greatest of all the ceremonies it will be my privilege to assist in," Major Joseph F. Timilty, the Governor's personal aide said yesterday.

Major Timilty, son of the late, beloved Senator "Jim" Timilty, said yesterday that Governor Curley's entire official family looks forward to the tribute certain to be paid their chief on South Boston's own day.

DINNER FOR TIMILTY

"My father before me was a close personal friend of Gov. Curley," he said, yesterday, discussing the honor which has come to him in serving as personal aide of the Governor."

Friends of Major Timilty will honor him with a testimonial dinner at the Copley Plaza, Saturday evening, January 26. The governor, Mayor Mansfield, Senator Walsh and Congressman McCormack and Tinkham will be among the special guests, who will make up one of the most distinguished companies ever gathered together in Boston.

NOTABLE GUESTS

Members of the committee in charge, all close friends of Major Timilty, include Edward F. O'Shea, J. Louis Hurley, Edward F. Goode, Griffin Fallon, Arthur Race, Thomas H. Carens, Charles A. Crowley, Edward J. Dunn, Joseph Lanigan, William C. Connolly, James Hughes.

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JIM ROOSEVELT BUYS BOX FOR BIRTHDAY BALL

Dance on Jan. 30 at the Garden to Aid Local and National Victims of Paralysis

First on the list to purchase a box for his distinguished father's birthday celebration here, James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, has pledged his support to the Birthday Ball at which the President will be honored at the Boston Garden on the night of Jan. 30.

The dance and entertainment, sponsored by hundreds of Hub citizens, prominent in social, political and financial circles, is for the purpose of raising funds for care of infantile paralysis patients.

For the first time, 70 per cent of the funds will be distributed locally.

The remaining 30 per cent will go to President Roosevelt himself, for delivery to the national committee for infantile paralysis research.

SOCIALITE COMMITTEE

A committee on entertainment, including women social leaders and men of prominence, and a general executive committee, have been named.

Among those who have subscribed for boxes at the ball are Governor James M. Curley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Collector of Port Joseph A. Maynard, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the former governor; Mrs. Paul D. Rust, Jr., wife of the vice-chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. E. C. Donnelly of Boston and Dover, and Mrs. Edward F. Goode, president of the Three-Fifty Club.

The ball will start at 8 p. m., and will continue until the early morning hours, with music, entertainment, and dancing. It is expected the attendance will be among the largest in the country, of the many balls being held

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BOSTON TO PLAN ITS 17TH FOR CURLEY

Maj. Timilty Rejoices at His Chance to Join; Dinner for Governor's Aid Is Arranged

When Gov. James M. Curley rides to South Boston on next St. Patrick's day for the Evacuation Day parade and exercises, he is due to get the grandest reception in his long career, citizens of "Southie" said yesterday.

Already, they are planning for the day, which will be Governor Curley's from daybreak to the following dawn.

"I look forward to it as the greatest of all the ceremonies it will be my privilege to assist in," Major Joseph F. Timilty, the Governor's personal aide said yesterday.

Major Timilty, son of the late, beloved Senator "Jim" Timilty, said yesterday that Governor Curley's entire official family looks forward to the tribute certain to be paid their chief on South Boston's own day.

DINNER FOR TIMILTY

"My father before me was a close personal friend of Gov. Curley," he said, yesterday, discussing the honor which has come to him in serving as personal aide of the Governor."

Friends of Major Timilty will honor him with a testimonial dinner at the Copley Plaza, Saturday evening, January 26. The governor, Mayor Mansfield, Senator Walsh and Congressmen McCormack and Tinkham will be among the special guests, who will make up one of the most distinguished companies ever gathered together in Boston.

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Police Superintendent's Friends Plan to Carry the Fight to Governor Curley

Continued from First Page

active part in the fight expected over the Leonard attempt to install a new superintendent before October. This friend said:

"Governor Curley and several of the superintendent's close friends learned of this move a week ago today, and Bacon and Leonard will know that they are in a fight before King steps out of the job."

Bacon and Deputy Superintendent Claflin have been close friends for more than 10 years and Claflin is one of the friends whom Bacon sought to have placed in important posts through the political deal while Governor Ely was spending his last days in office.

BACON IN CONFERENCE

On two occasions within the week before Leonard was made commissionr, Bacon is known to have visited Leonard and to have held long conferences.

Beyond this politictl aspect in the move to demote Superintendent King is the strong desire of many politicians to drop the present pilot, a struggle by these politicians that has been going on since shortly after King was iven the post.

Since he became superintendent, King has proved that he has little fear of politicians with shady interests around town and he has frequently stepped on their toes through his defiance and his raiding of illicit establishments.

Nor did King help the cause of holding his present job when, a few days after Leonard became po-

Saarbrucken, Jan. 12 (INS)— martial law was virtually under Saarbrucken was virtually under tomorrow's plebiscite neared.

The four-power, international army acting under the League of Nations, the international police force, and the local Gendermerie co-operated to maintain order during the heightening tension on the eve of the fateful balloting to determine whether the Saar territory will be returned to Germany, given to France, or maintained under the present league jurisdiction as during the past 14 years.

A small army of 500 Lanjaegers, local policemen, was stationed around the railway station to prevent disorders during the arrival of more than 4,000 voters coming from Germany today in 37 special trains.

At the Neuenkirken mines a regiment of British troops was stationed on 24-hour duty to prevent anticipated trouble during the plebiscite period. On the Rotl frontier the Camelots du Roi staged political demonstrations which drew the eye of authorities ready to clamp down at the least sign of trouble.

MEMBERS WANTED!

Squadron No. 23, commanded by Joseph T. Giammalvo, of 41 Reynolds street, New Bedford, is being reorganized. All boys who want to join should write to the commander or call at his home.

Gray porcelain
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1934 LIST PRIC
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Governor's Council Ousts Donahue from Boston Finance Commission By 8-1 Vote

G. O. P. IN LATE SWING TO CURLEY

Fiery Clashes Liven Hearing as Curley Declares He Will Have "Mess Cleaned Up"

The Governor's council public session, preceding the 8-1 vote to oust Joseph Joyce Donahue from the Boston Finance Commission, produced a series of exciting clashes and much surprise testimony.

Three quarters of an hour late in starting, the hearing began, as it did Friday, with a clash between the Governor and Donahue's counsel, Edmund A. Whitman.

Whitman was seated in a chair directly opposite the Governor and objected to having it assigned as the witness chair. After a short interchange, Governor Curley dryly warned:

"There will be no difficulty having you removed from that chair if we so wish."

LEAVES CHAIR

Whitman removed himself and Donahue took the chair as first witness.

Feeney opened the official proceedings with a statement to the council members:

"I'd like to read the criminal statute which I believe relates to this matter. Section 8, Chapter 486, of the 1909 Special Legislation states that no member or officer of a city or county government, or a finance commission, may make contracts and from them receive any bonus or commission unless he notifies the city or county clerk in writing of it."

After the code was read, the governor suggested that the city treasurer should be asked if Donahue had given any notification of his activities.

Donahue: There's no need of that. I'll admit I didn't.

Governor: I think we'll notify the city treasurer, anyway.

Feeney: The district-attorney might care to pass on that.

Donahue said he had never notified Governor Ely he was engaged as counsel by contractors to prosecute cases against the city. He held there was no occasion for such notification. He said he had never told Ely contractors paid him $21,000. He said he was unaware Frank A. Goodwin had written Ely asking Donahue's removal.

QUIZZED ON FILES

Feeney pressed the commissioner to learn whether he had ever made use of the commission files to secure data about cases in which he was acting as counsel. Donahue said he never did.

The Governor's prosecutor then demanded correspondence that passed between Donahue and Thomas D. Russo, contractor whom he represented in a suit against the city. Donahue produced part of this correspondence.

The correspondence produced was placed in evidence. Donahue testified the city draft for $80,000 won for Russo and the C & R Construction Company in the court was made payable to him as counsel.

Q—You said yesterday you took the finance commission job at great financial sacrifice? A—Well, that is at some financial sacrifice.

Q—Mr. Witness, do you know how much you earned in lawyer's fees in the five years preceding 1930 (before appointment to the commission. A—I can't say off hand.

Q—Your income tax returns would show that, would they not? A—Yes, I presume so.

Whitman and the Governor clashed again when the former demanded to know how deeply the council was going into Donahue's affairs.

Governor: We shall go into his affairs as deeply as we want to and I shall speak for members of the executive council as long as I preside here. Proceed, Mr. Feeney.

DEMANDS TAX RETURNS

Feeney demanded copies of Donahue's income tax returns for the five years preceding his appointment to the commission, and all the correspondence that had passed between him and Russo concerning the $22,000 he held out of the $80,000 court award.

Later, when transcripts of Donahue's income tax returns were about to be read by Feeney, Coakley objected and asked that if Feeney insisted on reading them that the press and public be asked to withdraw from the hearing.

This was done, and after a brief study of the transcripts, the Council took the vote which resulted in Donahue's expulsion from the commission by a vote of 8 to 1.

Coakley diverted for a few minutes to question Donahue on a statement appearing in a morning paper.

Q—(By Coucillor Coakley) There was an article in a morning newspaper highly defamatory to the council. Did you talk with any of the finance commission members during a meeting held about a week after this interview? A—Someone asked me if I had read the articles and I said yes.

Coakley asked a series of questions concerning what had transpired at this meeting and to most of them Donahue said he could not remember.

Q (By Councillor Brooks)—Did you vote for the rule of the finance commission recently adopted, by which two members can call a meeting and vote? A—Yes, I proposed it and voted for it.

Q—Do you know of any other deliberative body of five or more members that has any such rule as that?

STARTS TO ARGUE

Donahue started to argue about "deliberative" and Brooks cut him short.

A—No.

Q—Who drew up that rule? A—Kaplan did.

Q—Without consulting the chairman? A—We had a chairman.

Q—Was this in anticipation of a new chairman? A—I think so.

Frank L. Downey, head of the Atlas Petroleum Company, was the next witness. He testified that in 1931 the company had a contract with the city and that Donahue was company counsel at that time "in small matters."

Q. He was your counsel at the time you made a sale of petroleum to the city? A. Yes.

Q. Complaints were made of the quality of oil you sold the city? A. Yes.

It developed that the company returned $1400 to the city. Downey denied he had ever been questioned by the finance commission regarding that particular oil transaction.

so.

NEVER PAID HIM

Q—Although he was your counsel for years, you never paid him any money? A—I don't think so.

Q—When did you talk with him about the low-grade oil? A—I object to the term low-grade oil. I worked hard to build this company up.

Coakley then took up questioning again and asked if Downey didn't get a "break" when he was allowed to continue doing business with the city. Downey admitted it.

Q.—Did Purchasing Agent Chapman say he couldn't do much for you in view of the finance commission report signed by Mr. Goodwin against your gasoline? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Did Donahue at any time report to you that he succeeded in getting the opposition to your getting new contracts with drawn? A.—I don't think so.

Q—Did you advise with Mr. Donahue about the amount to be rebated? A—No, that was settled in the supply department.

Answering specific questions he admitted that he expected to pay Donahue for his advice during the time he was a member of the finance commission.

It was brought out that Downey did receive a bill for $25.

Q—You don't think that was all that Donahue's services were worth? A—No.

Q—You expect to pay a lot more for his services? A—Yes.

Feeney tried to bring out through a series of inquiries that Downey had conducted business by telephone with the ofice of Gaspar G. Bacon. Downey emphatically denied this.

Curley asked him what he might have paid Donahue for personal services not connected with the Atlas Petroleum Company. "Less than $50," Downey replied.

NO REPORT MADE

That concluded Downey's testimony, and the next witness was Wilfred J. Doyle, Boston city clerk. Only one question of any significance was put to Doyle:

"Have you examined your records," Feeney asked, "to se if Mr. Donahue ever made a report to the mayor, the City Council or to you about the transaction with Mr. Russo?"

"No report was made," Doyle replied.

Feeney read the chapter from the laws which require that such a report be made to one or all of the three, and at this point Governor Curley suggested an adjournment of one hour.

Quintuplets Just Babies to Lloyds

London, Jan. 12 (INS)—The famed Dionne quintuplets of Canada may be the world's best known infants but to Lloyds, they are babies, just babies. This was made clear today when the House was asked whether it would insure the lives of the children. A spokesman pointed out that British law forbids the insuring of children under three years of age for more than three pounds sterling ($15.)

Key Figures in Fiery Clashes at Fin. Com. Ouster Hearing

FOUR TAKING PART in the ouster hearing against four members of the Finance Commission before the Governor's Council are shown here. From left to right are Samuel Lowe, realtor; Charles Moorfield Storey of the commission, whose removal the governor seeks; Storey's counsel, Atty. Rowley, and Frank A. Brooks, member of the council. Lowe testified in the proceedings directed at Storey. (Photo by Boston Sunday Advertiser Staff Photographer.)

WILLIAM A. REILLY, for... Boston school committee ch... man, appointed to the fina... commission by Gov. Curley... succeed Joseph Joyce Donah... whom he previously had ... moved.

Council Clashes Over Storey Ouster Plea

Late into last night, at a sensational public hearing breaking all records for duration, the governor's council thrashed out the future of Finance Commissioner Charles Moorfield Storey.

Storey's ouster was demanded by the governor on the ground that he was special counsel for a realtor whose land deals were being inquired into by the commission.

The realtor, Samuel L. Lowe, who received $313,000 from the city in settlement for land takings for the East Boston tunnel project, testified Storey was his attorney when he sat as a member of the finance commission inquiring into the settlement.

Storey testified that since January, 1930, he had received $16,275.30 from Lowe for professional services.

He maintained that he treated Lowe as a perfect stranger while sitting as a commissioner in judgment on deals in which Lowe was involved.

He said he informed the other commission members he was Lowe's attorney. Frank A. Goodwin, then chairman, said he was not aware of it. But Robert Cunniff, commission secretary, supported Storey's claim.

Storey acted as attorney for Lowe before the former became a commission member in 1932, and Lowe said he was not interested in his appointment.

$10 AN HOUR RATE

Lowe testified at the outset that payments continued to be made to Storey after he became a member of the commission—at the rate of $10 an hour for active hours. Such payments were made for 15 years.

Q—Was Storey present when you were examined by the commission? A—He was present the first time.

Lowe produced checks paid for Storey's services and made out to Peabody, Brown, Rowley & Storey. The first batch totaled $5546.97. Lowe said one for $1100 was missing. That was paid while Storey was on the commission.

Q—Were these checks in payment for anything but legal services? A—No.

Q—Any change in schedule after he became a member of the commission? A—None, absolutely.

Governor Curley: He differs considerably from Mr. Donahue.

Q—Do you mean to say this $500 check represents 20 hours' work? A—That is just what I mean to say.

Q—That was not for some independent service? A—I don't know what you mean.

REORGANIZED FIRM

Lowe said certain checks were for reorganization work of the Motor Mart Trust in which Storey, he said, was a co-trustee with him. He said Storey's firm and Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins presented bills.

Once Lowe started: Ropes, Gray—

The governor added: Boyden and Perkins and Ely.

Lowe said Storey did work for him on Fall River Consolidated, a theater chain, but that he did not work for him on real estate.

Q—How much do you owe Mr. Storey now? A—Five hundred and thirty one dollars.

A Storey bill for $449 was produced. It enumerated conferences and work on a tax protest in behalf of the Motor Mart. Lowe said the tax was government tax, not city. He clashed with Councillor Coakley and Attorney Feeney.

CAME BEFORE FIN COM

Feeney took up several other bills. He said they indicated Storey had handled some realty matters for Lowe.

Lowe testified he appeared before the finance commission on Jan. 12, 1933. Frank A. Goodwin was then chairman.

Q—And during that time Storey was acting as your counsel? And was rendering bills for service to you? A—Yes. But not on realty matters.

Q—What were you being examined for when Storey was your counsel? A—Two pieces of property I bought. It was a question of takings on the tunnel. One was at 22 Canal street, the other at Blackstone and Cross. It was a question of settling with the city or going to court. I got Joseph Santosuosso and Joseph Slater to represent me. They got a settlement from the city that was satisfactory to the city.

SHARP QUESTIONS

Lowe said he didn't think the property was as valuable when he sold it as when he bought it 10 years ago. His statement that he had "only laughingly" discussed his appearance before the commission with Storey precipitated a furious sequence of exchanges.

Lowe said Storey laughed when he protested the report was unfair. There was an explosive series of questions seeking the text of conversation between Lowe and Storey about the finance commission proceedings.

Governor Curley:

"What was the value of the property owned by you or in your name which was taken by the city in the deal mentioned by the finance commission?

Lowe said he received $126,000 for 20-22 Canal street, and $187,000 for the corner property—a total of $313,000.

Governor Curley: That was quite a laughing matter.

Q—What did the properties cost? A—I paid $75,000 for the Canal street property and spent about $20,000 to remodel the front. I should say altogether I had $95,000 or $100,000 in it.

Governor Curley: I'd laugh myself.

$17,000 LAWYER FEE

Lowe said he paid $145,000 for the corner property for which he got $187,000 but the attorneys charged him $17,000. All in all, Lowe figured his profit from the settlement on the two properties was in the aggregate not over $10,000 or $15,000. The "corner" property was held in the name of a straw. Francis E. O'Brien was listed as owner.

Q—(By Feeney) You notice I don't yell like Coakley? A—Coakley is harmless.

Q—Yes, all Coakley does is have a piece of iron up his sleeve.

Q—At the time you were before the full board of the finance commission, did you pay to Storey $250 for legal services? A—Yes.

Q—Eight days after the hearing you paid him $2119? A—No, the Motor Mart Trust.

CALLS CASE UNFAIR

Q—But you signed the check, I'm trying to show that Storey got the money about the time he was one of those giving you a hearing. You were before Burnham and Leonard and then you saw your lawyer, who is a member of that commission, and complained that Burnham treated you a little rough?

A—I called on Storey and told him I thought Farnum wasn't fair in my case.

Q—What did Storey say. A—He might have said, "It's too bad" or something like that.

The governor asked whether Lowe wanted it believed that payments to Storey about the time of the commission hearing were a coincidence. Lowe said he did.

Q—You'll find it hard to make anyone believe that. A—(None.)

$10,000 IN FIVE YEARS

Feeney produced another bundle of checks showing payments by Lowe to Storey or Storey's firm. Some were before, some after Storey's appointment to the commission, Dec. 2, 1932. Lowe said he estimated that in five years, including everything, he did about $10,000 in business with Storey.

Q—Is Lowe the name you have always gone under? A—No. My name is Samuel Lebowitch, but I added Lowe to it.

Lowe said Frank A. Goodwin, as chairman of the commission at the time of his interrogation, knew that Storey was his counsel. The Governor asked Goodwin if that were so.

Goodwin—No. I never knew it till within the past two or three weeks.

Lowe said he understood Storey told Goodwin.

The Governor brought out that Lowe still considers Storey to be his special counsel and that Storey has never ceased to act for him.

Charles Rowley, counsel for Storey and a member of his firm, was allowed to question Lowe. Then he turned to the Governor.

Q—(Rowley) May I assume that this property transaction was approved by Your Excellency as mayor and that no question was raised that the transaction was not bona fide and proper? A—(Governor) That assumption is correct, but the point Mr. Feeney

JOSEPH JOYCE DONAHUE,

is trying to prove is that Mr. Storey failed to interrogate Mr. Lowe at length on this matter as he had in every other transaction brought before the commission.

Feeney—My position is that no man in the pay of a man being investigated by the commission shall sit on any question involving his client. It's absolutely wrong. It's an injustice to the city even though he may be as innocent as an unborn child.

DENIES INFLUENCE

Lowe conceded Storey was present only once during the three times he was questioned.

Q—(Rowley) Have you ever paid anything to Mr. Storey to influence him for the purpose of influencing his judgment as a member of the finance commission. A—Of course not.

Storey took the stand and estimated his receipts from Lowe in the last five years as less than $5000.

At the request of Councillor Schuster, Feeney read the commission report. It took more than 30 minutes and while he was reading it Schuster left the council table to converse with others. Feeney was angered.

DEFENDS HIS STAND

Schuster asked adjournment and the Governor refused.

Q—Do you think, Mr. Storey, that being a personal friend of Mr. Lowe, who was before the finance commission under examination, that you were justified as a lawyer, an honorable man, and being a paid attorney, having daily contacts with Mr. Lowe—do you think you were justified in sitting in during examination of the facts? A—It was my duty as a member of the commission and I was under oath. I treated Lowe as a perfect stranger and you know we lean over backward against our friends.

Storey said he did talk with Lowe by phone following the Farnum report of the commission probe and asked Lowe how he liked it. He said he saw nothing wrong in it.

Q—Did you consult with Gov. Ely regarding removal of Goodwin? A—Yes.

Q——Did you tell Gov. Ely that you represented Lowe—that you were his personal counsel? A—I did not discuss it.

After figuring, Storey read this statement:

"I received a total of $16,275.30. This sum was for professional services rendered Mr. Lowe. It included all matters as counsel for Mr. Lowe. The money was paid my firm."

The amount it was said, represented all paid from January, 1930, to the present.

Storey testified that it was his "quite clear recollection" that he announced to other members of the commission that he was Lowe's counsel when Lowe appeared for questioning. The commission secretary, Robert Cunniff interrupted to say he recollected Storey's statement but had no record of it. Councillor Schuster and the governor were at odds several times.

Storey said he never notified the mayor or city council of his relationship with Lowe. He said he approved the commission report on the land takings but didn't sign it and Feeney brought out that he must sign the annual commission report.

Coakley wanted to know just what Storey told the other commission members about his relationship with Lowe.

A—I probably said, and I'm merely guessing, "This man has been my client and is now my client."

Storey said he thought his earnings decreased after he became a commission member.

Councillor Schuster—I am sure this is unconstitutional.

Governor Curley—You are not sure of much of anything.

The final question of the hearing went unanswered. Feeney asked Storey if he thought a finance commissioner should act as counsel for anyone who has a contract or seek damages from the city.

REILLY COLORFUL TYPE

William Arthur Reilly, newly appointed member of the Finance Commission, succeeding Joseph Joyce Donahue, is a young man with a colorful career in college and politics.

When elected to the Boston school committee in 1929, Reilly was the youngest man ever to sit on the board. He was then 26, yet he defeated seasoned campaigners.

Reilly is a former football player at Boston College and was New England champion hurdler in 1923. At B. C. he was president of his class, '25; and in 1927 he compiled a song book containing the musical scores and lyrics of six senior classes, marches and arias, as well as songs of Georgetown, Fordham and Holy Cross.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Reilly of Jamaica Plain. Reilly is engaged in the publishing business with his father.

Reilly two years ago married the former Miss Catherine McElroy of Brookline and they have one child, William Arthur Reilly, Jr., six months of age. Their home is 74 Moraine street, Jamaica Plain.

BODY UNIDENTIFIED

Holland, Jan. 12 (AP)The frozen body of an aged man, found in the woods near here this morning, was still unidentified late tonight.

BROWN'S January

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TELEGRAM
Lowell, Mass.

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Is City Council Vote a Dud?

From statements made last week by E. Mark Sullivan, the new chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, following a conference with Governor Curley, the local city council is certainly left high in the air, dangling from nowhere. The city council last week at its meeting voted approval of what was supposed to be Governor Curley's attitude towards the State Board of Tax Appeals. Negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bergeron, Caddell and Montminy. Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the Boston Finance Commission did not talk that way immediately after confering with the Governor, who appointed him. Chairman Sullivan does not favor the abolition of the Boston Finance commission and to be consistent, he could not favor the abolition of the Lowell Finance Commission whose term expires in June 1936.

But so that Chairman Sullivan may do the talking on those subjects, just harken to him, and the reaction that others get from his statements;

Hardly had Mr. Sullivan assumed the chairman ship of the commission before he issued a statement, differing in at least two respects from the declarations of Gov. Curley. Mr. Sullivan, first appointee of the new Governor, announced that the Finance Commission must not be abolished, and also that the State Board of Tax Appeals, object of the Governor's repeated denunciation, must not be abolished.

Mr. Sullivan further said: "The Boston Finance commission must be made a constructive force for the improvement of the operation of our municipal government, and must not allow itself to be regarded by the public merely as a source of gossip or 'old wives' tales."

Concerning the Board of Tax Appeals, he said, "It is no solution to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals, which can only result in the further cluttering up of the courts with tax cases. What is needed is for the Legislature to establish a standard which can be reasonably applied both by the assessors and by the Board of Tax Appeals, which will tend to prevent values for assessment purposes going too low in a depression, and likewise to prevent them from being raised too high in a period of inflation and prosperity."

Mr. Sullivan made his statement shortly after conferring with Gov. Curley and there was much speculation as to whether or not the Governor had changed his attitude since the inauguration toward these two commissions.

Queenan Battling For Committee Chairmanship

That there is a real battle under way for the chairmanship of the Democratic City Committee is quite evident from the energetic and forcible campaigning for the office. One of the most active aspirants for the place is Joseph P. Queenan of 34 Livingston avenue, and because of his contacts with Governor Curley he expects to be elected.

The committee will meet a week from tomorrow evening and in the meantime, campaigning is on for the places of chairman, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Queenan is prominent in Democratic circles here and long resided in the Acre section. He is secretary of the Lowell Curley club, and vice president of the Fort Devens Betterment Association.

For a long period he has enjoyed an acquaintance with Governor Curley and also possesses contacts with many State Democratic leaders. It is pointed out that his election to the chairmanship would be very helpful to this city and its people because of those friendships.

Mr. Queenan is also a member of the C. Y. M. L. and was educated in the Lowell high school and the Suffolk Law school. Married, his home is at 34 Livingston avenue.

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The Political Dial

City Election This Year and State Election Next Year Under Present Ward Lines.

According to officials in charge of elections in the office of the Secretary of State, the redivision of the wards in this city will be non-effective in the city election of this year and in the state election of next year. The new ward lines, if they are finally approved by the courts, will not be in effect as far as election purposes go until the primaries in 1937.

The law states that "For all elections held prior to the biennial state primary following the redivision of a city into wards, the wards as existing previous to such redivision shall continue..." As the state primary does not come until April, 1936, it is apparent that the city election of 1935 must be held according to the present ward lines."

The articles of amendment to the state constitution contain the following: Provided, that the districts established in 1926 shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year 1939; thus, it is quite evident that the present representatives and senatorial districts shall remain as at present constituted unless the county commissioners shall see fit to redistrict between the time of the city election in 1935 and the state primary in the spring of 1936, something that is not likely to happen.

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nish the explanation.

"Holding the Bag"

By a vote of 11 to 3, the Lowell city council last Tuesday evening rushed to the moral support of Governor Curley in the prospective endeavor of His Excellency to bring about the abolition of the Board of Tax Appeals. Whether or not this action was premature is now a question in view of subsequent developments. At all events, some doubt has been raised as to the present attitude of the chief executive toward the body which he frequently has denounced, as a result of the published statement of E. Mark Sullivan, new chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, made immediately after a conference with Governor Curley.

Chairman Sullivan is quoted as saying: "It is no solution to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals, which can only result in the further cluttering up of the courts with tax cases."

If those are the sentiments of the governor, it looks as though the Lowell city council, in the parlance of the day, may be "left holding the bag."

Senate Below Par

As one notes the present membership of the Massachusetts legisla- it is apparent that because of the many new members, a great deal will depend on the leadership of both parties in both the senate and house of representatives. In the senate there are several Republican members who have the confidence of their fellow Republicans as well as the good will of many of the Democrats. There are others however, including some of the so-called leaders, who are not well liked by the Democrats and certainly not by some of the members of their own party. In such a small group of 21 men, this does not tend to the best results, particularly as the Democrats are in even a worse situation as some of those who have assumed a leadership role can, by no stretch of the imagination, be said to have the full confidence of any one other than their own individual selves. And so the "Upper Branch," constituted as at present does not appeal greatly to citizens as a body to look up to as the ideal in the making of our laws and probably no man in the commonwealth is more concerned in this respect than Governor James M. Curley.

Able Leadership in House

The situation in the House is considerably different. Edward J. Kelley, of Worcester as a result of his long experience is fully qualified to assume the leadership of the Democrats. Despite his somewhat radical views on certain matters, he is too good a party man to kick over the traces if his views do not meet with the approval of the chief executive. There are a flock of able Democrats who are certain to be a force during the coming two years, including several of the Boston members and others from various sections of the state, of whom perhaps the most outstanding is Representative McDonald of Chelsea who, in the past two years has shown himself to be an able and level-headed young man who should go far in his party.

The Republican leadership is almost the same as during the past four years, but is stronger by reason of the organization of the committees. The slight margin of six votes which the Republicans command is, on many occasions, not going to be enough, for there are some members elected with Republican lables who are Democrats on at least 75 per cent of the matters that come before them. There are other Republicans who are more liberal-minded than the leaders and on occasions are found voting with the Democrats. One may safely assume, however, that irrespective of conditions more sanity will be shown in the House side than over in the Senate, when legislation is discuss-

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MY COLUMN--L. R. H.

Comment and Contributions Are Welcome

AMERICA IN PERSPECTIVE—Returning from Europe, where he had spent weeks studying conditions, Frank E. Gannett, publisher of Gannett Newspapers, said: "There is nothing in Europe like America. We have the most precious things in the world. I come back a better American, not in the sense of the Main Street go-getter, but in the broader, more important interpretation of the phrase. I appreciate my own native land and its institutions, in contrast with all I have seen. I appreciate the liberties we enjoy—freedom of thought, freedom of the press and speech, freedom to exercise individual rights. Until you have encountered it, you cannot possibly understand how frightening conditions in Europe are, and how mentality is imprisoned over there. We Americans have much for which to be devoutly thankful at the opening of the New Year."

L.—R.—H.

WHAT IS FREEDOM?—Albert D. Lasker, head of the great Lord & Thomas Advertising Agency, said in a recent interview:

Surely no country in the world can boast of a press, both local and national, such as we have in America. The type of American newspaper and magazine that we know is a free press. Through the multiplicity of advertising the press in our generation has become increasingly independent. For, as advertisers multiply each individual advertiser counts for less and less. No advertiser today can influence the editor's fundamental policies. Any editor who might be thus influenced has a publication without influence.

No more vicious calumny has ever been put forth than the suspicion that the press, in any major or important way can be influenced editorially by its advertising patrons.

In my own experience I personally have rarely asked a publisher for favor editorially because I felt the publisher would automatically conclude that I was trying to bring the pressure of my advertising patronage on him, and this he would resent and proceed to show his independence.

Furthermore, every publisher knows that the advertiser would not continue to use his paper unless a profit came to him, and so my ability, and that of other advertisers, to influence any valuable publisher is by and large a myth. Because, he knows as well as we, he will only have our patronage so long as sales results justify it.

I speak fact, not fiction. I speak from experience.

I state here that a free press has been able to maintain itself in its freedom from all outside influences, including that of the individual advertiser, largely through total volume of the advertising patronage it created and deserved.

Limit the freedom of advertising, as it would be limited under the proposals of its adversaries, and we would do away with a large share of the American press. It would die in proportion as advertising would die. The first to go would be the country newspaper, which is the very backbone of our American democratic freedom.

And if these newspapers would not literally die, the very paucity of their advertising patronage would make them editorially subservient to the occasional patron. Of this there is ample evidence in those foreign countries in which advertising in the modern sense is still in its infancy. There the press is largely prostituted by its few powerful patrons.

L.—R.—H.

Governor Curley's inaugural suggestion for reduction of the Legislature one-half, with biennial sessions, is excellent; but it has the same chance as the proverbial snowball,—and Mr. Curley knows it.

L. R. H.

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GENERAL BUTLER'S BIBLE ACCEPTED BY GOV. CURLEY

In taking office, Gov. Curley accepted the symbols and the good wishes that accompanied them. The Butler Bible reminded him of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's career as Governor. He called him the "stormy petrel" of politics of his day and added that he himself might have to contend with "tempestuous times."

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ing, and will be announced later.

DONAHUE VOTED OFF COMMISSION

Governor's Council Votes 8 to 1 To Remove Finance Board Member

BOSTON, Jan. 12, (UP)—By a vote of 8 to 1 the Governor's Council today voted to remove Joseph J. Donahue as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

The action was at the request of Governor Curley.

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BUTLER OPPOSES PLAN TO CHANGE COUNTY SYSTEM

Curley Suggestion Is Termed Absurd by Commissioner

Any attempt to radically change the present system of county government would prove a "costly and disastrous experiment," Frederick Butler, chairman of the Essex county commissioners, said yesterday in commenting on Governor Curley's inaugural statement that the system should be abolished because of waste and inefficiency in the operation of the counties.

Mr. Butler declared that there could be no abolition of county government, only abolition of county commissioners. Without commissioners the counties would still have to maintain hospitals, agricultural courts, registeries of deeds and probate and other institutions and departments. It is the Essex commissioner's opinon that one man of a group of men would be appointed as a commission to control and legislate for the counties. In that case he declares the "seat" of Suffolk county, in close proximity to the State house.

The chairman of the Essex board wonders how capably Essex county would be managed from Beacon hill. He believes widespread opposition would speeidly develop when a commission located in Suffolk county tried to settle the problems of the western counties, for example. Mr. Butler aserted that counties, like countries, have situations and troubles peculiarly their own, which can only be dealt with inteligently by men who live in the counties and understand the individual conditions prevailing in the different parts of the commonwealth. Mr. Butler does not think that one man, of a group named to direct the affairs of all the counties could possibly have the interests of all at heart and consequently loud protests would be sure to rise from the counties which felt they had been discriminated against.

Instead of saving money and increasing efficiency, Mr. Butler affirmed that Gov. Curley's proposal would result in a tremendous increase in the operating costs of the counties due to a cumbersome, impractical method of transacting the busines now handled by commissioners.

The head of the Essex board stated that he bases his conclusions as to what would happen if commissioners were abolished on the situation existing in Suffolk county, the only county in the commonwealth not run by commissioners. Mr. Butler says he is securing figures to show that it takes seven and one-half times more money, proportionately, to conduct Suffolk county than the counties where commisisoners hold the reins. He asserted yesterday that this is an index of what would happen if the entire state went off the "commissioner" standard.

Mrs. Sarah N. Emerson, residing at 27 Portland street, was taken sud-

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Curley and Senate Give Beacon Hill Warm Week

Republican House Really Hasn't Had Any Opportunity to Show Its Hand, But Upper Branch and Governor Made Up for Lack With Solons' Filibuster and Executive's Rapid-Fire Attack on Hub 'Fin Com'

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Legislatively it wasn't much of a week at the State House, save for the filibuster and presidency deadlock in the Senate which furnished diversion, if nothing else, but from the executive standpoint it was marked with lively thrusts by Governor Curley.

The Senate was in its filibuster, engineered by Democrats in protest against the refusal of Sen. Erland F. Fish of Brookline, candidate for the presidency, to give them committee chairmanships, and later the deadlock developed between Senator Fish and Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield. The House had little or nothing to do.

Turbulent Session?

Looking back over the week, legislators and others at the State House began wondering whether the first full week of the present session might be an indicator of an extremely busy and probably turbulent session. The close division of party strength in the Senate, which caused the deadlock through the switch of Senator Moran's vote, plus the support of 19 Democrats, finally ending in Moran's election, was a highlight of the week.

For the most part there was little indication of what the Republican majority of six in the House might lead to later. With the Senate tied up most of the week there wasn't much for the House to do but adjourn after meeting briefly, but if it wasn't in session the members were busy filing bills. They filed them on about every conceivable form of legislation, even to the point of one which suggested number plates for bicycles.

Governor Curley, who had several days before told a group of Democratic Senators he would not intervene in their filibuster fight, was busy and on the jump.

Curley Cracks Down

He had cracked down on the Boston finance commission, going after two members with specific charges and expressing a desire to remove them all with the exception of E. Mark Sullivan, normally a Republican, but a Curley supporter, whom he made chairman after his appointment to the Commission.

Not only did the Governor go after the members, but has hearings in progress in which they are asked to show why they should not be removed. A couple of widely known lawyers are prosecuting the charges for the Governor.

Earlier the Governor tried to remove another old time enemy, Eugene C. Hultman, from the chairmanship of the Metropolitan District commission on the ground that he had illegally held the job of Boston police commissioner and his present post at the same time—something like one day altogether. Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, who holds over under little known constitutional provisions until Wednesday, told the Governor the thing wouldn't work with the Supreme Judicial court.

New Training Ground

The Governor announced his intention of transferring the National guard 26th division Summer training camp from Fort Devens to the Cape. Adjt. Gen. William I. Rose of Worcester is handling the details and the Legislature will be asked for an appropriation of $40,000 in addition to the major cost which will be borne by the Federal government.

The recommendation for an appropriation may meet with opposition in the House and Senate. An attempt last year to shift the camp to Cape Cod was opposed by communities near Fort Devens.

A group of bankers were before Governor Curley during the week. He talked very plainly and very frankly. He told them that if they didn't lower the interest rate on mortgages, the Legislature would do the job for them. In which case, the Governor said, "God help them." The bankers agreed to recommend to banks that the rate be lowered from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent on mortgages not over $16,000, on property occupied by not more than four families and occupied by the owner. It is optional with the banks as to what they will do.

Gas Tax Diversion

The gasoline tax diversion promises more trouble this year than in previous years which were troublous enough. The Governor has sent an emissary to Washington to protest what at first appeared merely a federal ruling, but which is actually an act of Congress passed at the 1934 session.

The act provides that if more gas tax money is diverted this year than last year, the state allotment for roads will be reduced one third. This creates a tax situation not relished by either the Governor or the Legislature. If the "last year" referred to means 1933—the Congresional act was passed in 1934—the limit will be $8,000,000. If for 1934, it would be $10,000,000. The gas tax has been used to lessen the general state tax load, and with indications that the state tax this year will go past the $18,000,000 mark the federal act and notice is giving rise to brow-furrowing.

In for Tinkering

The liquor laws will come in for tinkering at the present session. A bill has been introduced to put closing hours back on the old pre-prohibition basis—11 o'clock closing no sales on Sundays and holidays. The Governor took an energetic fling in his inaugural at license conditions under the present law.

The Southwest cutoff was definitely assured legislative attention during the week. Rep. Anthony A. Doyle of Ward 8, Worcester, filed a bill asking that it be reconstructed as a four-lane highway.

Municipalities, organizations and many people had asked the Public Utilities department to take steps toward this. The department replied by having a traffic engineer survey conditions. It replied further by making the report public, along with some conclusions of the comission.

The report and conclusions sought to show that the real cause of many deaths and accidents on the cutoff was not due to the present three-lane road. It was the driving habits of motorists, they said, which were responsible for the killings. A testing station, more police and similar precautions were suggested.

As for building a four-lane road, the department said it might be done, as had been asked, if communities along the way were willing to pay the difference the construction cost above the original job.

The Milk Question

And just to make it seem like old times at the State House—very old times — the milk question bobbed up again. A delegation of milk men, including several from Worcester county, trooped in to see Governor Curley. They told him that Boston, under a federal license, had chain stores that were selling milk as a loss leader, with the result that small dealers, trying to meet the competition, were going so broke they weren't paying farmers.

It then developed that the price situation in Boston, aside from the producers who weren't getting their money, was a bit tangled. The Governor told Milk Administrator Joseh C. Cort to bring the disputants together and calm things down. Mr. Cort agreed to tackle the job.

The thing isn't before the Legislature, because there is already a milk control act, but it did seem nice, homey and like old times to have a milk problem around the State House.

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"POLITICS"

A BIT OF "POLITICS" FROM HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

By "PUMP"

(Copyrighted by the Pump Publishing Company)

"PUMP" says things are beginning to pick up some, and "PUMP" says that he means, pertaining to this pick up, that the March town meeting to be, is responsible for the pick up.

"PUMP" says he used to read in the papers, that certain fellows years ago, like Million Dollar Gates, were "short" on the market, while on the other hand the House of Morgan was "long" on the market.

"PUMP" says some of the boys up here, though they don't seem to know it or comprehend it, are "short" on the market, which means selling the political market. They are trying to sell something which they haven't got, in the way of political patronage, just as Million Dollar "Short" Sales Gates, would sell thousands of shares on the market, that he didn't have, to run down the price.

But selling "short" on the political market in Methuen, is different, than the Gates selling "short" on the stock market. They are selling "short" as it were, to boost the chances of their candidate.

Using the word "short" reminds "PUMP," so he says, of a certain story that was called to his attention, in the matter of kitchen and dining room welfare. Here it is:

Mr. Newlywed—"What is wrong with this pie crust, darling? It doesn't half cover the pie."

Mrs. Newlywed.—"I asked your mother how to make pies for Bill Tom, and she said to make the crust very short."

"PUMP" says that there seems to be a lot of mysteries in the air in regard to the matter of politics, that will have their windup on the March town meeting. The word mystery, suggests secrets and "PUMP" today says that he thinks it is good political advice to have no mysteries —no secrets in political affairs—that he believes that the voting public wants to read the cards not by the backs of them, but by the faces up, down on the table of political destiny, so that the people will know the real whereabouts and can do their voting intelligently on the first Monday of March.

"PUMP" says today, as you walk the streets and come across different persons in the good old town of Methuen, you can always tell what a fellow is driving at, even before he speaks; in fact you can prognosticate, so "PUMP" says, by the light in his eyes.

If his eyes are bright and coming towards you, and he sticks out his paw for a warm handshake you can bet all you have, that he has got a sort of a political light in his eyes, and that that light comes from a profound belief that the side he is plugging for, in the political game, he believes is going to win. There is nothing to it.

Possibly he sees a job on the street department if his favorite noses out on next town meeting day. But "PUMP" says that shining political eyes never won a political battle—that the way to win in politics, here as elsewhere, is to carry on a vigorous campaign—an energetic campaign—to put forth determinedly all the good qualities of one's candidate, and do it systematically, as did the Honorable James Michael Curley in his recent campaign for Governor.

"PUMP" says that after the Worcester convention had closed its door, the prevailing opinion throughout the Commonwealth was that Cole, having the nomination given him by the delegates, that it would be impossible for the now Honorable Governor, to disturb Mr. Cole.

But that general belief, through the state at that time didn't disturb Governor Curley, who apparently from his campaign last November, is a firm believer in campaign work and publicity—a believer in reaching every individual voter, with arguments, in favor of election — in arguments that naturally appeal to those who have the power within their keeping, of making or unmaking candidates.

It isn't necessary to go over this story. It is history, not in the making, but history of the past. So "PUMP," without picking up any particular favorite in the now already hectic race for the office of Surveyor of Highways, in the town of Methuen, willingly gives this advice to all concerned—to reach the people, with honest and carefully prepared publicity, stepping out front in a political way, with sureness, knowing that the road is direct to the March meeting, never faltering in that political step, until the point of destination is reached, and in this case it is the office of Surveyor of Highways for the town of Methuen.

Of course there is one never failing test that accurately tags the worth of a person running for office, because it takes in a way, a survey of his general worthiness, and that is his sincerity.

"PUMP" says to all political candidates, of all things be sincere — make no idle promises. Idle promises may beget success temporarily, but in the long run they are killers—they are finishers—and anyone who leaps into favorable consideration, by idle and insincere promises, is doomed eventually to ignominious defeat.

Very often politicians in the flush of a heated campaign, speak before they think, and in the twinkle of an eye, they are placed in a certain position—put upon the spot, politically as it were—and that spot once established it is very difficult to escape the consequences.

"PUMP" says that politicians should take the advice given by the doctor in the following story.

Patient:—"My wife tells me I talk in my sleep, doctor. What should I do?"

Doctor: — "Nothing that you shouldn't."

So "PUMP" says today to all those politicians, who are running for the office that apparently is now considered the one outstanding political "plum" in Methuen, the Surveyor of Highways, they should do nothing in their canvass for the office they seek, that they shouldn't. They may not talk about it in their sleep, but just as sure as shooting, if they do, it will be found out.

It won't be long now before "PUMP" will tell who the candidates are for the important office of Surveyor of Highways, and incidentally hint as to whom he thinks will "nose" ahead, under the wire.

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ECHOES FROM THE State House

By Telegram
State House Reporter

The last hours of the bill filing time yesterday were marked by the usual frantic gallop of senators and representatives to get their bills in. Sometimes it was their own measure they were filing, and at other times they were doing it on petition of some citizen who would like to shape legislation. The sacred right of petition prevails in Massachusetts and citizens often use it in all the majesty of its purposes—sometimes successfully, and many time not successfully.

Two Worcester women dropped in at the State House during the week to see what was going on. They were obviously disappointed to learn that the filibustering Senate had adourned for the afternoon. They wanted to see and hear it in action. It really was a rather stirring show. The women were Mrs. Bertha Garbutt and Mrs. Laura Anderson, both active in Republican politics.

For a moment reporters were wondering if an announcement from the Roosevelt club that Robbert F. Bradford, one of former Governor Ely's secretaries, had been added to the executive club was correct. Robert M. Washburn, who wants fewer and better laws on Beacon Hill this year, said it was. And he also said it was done with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. Bradford.

At the daily press conference in the Governor's office, Governor Curley is giving out the news personally to reporters. He gives it quickly and methodically, sensing news values readily, and always giving a background for an announcement, if one is necessary.

While the Senate filibuster was running its fiery and turbulent course, Sen. John S. Sullivan's voice was heard insistently and often that party solidarity be maintained in the matter of a President. He wanted the Democrats to stand by their candidate, and nobody could possibly misunderstand him.

Until the Senate organized, the Worcester delegation to the House was getting little more than a train ride in the sway of legislative activity and setting up exercises. They faithfully boarded the train and as faithfully reported at the House chamber. There would be a short session and then a dash for a train home.

Political observers—and this is an area which abounds with them—are awaiting the Democratic state committee meeting Jan. 19 to see what happens if a motion is presented to oust former Governor Ely as a national committeeman on the ground of party disloyalty at the last election. It is said that Mr. Ely had planned long ago to retire, but there was speculation as to whether he might not give battle if such a challenge were thrown at him. The move further reflects the difference between Mr. Ely and Governor Curley.

Merely to answer an oft-repeated question—Governor Curley has been asking Attorney General Joseph E. Warner for legal advice because Mr. Warner is still attorney general, despite the popular impression that he went out when the new administration came in. The constitution provides that the outgoing attorney shall hold office until Jan. 16. "By way of cleaning up things that might be left over," sums up Mr. Warner's explanation. Paul A. Dever, attorney general elect, will be on the job Wednesday.

Rep. P. Eugene Casey of Milford is among the legislators who have been more busily engaged in filing bills. He has filed several on a wide range of subjects. Mr. Casey is a newly elected member of the House.

Taxation bills and those dealing with public utilities will probably be found to outnumber all others when the final tally is made tomorrow. The most popular subject for legislative activity promises to be taxation, with public utilities following closely.

Sooner or later the Legislature must settle the question of whether people shall stand or sit when they drink liquor. (The question is, when they drink—not after they have drunk.) Rep. Charles A. Kelley of Worcester says the law requiring stools at a bar or counter is a nuisance and asks that it be made optional and not mandatory. There's another bill in on the same matter.

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DINNER HERE JAN. 24 FOR JOHN S. DERHAM

Curley Secretary To Be Principal Speaker

Friends of John S. Derham of Uxbridge will hold a dinner in his honor at Hotel Bancroft Thursday, Jan. 24. Richard D. Grant, secretary to Governor Curley, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Francis M. Cahill is general chairman.

Other speakers will be Mayor Mahoney, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Atty. Gen. John P. Hartigan of Rhode Island, Atty. John F. McGrath, Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau, Rep. Edward J. Kelley and Sen. John S. Sullivan.

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With The Sportsmen

By P. A. Dowd

Although there is great elation among sportsmen, and well there may be, that Governor Curley recommended in his inaugural the appropriation of $100,000 additional money for the Division of Fisheries and Game, there is no surety that the Legislature will agree. Of course the willingness of the executive brightens the prospect. However, it will be still brighter if sportsmen show a willingness to help as some of the active clubs in Worcester county are doing.

A proposal which was made in a meeting of sportsmen themselves that minors between 15 and 18 years of age, now charged $1.25 for a license fee and a bill recently introduced into the Legislature to exempt applicants over 60 instead of 70 years as now, from payment of any fee, furnish an argument to taxpayers' associations against the appropriation on the ground that the burden of financing hunting and fishing will be reduced to those who obtain benefit of the recreations, and shifted to taxpayers of the state generally.

Ice Fishermen Busy

Ice fishing came into its own in the January thaw. It is always an expectation of men who fish through the ice for pickerel that good results are to be expected when warm weather follows cold. Thus last Sunday proved an eventful day for the fishermen. With a continuation of the warm spell on Monday there was little doing, as the water on top of the ice ran freely into the holes cut for fishing. That's another belief of fishermen, that pickerel do not bite well when water is running into the holes. But the melted snow water on top ceased by Tuesday, which proved to be the best day of all, with many large pickerel reported from various ponds.

But here's one for the fishermen. One day a fortnight or more ago that expert fisherman, Walter Jerome, went to Lake Lashaway in East and North Brookfield. It was frigid weather. He had good luck in catching four pickerel, all large ones. He was the first fisherman on the same lake last Sunday to make certain he would be able to get the same location on the pond. In ideal fishing weather he did not catch a single pickerel, and lost only one shiner. He took up his tilts at 2.30 thoroughly disgusted.

What he cannot understand is his failure in a proven section when he could see fishermen in other areas on the large pond pulling in fish.

When the State Council of Sportsmen's clubs has its next meeting, P. W. Hehir of this city, delegate from the Worcester County League, by virtue of his office as president, will make known to Director Kenney that sportsmen of this county would be pleased if he would put deputy game wardens on duty policing the covers during the period when the regular wardens are directing the liberation of pheasants. Such work keeps the wardens out of the covers most of the time as they are motoring back and forth on the roads for and with the birds.

During their absence, the sportsmen say, unscrupulous gunners take advantage of the opportunity to kill birds just released. Such complaint was made by sportsmen from various sections of the county at the last meeting of the County League.

It is an in and out dash by these gunners, the sportsmen say, and a quick trip to some other cover similarly stocked within a day or two. The only way to stop the preseason gunning, the sportsmen believe is to have wardens waiting for the gunners.

"An extra force is maintained on the Westfield river and other public fishing streams" said Mr. Hehir. Our fellows thought a similar protective effort should be made in the early fall."

State's Report

Annual reports of several states have been issues, which show much of interest to sportsmen of this state, although of course nothing like what they will have when the report for this state is made by Director Kenney. Of the several reports thus far made that of the New Jersey commission is of special interest here because that state and Massachusetts have practically the same area, a little over 8000 square miles, and almost equal population.

The New Jersey commission reports most successful results in the area 125 miles long and one mile wide in which the consent of farmers to public hunting was obtained and all posters removed in an agreement that hunters should register before hunting on the land, the purpose of which was to minimize depredations. No charge was made. The liberation of 16,000 cottontail rabbits and a legal kill of 2338 buck deer in the recent five-day season with reports by wardens that 126 does and fawns were illegally killed emphasize that hunters of that state had a good season.

The commission calls attention to the fact that all activities were without cost to the tax payers. "The license fee system enables New Jersey fish and game developments to pay their own way," the report says. The fees are practically the same as in this state—$2.15 for either hunting or fishing license, and $3.15 for the combination license, the prices in this state being $2 for separate license and $3.75 for the combination. Presumably the 15 cents charge is for cost of license issue, 25 cents in this state, which is taken from the total fees, a loss of $30,000 or more to the Division.

Object to Ornithologist

Although not discussed in open meeting there has been plenty of criticism of the decision of Director Raymond J. Kenney of the Division of Fisheries and Game in naming a temporary ornithologist as state official for that position. Until a year or more ago there was a state board of ornithology but it was abolished by vote of the Legislature. Director Kenney has power of naming one, temporarily at least.

The objection which sportsmen raise is that such official will be paid from funds of the division which are the same amount as though made directly by men who purchase hunting and fishing licenses, as the sum appropriated by the Legislature for the division in late years has been practically the same as the revenue of the division.

"We have a couple of biologists in the division already" said one of the disgruntled sportsmen. "Just where we need an ornithologist, and why we should pay his salary and expenses is beyond our understanding. We're going to tell Director Kenney so if the temporary appointee does not gracefully retire. It will not help our chances of getting an additional appropriation for fisheries and game if we are to spend money to resurrect a dead corpse."

Traps Set for Foxes

Axel R. Sivert of the street department, who is vice-president of the Worcester Fox club, says he has found three steel traps set on land within the city limits, apparently for foxes. The trapper was not of the expert class, however, as the baiting and setting was crude, Mr. Sivert said. A piece of the body of a blue jay or other bird was laid in a little hole scooped in the ground, and the trap set on the meat, a slight covering of twigs and leaves being placed over the trap. A dog would be the only animal caught in such setting, Mr. Sivert says. The traps were not only set illegally, but were not marked with the owner's name as the law requires, which would not be expected of course as the steel trap is not legal in this city.

Urge Predator Control

Before long hearings by the committee on conservation of the Legislature will be in full swing, and one of the choice subjects for speakers will be predator control. Some of the speakers, who are often heard on that subject, are so thoroughly worked up that one might think they talked it to themselves or in their sleep. It would seem strange to them perhaps that officials of such high station as the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, which has been working so hard to save the waterfowl, should caution less speed in urging predator control.

Wallace B. Grange and W. L. McAtee of the bureau recently issued a statement calling for a more sane attitude than has been the rule. Among other things they say, "There has been much misguided emphasis placed on the destruction of everything that occasionally kills birds."

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Youngest First Lady In History of State Mary Curley's Role

Governor's Daughter Has Had Keen Interest in Political Affairs From Childhood—Mistress of Curley Household Has Little Time to Herself—Popular With Everybody Including Her Father's Opponents—Close Companionship Between Her and Her Father

THE YOUNGEST First Lady in the history of Massachusetts is the distinction that belongs to Mary Curley. From the early age of 10, she evidenced a keen interest in the political discussions and conferences held in the Curley home. It has long been a custom in the governor's home to permit the children to be "heard" as well as "seen." At the dinner table, the governor would discuss political affairs and tell the children amusing political anecdotes. This would encourage a heated round-table discussion with Mary leading the attack. The Curley children played this "game" with their father as other children would play "questions" and "answers." Mary's interest in history and geographies was inherent. She would debate and question her father on these subjects. The governor, a student of history, and an ardent reader of biographies, would spend hours in the study with his daughter.

Raised Like Average Children

The Curley children, although born in an atmosphere of politics, were raised in the same manner as the average children of ordinary parents. "We have never felt any sense of importance because father was mayor of Boston," said Mary. "We went to school and led the life of normal children, but at times it was difficult because people made it so." The late Mrs Mary E. Curley never permitted the children to be publicized and discouraged any sense of superiority that they might acquire. The fact that James M. Curley was their father censored the natural activities and inclinations of the children. The same condition existed in school and public life where they were invariably pointed out by some well-wishing person.

The untimely passing of Mrs Mary E. Curley and James, Jr., was a shocking blow to the spirits of the Curley family. What had once been a home filled with laughter and happiness soon became spiritless. Undaunted, Mary put her slim shoulder to the wheel. Only a child herself, she managed to instill a gallant spirit in her brothers. It was a difficult job for a young girl to manage the routine of a large home and take care of the children. Growing boys are a problem to the most experienced mother, but Mary overcame them with tact and understanding far beyond her years.

The young mistress of the Curley home put things in order with efficiency and effectiveness. Previous to the inauguration she was busy all through the day with little time for herself. In the morning she waded through her mail, which consisted of invitations to varied functions from pouring tea at an art exhibition to judging the tally-ho at the horse show. She received innumerable requests for jobs from all over the state. Each letter must be answered with the utmost tact. By the time she had completed her morning mail lunch must be served. Mary writes the menu for the day and supervises the shopping. The servants perform their respective duties under the direct supervision of the young mistress. Quite often Mary goes through every room in the house trying to improve the appointments and furnishings. She has redecorated several of the rooms in the modern empire manner. With a sense of design and an eye for balance Mary has found time to improve her home from the artistic viewpoint.

The problem of setting the dinner service when additional guests are invited upon short notice does not confuse Mary. She confers with the cook and the servants, planning the entire dinner with cool executive efficiency, regardless of the number of unexpected guests.

Attentive Daughter

Mary was by her father's side all through his recent campaign. No matter how the tide of the campaign went Mary served her father with the high spirit of the seasoned veteran. She watched over him like a mother watches over her child. When the day's activities were over Mary tactfully would close the doors on all matters of the campaign and actually put her father to bed so that he might get a much-needed rest. On the day of the final election returns Mary somehow managed to get the governor-elect to bed by midnight. She was kept busy answering the telephone and door by well-wishers all through the small hours of the morning. About 3 o'clock that same morning a crowd gathered at the door of the Curley mansion and clamored for a speech. Mary greeted them with ready wit and a sparkling smile despite the fact that she was completely exhausted.

"One's private life should be divorced from the public," said Mary, "but not completely. I used to debate this question with my father. The events of the past few months have convinced me that father was right. One who holds public office must give up his private life. Since he is a public servant he must be prepared to devote his entire interest in behalf of the commonwealth he serves."

Many girls envy Mary Curley's position as "first lady" of the commonwealth. The responsibilities of her position are exacting even for a more mature person. Mrs Alvan T. Fuller sat next to Mary at a recent dinner before the inauguration. Despite the political differences of former Gov Fuller and Gov Curley, there is a warm friendship between Mrs Fuller and Mary Curley. Mrs Fuller, herself a former "first lady," sympathetically said to Mary: "My dear child, the next two years of your life will be the most strenuous. Take good care of yourself above all things. I wish you good health and good luck."

Likes Theater and Dancing

The 26-year-old "first lady" is unusually well qualified to fill this trying position. Mary's heritage of poise, charm and diplomacy will serve her in good stead. As a student at the college of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, N. Y., her curriculum encompassed a liberal, general education. She is cognizant of the importance of her position as "first lady," but it has in no way affected her usual conduct. She visits her friends in Chicago and New York whenever time permits. When her duties are fulfilled for the day she either goes shopping or to the theater with her friends. Occasionally when Mary has a free evening she likes to go dinner-dancing with her intimate friends.

She has a phenomenal memory for names. Her ability to remember and call by name one whom she has but casually met some weeks before surprises—and pleases—people. It is one of those social assets that make for popularity.

After the election Mary and her father took what they thought would be a vacation. They planned a trip South. Before they were southward bound the governor-elect had invited a host of friends to accompany them. As Mary states: "Father likes a legion of people around him." Instead of resting the "vacation" proved to be one round of social activity after another.

Gov-elect Curley and his daughter, Mary, visited the President in Washington. Mary describes the President as "one of the most wonderful men I know." President Roosevelt greeted them warmly. Placing his hands on the governor-elect's shoulders he exclaimed: "Jim, I am delighted with your success." They chatted for an hour as old friends do and then departed.

A man in public office invariably has as many political enemies as he has friends. The fact that Mary Curley is the daughter of a political opposite in no manner affects the warm friendship and esteem many hold for her. An amusing incident of this nature occurred one evening when the governor-elect and Mary were dining in a downtown hotel. The very same day Mr Curley had a had a terrific political argument with a high official of the state and as he was discussing the details of the quarrel with Mary, in walked the subject of his discussion. The man ignored the governor-elect but greeted Mary warmly. People cannot help liking Mary Curley despite political differences that exist between them and her father.

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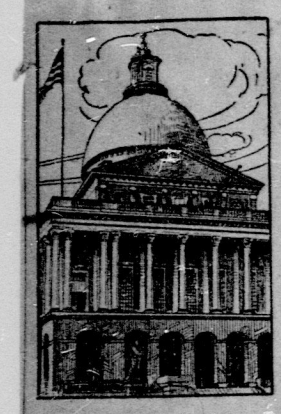
Feuds Mar Opening

General Court Has Poor Start, But Absence of Strong Party Superiority Gives It Opportunity to Be a Genuinely Legislative Body

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Our Legislature has got off to a sad start. This is no reflection on the quality of its membership, nor is it necessarily a gloomy indication of what is to come in the way of legislation, but it is evidence that the seas ahead are not going to be very smooth; and it is indication that better generalship will be needed than has thus far been manifested by the majority party in the Senate.

There will be extended debate on the proceedings in the Senate which reached the close of one chapter in the election of Mr. Moran as presiding officer, president of the chamber.

We find Republicans who foam at the mouth at the mention of Mr. Moran's name, who have labeled him as a betrayer of his party, a Judas, and all the rest of the expected vocabulary.

We find Republicans who place the blame for this disaster (from the Republican point of view) on the shoulders of Mr. Fish, who, they say, started with complete control of the situation and who did not know how, or was too stiff-necked to undertake, to turn that control to constructive account. So these Republicans say the fault is his, and that it is he, not Moran, who has ditched the party.

Too Many Feuds

We shall avoid becoming involved in this very acrimonious discussion—a discussion which will continue for a long time. The Massachusetts Republicans have for many years suffered from the bitterness of cliques, from personal animosities and bickerings, and now adds this one.

Mr. Fish has many friends; so has Mr. Moran. In this is the making of a bitter feud, and all to the net loss of the Republican party at a time when the party cannot afford the luxury of feuds.

Wherever the blame lies, we are facing a session in which the House is Republican in numbers and in organization, but with a clear understanding that its party control is thin and undependable; with the Senate in control of the Democrats—who showed more political shrewdness than their political opponents; and with the whole dominated by a vigorously Democratic Governor who enters on his office with a mandate to do about as he chooses.

Essence of Inaugural

We do not expect to see all that was included in the ample inaugural address translated into legislative action; nor is it likely that the Governor has such expectation.

We may take his inaugural as a sweeping profession of political faith; a pronouncement on the state of the commonwealth; a reading of the signs of the times; a setting-forth of the needs and the demands of the masses of people; an utterance of one who is attuned to what he understands the New Deal of F. D. R. to be, and with a determination to put the state of Massachusetts in step with it.

Governor Curley has projected his political philosophy along with his political program; and that of course is a quite proper thing for any Governor to do.

It is too early to seek out amid the mass of suggestion and recommendation in his address the details of the presumably legislative program of the Administration expressed in terms of probability or possibility.

Of one thing we may be sure: He will get a very substantial portion of what he wants done.

This, because of his driving power, because of the close margins of party power in the House and Senate, and because much of his program makes its appeal to Republicans as well as to Democrats.

Thus the outlook is for a legislative session pretty well dominated and controlled by the chief executive. This, to an extent not equaled in recent past years, if at all in the past.

Legislative Fashion

Yet here before us is a Legislature which if it chose could do something quite otherwise, and this by virtue of that lack of any strong party superiority in any direction.

It could put itself on the historic map as an essentially legislative Legislature.

The legislative Legislature has gone out of fashion. More and more in recent years Legislatures have centered their activities around the executive branch of the government, recognizing it by implication as the dominant and controlling force.

This recognition they have given either by following more or less blindly and obediently the demands and the direction and the leadership of the executive, or, where the situation required or permitted it, by a massed hostility and opposition to the executive.

In either case guiding its thoughts and its actions on the executive initiative—whether by support or by opposition.

Few legislative bodies in late years have shown any particular initiative, they have originated few important reforms, have constructively fought to preserve few vital safeguards of government.

Popularity of Adjournments

More and more in this generation the people have come to look to the executive branch as the actual government, whether in state or nation; and to look upon the legislative bodies as nuisances, something to be endured where inevitable, something to be adjourned as speedily as possible, something to be "got off the hands" of Presidents and Governors.

We see countless manifestations of this development, and utilizations of it. The ineffable Dr. Townsend, professing a mighty following—and his following is not small—tells the interviewers at Washington that his club membership could beat Congress and "send 'em home," thus capitalizing for the purposes of his plan the patent unpopularity and the weakness of Congress as an institution in the minds of the people.

Legislatures in Rhode Island, in New Hampshire, in Louisiana, in Connecticut and elsewhere are further turning the hopeful thoughts of many people towards the executive for guidance and relief from oppressing economic ills.

Certainly in our national affairs there is only one potent factor at the moment, and it is not on Capitol Hill.

Path to Dictatorship

Now, all this is of far-reaching importance. If or when the people of this or any other state, or the people of this country as a whole, become permanently convinced that our specific problems can be handled efficiently, and can be only so handled, by concentrated executive authority, and that we need look to the legislative side of government for nothing in the way of important leadership, and may depend upon them for nothing, then our republican form of government has entered its final stage and we are headed towards government by unrestricted, uncontrolled, executive power, which is dictatorship.

The tendency of the world's thought has been in that direction since the Armistice. In the collapse of kings and the crash of empires in those years there was no resurgence of democracy.

Those who thought they saw a welling up of self-government in the toppling of royal heads, were deceived. Kings fell not because they had too much power, but because they did not have enough.

Why Kings Fell

Nicholas had less power than Lenin or Stalin. Italy's king (who of course still reigns, though some have forgotten it) never sat so high as does Il Duce. The Kaiser was no more than a strutting play-actor, compared with Hitler.

What was in men's minds when they cast kings aside was a demand for real power—and they found it and placed it in the hands of dictators, the world around.

We have not gone so far, here in our own land; and we do not find anything in the psychology of Mr. Roosevelt that places him in sympathy with dictatorships. Yet, the basic reason why this country ran wild in 1932 and tossed Mr. Hoover overboard was that he had failed to exert the power he had; and Congress was impotent.

The people demanded power, action, energy. They got it.

Cycle of Governments

The ultimate course of this nation is in doubt. If there is anything in the history of humankind, the era of the world dictatorial government is not to be long. The cycle of governments is old and well understood. The Greeks formulated it many centuries ago.

Modern education, wider expansion of human understanding, have modified the inevitability of the ancient cycle, and the world's growth is into enduring fields of stronger democracy.

Here in this country we have done more than all the rest of the world and all the rest of time to establish and maintain intelligent self-government as an enduring form, susceptible to change in accord with the needs of changing times.

America's Achievement

We have done more than all the world in the record of our material prosperity and in the fidelity to spiritual values in government to prove the thesis that the people can and will rule themselves wisely and well.

The time of stress and of adversity has weakened our faith in what we have built, but has not destroyed the structure. Where for a century and a half we have led the world and carried the beacon for all human civilization, now we are in danger of running with the pack after the false gods of cheap efficiency and short-cut solutions to momentary problems.

All this tiresome digression from the perplexities and the problems of our present state governing machinery may seem beside the point.

Maybe it has little to do with the opportunities of the moribund and blundering Republican party in Massachusetts to get back into power.

Maybe it has nothing to do with the difficulties of putting men to work, lowering tax burdens, controlling the morals of the commonwealth, making life and the pursuit of happiness reasonably secure.

For Militant Lawmakers

Yet these digressions come to mind as we contemplate the futility of Legislatures in many places, and the weakness of the present Congress, which has but one apparent purpose, and that is to eat from the hand that caresses it.

It is our old-fashioned American idea that what the country needs above all else is an able and a militant Congress—not a Congress of alley-fighters and mudslingers, but a body of intelligent and statesmanlike men and women, who will take themselves as seriously as the founders of this nation meant them to be.

And what Massachusetts needs is a legislative body that will also take itself seriously.

And what the Republican party in Massachusetts needs is brains enough to see its legislative opportunity.

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Beacon Hill---State and Local Topics---to Berkshire

The Senate's Organization

Senator Moran, Republican, of Mansfield collapsed when he read the result of the ballot by which he was elected president of the state Senate. Massachusetts people may well have gasped when they read of a Republican being chosen as president of the Senate by a Democratic minority, with the aid of a Republican senator from Greenfield. However, these are days when political sensations are so frequent that the observer takes them for normal.

What the public will want to know is whether the coup is merely a matter of Senate organization for the sake of committee appointments or whether it means political control of the Senate by a coalition of Democrats and two independent Republicans.

It is assumed that Senator Davenport of Greenfield will be rewarded by an important committee chairmanship for his part in breaking the deadlock. He may get the chairmanship of the taxation committee, in view of his special study of tax questions. There is increased interest, of course, in the Greenfield senator, personally, and in his political background now that the Massachusetts Senate is no longer the stronghold of conservative, regular Republicanism. Last Sunday John D. Merrill wrote in the Boston Globe:—

> The Greenfield senator is well known to older people at the State House. In 1899 and 1900 he served as a Democratic member of the House from Springfield. At that time the staid, conservative Republicans looked on him as a rather dangerous radical because he supported William J. Bryan for the presidency. In subsequent years Mr Davenport became a Republican. He stands on his own feet, as he did 35 years ago, and as has been said, the Republicans seem to be a little fearful about him, although he has not yet given them cause for alarm. According to reports, he is greatly interested in taxation, and will probably be heard from on that subject when the Senate settles down to business.

If Senator Davenport gets the chairmanship he would probably like most, the committee's reports will probably not be quite in the same vein they have been in the past. Chairmanships in themselves are not so important or influential as they formerly were; and committee reports carry less weight nowadays. Yet the Democrats will be heavily reinforced on all the committees besides having the share of chairmanships that the new president will allot to them in return for his election; and this new Democratic committee strength will be backed up by Gov Curley.

Certainly, responsibility has been largely assumed by the apparent coalition of the Democrats with at least two Republican independents and it is to be hoped that this responsibility will be sufficiently sobering.

The East Boston traffic tunnel has proved anything but a financial success. In his message to the city council Mayor Mansfield of Boston said that the tunnel's deficit would be $600,000 for the year and that, if the state did not assume this burden, it would mean an addition of 40 cents to this year's tax rate in Boston. These figures show the necessity of scanning from every angle all proposed public projects which are meant to be self-sustaining, or which otherwise may enter into the tax rate. It would not, however, be fair to condemn the project without definite knowledge of the circumstances under which it was undertaken. Some bridge projects for the accommodation of motorists have likewise failed to realize expectations. One trouble in Boston has been the toll rates, and these are to be reduced beginning tomorrow. Up to now it has been shown that motorists as a whole prefer taking a more circuitous route to paying tolls and saving time.

Relief Policy Uncertainties

That the uncertainties regarding the federal policy of supplying unemployment relief through public works projects are upsetting to local governments in this commonwealth is to put it mildly. But it is assumed that ERA money will be available for several months, since action by Congress is necessary before the new policy can go into effect and projects are therefore being lined up which will absorb all the federal funds that are available.

It may be observed in connection with the new federal policy that the government has given no direct relief to unemployed in Massachusetts. Except for work relief it has given no relief at all except for grants to municipal treasuries for relief expenses in 1933. That is true also of the state. The commonwealth has felt the burden of relief only as local welfare departments have billed the state for the care of dependents having no settlement in other municipalities. The cities and towns have been responsible directly for the support of both employable and unemployable persons. Thus the new federal policy affects Massachusetts communities only as employment on public works hereafter may compare with employment under the ERA and as the cost of the one compares with that of the other.

It is plain that Springfield would have difficulty in keeping 3500 persons or more busy on really necessary public works over a period of years. The completion of the cross-town boulevard is the largest project now in sight; there are also streets, sewers and bridges to be built, although they involve costs of materials that hitherto the government has not been willing to assume. But after the city has gone as far as its reasonable needs require in these directions, what then?

It is the expectation that the government in carrying out a program that would be comparable in its relief value with that which has been in operation will find it necessary to participate in statewide or regional projects, in cooperation with the state department of conservation and perhaps with regional planning organizations. A case in point for the immediate vicinity of Springfield would be the development of the Agawam river parkway, made possible by the gift of John C. Robinson of this city. But it is understood that work there is to be started almost immediately under the joint auspices of the state conservation department and the ERA. This would give employment for hundreds of men for months and the project would thus overlap the new federal policy. There seems also to be a belief that a federal policy carried out on a grand scale would embrace the project for the redemption of the Connecticut river.

Mayor Martens expresses confidence that the city can prepare public works projects satisfactory to the federal government which would employ 4000 persons, in accordance with the recommendations of the local ERA administrator, John F. Madden. But evidently, in its relation to municipal finance, the new policy, as now envisioned, will be very different from that of the ERA. If, as Mayor Martens supposes, the city will have to pay half of the cost, what burden on the city treasury would be involved in the support of 4000 persons at a weekly wage rate higher than the $12 of the ERA? A first glance at the mathematical problem involved would indicate that on a 50-50 basis $1,000,000 of city money, the maximum estimated by Mayor Martens as necessary, plus another million from the government, would give employment for a year to 2500 or 2600 persons at a weekly pay of $15, provided none of the money had to be spent for materials or otherwise than in wages. But perhaps these figures are as dizzy as a good many other things are.

Control of Billboards

By amending the state constitution the people of Massachusetts in 1918 empowered the Legislature to regulate advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view. The Legislature then conferred upon the state department of public works the power to make rules enforcing this regulation. Rules adopted by the department in 1924, long suspended by injunction, were declared "reasonable" the past week by the supreme judicial court.

The protracted contest over billboard regulation appears to be settled. An appeal to the United States supreme court is considered possible, but the constitutional ground on which appeal might be taken to the nation's highest tribunal—namely, alleged violation of the due process clause—is considered by the Massachusetts judges in their decision and disposed of in these words: "We are of opinion that this 'contention cannot be maintained."

While the billboard business is severely restricted, it can be modified in accordance with the rules laid down by the department of public works. In the long run billboards are likely to serve their purpose most effectively if they do not create a feeling of resentment in the beholder. There are abundant positions where billboards do not mar scenery, annoy travelers or impair safety of movement. The court's decision establishes a victory for public control of the amenities of the countryside. Western Massachusetts should benefit especially from this decision. Even if the attitude of many motorists toward the country through which they pass is insufficiently appreciative, or even indifferent, natural beauty is still a lure for a vast number, and they want this preserved against needless infringement.

The opinion of the supreme judicial court that landscape esthetics has a substantial economic value is of course vastly important to what, for lack of a better name, is called the recreational movement. The hardest headed business men now recognize in this development one of the most vital sources of revenue and the commonwealth is spending millions of dollars to promote it. A generation has brought a remarkable conversion to a doctrine that once was sneered at.

The Play in Boston

The play, "Within the Gates" (Hyde park, London), by the Irish dramatist, Sean O'Casey, will not obtain a permit for presentation in Boston next week without being carefully scrutinized by City Censor McNary. The censor is in New York, where the play has been running several months. There are possibilities of having the experience with O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," repeated in Boston right away. Presumably it is Lillian Gish's powerful portrayal of a young prostitute, the illegitimate child of a Church of England bishop, that causes the dismay in Boston.

"Bostonians," says the Boston Herald, "are extremely sensitive 'about their reputation as patrons 'of the drama." The Herald proceeds to demonstrate this fact by exploiting an opinion expressed by a theatrical columnist of the New York Sun. This writer came to the conclusion, after a visit to Boston, that Boston was now the nation's "second city" in theatrical importance. The judgment expressed by the New York writer may be sober truth. It is not really very difficult to determine what is the second, third or fourth city, theatrically. One has only to count the number and importance of the leading productions that are shown in various "road" cities and gather figures on the patronage. But is this a new honor for Boston? Historically, Philadelphia perhaps outshines Boston, and Chicago at one time may have maintained more theaters that would be counted first class. But from the middle of the 19th century to the general decline of stage productions Boston saw practically all the best attractions that were launched in New York and saw them soon after they left the metropolis.

Motoring in Fog

The extraordinary fog which marked the recent January warm spell not only prostrated shipping along the coast to an almost unprecedented degree, but created hazards for motorists here in the interior of New England which all of them pray never to experience again.

Yet immunity cannot reasonably be expected; the question how such dangers can be reduced to a minimum is very real. To hear of drivers who literally stopped their cars dead on main interurban highways, unable at times to see a foot ahead, and who found themselves, despite all their caution, now on one edge of the pavement and now on the other, is to be convinced that many had a very nasty time. That there were relatively so few accidents is astonishing and furnishes proof from another angle that, under any conditions, the great factor of safety is plain, ordinary care.

The evidence is conclusive that the published advice of the safety council to use, when the fog was worst, the dimmer parking lights rather than the more powerful headlights, was very helpful. For some reason, when the fog drifted in its thickest waves, the stronger lights seemed merely to give it a weird, luminous effect without making it in any degree penetrable to the eye, while the weaker lights did at least a little good. Another reported fact of some possible usefulness for makers of cars was that sometimes in the thickest fog when one's own lights were useless, the lights of other cars groping their way in the opposite direction actually opened up a clear vista for about 100 yards. Why this should be is worth careful technical study. Any car which by special provision of lenses might be more navigable under such extreme conditions, would apparently be well worth an extra price to any driver who had ever experienced them.

In the cities the street lights mitigated conditions for drivers who had no need to go further. In the rural sections the greatest aids were the white safety posts wherever these lined the roadway. Next was the longitudinal seam, or expansion joint, dividing concrete roads into two lanes. It would be worth while for the state highway commission to experiment to see if some more effective paint cannot be found to mark a dividing band along the middle of either a concrete or macadam roadway.

Harvard's appointment of a football coach "outside the family" has aroused as much interest as would be aroused by the selection of someone other than a Harvard graduate for president of the university. Editorial comments in the daily press and in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin begin not with a discussion of the new coach's qualifications but of the propriety of Harvard's choosing a head coach who is not a Harvard man and did not grow up in Harvard's football family. The Alumni Bulletin says that most Harvard graduates would probably have preferred a Harvard man for coach, but "we believe none will 'find fault with the director of athletics or the members of the athletic 'committee because, deciding that 'no competent Harvard graduate 'was available, they went outside." At least, no one seems inclined to suggest that a sacrilege was committed, even if there was infringement of long-standing tradition.

The Week in Re-Verse

By HENRY

The Number Player's Lament

(Bowing to R. K.)

I've taken my dough where I've found it,
I've worked and I've loafed in my time,
I've had my lickings in money
An' some of the ways were prime.
For I ain't no hand with investments,
As, takin' 'em all along,
You never can tell till you've tried 'em,
An' then you are like to be wrong.

I was a lamb down in Wall street,
Shy as a girl to begin,
Broker in odd lots he hooked me,
An' oh, he was clever as sin!
Moved me from bonds into gold mines,
Told me to get in the swim,
Where the dividends went up to twenty per cent—
An' I learned about money from him.

Then I took up with the ponies,
Followed the tips like a hawk,
Traveling 'round with the clockers,
Losing with hardly a squawk.
Next came the lottery sweepstakes,
Giving my bankroll a trim,
Till the pool agent told of a new pot of gold—
An' I learned about money from him.

I've taken my dough where I've found it,
An' now are my assets an ache,
For the soft, easy money is flighty,
An' a gambler gets rarely a break.
An' the end of it's sittin' and thinkin',
An' dreamin' the poorhouse to see,
So be warned by my lot (which I know you will not)
An' learn about money from me.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN

To the Editor of The Republican:—

Of all the crack-brained schemes for restoring prosperity the Townsend pension plan heads the list. If the Townsend plan is correct in principle, why limit the minimum age to 60, or restrict the amount of the pension to $200 a month? Why not extend it to all persons who for any reason are incapable of earning their own living? And if $200 a month will cause the wheels of business to spin, $400 will make them spin even faster, and the faster the better.

The answer is simple. Inasmuch as this huge fund of $20,000,000,000 annually, necessary to carry out the program, must come from the workers, except the portion paid by the beneficiaries themselves in taxes out of their pension, it stands to reason that this drain on the wealth of the country would soon exhaust its ability to pay.

These economic upheavals that afflict us periodically are fast breaking down our morale as a sturdy, independent race, by such remedial measures as the Townsend plan proposes, which is nothing but charity on a large scale.

What all self-respecting persons want is not charity but justice and an equal opportunity to earn their own living. It is up to us to find out and remove the underlying cause of these depressions, and it can be done.

E. B. SWINNEY.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 5, 1935.

GOOD ENOUGH

[Worcester Telegram.]

Americans have a new form of compliment: His word is as good as Finland's.

A MANLY SPORT

[Ohio State Journal.]

We suppose when they finally take the profit out of war there'll be some countries which will insist on fighting just for the fun of it.

ACCOMPLISHED

[Tit Bits.]

Dear Old Lady—Can your little brother talk yet?

Small Boy—Yes, mum; he can "thank you" for a penny.

PLAYING SAFE

[Mueller Record.]

Teacher—"Johnny, why does Missouri stand at the head in mule-raising in the United States?"

Johnny—"Because the other end is dangerous."

SUSPICIOUS

[Richmond Times-Dispatch.]

A purse-snatcher wearing a beard is operating in and around Alameda, Cal. This wouldn't be Santa Claus getting it back, would it?

NO OMISSION

[Florence (Ala.) Herald.]

Prof Daniel of Paris says he has succeeded in grafting garlic and cabbage plants, but doesn't say why.

The Golden Books

Prayer to the Sun

[John Hall Wheelock.]

My Father,
Here for a moment in your light I stand,
And feel upon my lifted face
Your touch, your touch, as of a father's hand.
Shine down upon me. See,
It is so little and so brief a thing
That drinks your light, remembering
The dark that was, the dark that is to be,
So soon to be again!
O let your glance fall tenderly and mild.
Have pity now, and when
The night has taken me, have pity then,
Father, on me, your child.

Press Clipping Service
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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 13 1935

GOVERNOR REMOVES JOSEPH J. DONAHUE

Executive Council Approves Action in Boston Finance Commissioner's Case by Vote of 8 to 1

Boston, Jan. 12—(AP)—Gov James M. Curley today removed Joseph J. Donahue from the Boston finance commission with the consent of the executive council. The vote of the council was 8 to 1 for removal.

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Springfield, Mass.

JAN 13 1935

CURLEY OUSTS DONAHUE FROM FINANCE BOARD

Executive Council Votes 8 to 1 in Favor of Removal —Effort Then Made to Remove C. M. Storey

Boston, Jan. 12—(AP)—Successful today in ousting one member of the Boston finance commission, Gov James M. Curley pushed forward tonight with a long evening session of his executive council in an attempt to remove another member of the commission, from which he seeks to oust four members in all.

By a vote of 8 to 1, the council voted this afternoon to remove Atty James Joyce Donahue, after hearings earlier in the day and all day yesterday had gained from Donahue an admission that while a member of the commission, he had received $20,000 from a contractor sued by the city.

Councilor Winfield a Schuster of Douglas was the only member who supported Donahue.

Hardly had Donahue been removed than Curley, presiding personally at the council hearings, moved for the removal of Charles Moorfield Storey, a Boston attorney, from the finance commission.

The principal witness was Samuel Lebowich Lowe, real estate and theater owner, who, counsel for the governor sought to prove, had engaged Storey as his attorney while Storey, as a member of the finance commission, was inquiring into certain land transactions between the city and Lowe.

Curley's attorney, John P. Feeney, a prominent Massachusetts criminal lawyer, obtained from Lowe admissions that Storey had been Lowe's counsel on various occasions. He was unable to show, however, that Storey had acted improperly in handling Lowe's law business at the same time that the attorney sat on the commission.

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 13 1935

PLANS COMPLETED TODAY FOR DINNER TO CHARLES SHEAN

J. C. Higgins, Entertainer, of Boston, to Speak Before 250 to 300 Persons at Wednesday Night Event

Final plans for the banquet to be given Charles T. Shean, Wednesday night at the Hotel Kimball will be made at a meeting of the committee in charge, to be held at the Kimball this afternoon at 5 with William F. Maloney, general chairman, presiding. Present indications are that between 250 and 300 men from this city and vicinity will attend, with a number of guests from New York city and Boston.

James C. Higgins of Boston, entertainer, will be the speaker Wednesday night. Mr Higgins has spoken in many cities of New England and at one time was a featured entertainer over radio stations WBZ-WBZA. A great admirer of Joyce Kilmer and his poetry, he is regarded as one of Kilmer's best interpreters.

It had been hoped that Gov James M. Curley would be able to attend and the governor had promised to come if at all possible. Governor Curley, however, will be engaged Wednesday in an effort to line up federal assistance for this state, requiring a visit by him to Washington. He has promised to see that the state is represented.

Ware Group Will Attend

A large delegation is coming from Ware, according to word from that town. Holyoke is also expected to be well represented. New York and Boston hotelmen are sending representatives and among those coming from New York will be George Sweeney, one of the most noted of American hotel owners. Major Frederic J. Hillbern will represent the local Chamber of Commerce. The convention session will have about 30 in attendance.

Mr Shean was 80 years old October 15, 1934, but the coming of his birthday was kept a secret from his friends. Not to be denied an opportunity to show their regard for him, they formed a committee to arrange the banquet, which they decided to hold this month in order that it might have the advantage of coming after, and not in the midst of the holidays.

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STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 13 1935

CURLEY OUSTS DONAHUE, ACTS TO HIT OTHERS

Council Upholds Removal of Finance Commission Member 8 to 1

STOREY IS QUESTIONED

Move Against Three Other Men to Be Pressed at Monday Hearing

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Successful today in ousting one member of the Boston Finance Commission, Governor Curley pushed forward tonight with a long evening session of his Executive Council in an attempt to remove another member of the commission, from which he seeks to oust four members in all.

By a vote of eight to one, the council voted to remove Attorney James Joyce Donahue, after hearings earlier in the day and yesterday had gained from Donahue an admission that while a member of the commission, he had received $23,000 from a contractor sued by the city.

Supports Donahue

Councillor Winfield A. Schuster (R) of Douglas, was the only member who supported Donahue.

Hardly had Donahue been removed than Curley, presiding personally at the council hearings, moved for the removal of Charles Moorfield Storey, a Boston attorney, from the finance commission.

The principal witness was Samuel Lebowich Lowe, real estate and theater owner, who, counsel for the Governor sought to prove, had

(Continued on Page 2)

The Democrats were represented as believing that Cole ought not to vote on the merits of his own case and as confident Moran would side with them in favor of Clancy, thus giving them a necessary majority.

Second Move to Oust Stone Made

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A second move to oust Judge Arthur P. Stone as justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex County was begun in the State House of Representatives tonight

Representative James J. Kiley of Boston filed a bill petitioning both Houses of the Legislature to call upon Governor Curley to remove Judge Stone with the consent of the Executive Council.

The bill alleged that Justice Stone, while acting as fiduciary officer appointed by the Probate Court, misappropriated certain funds entrusted to his care. Several years ago the House of Representatives passed a similar measure, but the bill was turned down by the Senate.

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STANDARD-TIMES
New Bedford, Mass.

FINANCE BOARD HEAD OPPOSED AS TERM ENDS

Chairman Jackson, Serving as Holdover, Is Center of Controversy

CURLEY DELAYS MOVE

Financial Leaders Are Urging Governor to Reappoint Incumbent

Special to Standard-Times

FALL RIVER, Jan. 12—James Jackson of Westwood, former State Treasurer, a member of the Board of Finance since it was formed, and its chairman for the past two years, is now a holdover due to the fact his term of office expired last Monday. Local Democrats and others, who have been at odds with Chairman Jackson, are attempting to convince Governor James M. Curley that another man should be named, but the financial leaders are seeking to convince the Governor that Jackson should be reappointed for another term.

Whether Jackson will be reappointed remains a matter of speculation. Governor Curley has made no public statement of his intentions in the matter. The appointment may be made at the next meeting of the Governor's Council, or it may be delayed indefinitely.

The name of Frank A. Goodwin has been mentioned for the position, but the possibility of his appointment has not been taken seriously here. Names of well known Democrats also have been mentioned, but there are some who claim that although Chairman Jackson is a Republican, he may get some encouragement from the Federal administration due to the fact that he was a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard.

Chairman Jackson's conduct of the Board of Finance has been extremely strict. For this reason he has not been any too popular with the majority of municipal employes.

Whoever is appointed must be from out of town for the reason there is already a Fall River man on the Board, Commissioner Joseph A. Wallace. The legislative act establishing the Board specifies that two members must be non-residents of this city.

Other important appointments that Governor Curley will be in a position to make this year will be those of the Clerk of the Second District Court and a member of the Board of Police. The positions are now held by Attorney Michael J. Orpen and Dr. Joseph A. Barre. The latter is a brother-in-law of Councillor Edmond Cote.

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JAN 13 1935

NEWLY FORMED CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Mohawks Athletic and Social club, a newly formed organization, met at its rooms, 25 Williams street, last night and elected officers as follows: Roland Foster, president; Miller, secretary. Chairmen, Whipple, Walter, according to the officers stated.

HAVANA MAYOR RESIGNS IN STRIKE

Refuses Interne's Demands —New Walkout Seen

HAVANA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mayor Miguel Mariano Gomez stepped from his office today, rather than meet the demands of striking municipal interns he resigned. Three municipal interns were arrested after they had walked out in sympathy with striking employes of the Havana Waterworks company. Although no official action had been taken, it was predicted the interns would be discharged.

...OTHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

engaged Storey as his attorney while Storey, as a member of the finance commission, was inquiring into certain land transactions between the city and Lowe.

Curley's attorney, John P. Feeney, a criminal lawyer, obtained from Lowe admissions that Storey had been Lowe's counsel on various occasions. He was unable to show, however, that Storey had acted improperly in handling Lowe's law business at the same time that the attorney sat on the commission.

Storey Adamant

Throughout the prolonged hearing, which did not adjourn until 10 p. m., Storey was adamant in his denials that his association with Lowe as counsel had prejudiced him in any way in his actions on the commission. He admitted, however, that he had passed on a commission report attacking prices paid by the city to Lowe in land takings, while continuing to be Lowe's counsel.

"If anything, I leaned over backward against Lowe," Storey maintained, in denying any impropriety.

After a recess, Governor Curley said the hearing would be continued Monday afternoon, and announced he had appointed William A. Reilly, former chairman of the Boston School Committee, to take the place of Donahue. The Council confirmed the appointment immediately under suspension of the rules.

Democrats See Aid For Clancy in Moran

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Democratic hopes were reported high on Beacon Hill tonight that Senator James G. Moran, newly elected Republican president of the Senate, might help seat Joseph B. Clancy, Lynn Democrat, who lost to Albert Cole, (R.), by five votes on a recount.

Clancy had apparently been elected by a wide margin when Cole demanded and obtained a recount. Clancy has served notice of his intention to carry his fight to the floor of the State Senate and had demanded a new canvass of the vote.

The Democrats were represented as believing that Cole ought not to vote on the merits of his own case and as confident Moran would side with them in favor of Clancy, thus giving them a necessary majority.

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(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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Loren M. Lewis
Camera Operator

Place Worcester, Mass.
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